

JPRS 76088

22 July 1980

# USSR Report

POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1048



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

## NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [ ] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

## PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Indexes to this report (by keyword, author, personal names, title and series) are available through Bell & Howell, Old Mansfield Road, Wooster, Ohio, 44691.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

22 July 1980

# USSR REPORT

## POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS

No. 1048

### CONTENTS

#### INTERNATIONAL

USSR-West Germany: The Reserves of Detente Are Not Exhausted (Spartak Bellov; NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 3 Jul 80).....	1
Reasons for Partial Soviet Withdrawal From Afghanistan (Karen Khachaturov; NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 23 Jun 80)...	4
Socialist Appeal To Continue Detente (Alexei Chitikov Interview; NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 23 Jun 80).....	8
Additional Funding for Radio Liberty, Radio Free Europe Criticized (A. Halaychuk; RADYANS'KA UKRAYINA, 7 Jun 80).....	11
International Sport as Part of Ideological Struggle (V.M. Pochinkin; NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM, No 3, 1980).....	14

#### NATIONAL

CPSU Prepares for 26th Congress (Fyodor Breus; NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW, 25 Jun 80).....	23
Shevardnadze Addresses Joint Plenum of USSR, Georgian Unions of Artists (E.A. Shevardnadze; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 31 May 80).....	26
Mitin Assails Olympic Boycott, Attacks on Cultural Relations (M.B. Mitin; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 7 May 80).....	41

Minister of Justice Discusses New Compilation of Laws (V.I. Terebilov Interview; IZVESTIYA, 21 May 80).....	45
New Book on Common Heritage, Interests of Soviet Peoples (M. Parnyuk, V. Fedinchenko; PRAVDA UKRAINY, 3 Jun 80).	50
Review of Book on Nationality Relations in Central Asia, Kazakhstan (M.P. Ivanov, S.S. Ivashkin; VOPROSY ISTORII, No 4, 1980).....	51

#### REGIONAL

Aliyev Addresses Conference on Republic's Vuzy (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 1 Jun 80).....	56
Grishin Discusses Consumer Goods, Services, Work With Letters (MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA, 7, 8 Jun 80).....	86
Grishin Speech on Moscow Services Improvement of Living Conditions	
Shevardnadze Addresses Joint Party-Government Session on Economy (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 17 Jun 80).....	111
Shevardnadze Addresses Georgian Komsomol (E.A. Shevardnadze; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 24 May 80).....	123
Masharov Tells Status of Belorussia Industry, Construction (P.M. Masharov; SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA, 14 Jun 80).....	133
Gapurov Addresses Turkmen Central Committee (M.G. Gapurov; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 15 Jun 80).....	149
Kirgiz Discuss Secondary, Higher Education (Askar Tursunovich Tursunov; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 3 Jun 80).....	177
Nakhichevan Party, Government Leaders Meet To Discuss Medical Service (BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 3 Jun 80).....	180
Abkhaz Party Officials Criticized for Poor Work With Cadres (ZARYA VOSTOKA, 7 Jun 80).....	182
Estonian Agitprop Chief on Public Opinion, Sociological Research (Yu. Nymn; PRAVDA, 23 Apr 80).....	184



'LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA' Observer Reviews Economic Performance (I. Strogov; LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA, 13 Jun 80).....	189
Kirgiz Focus on Scientific Research (S. Nazarov; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 13 Jun 80).....	192
Turkmen Film Seminar Convenes (N. Zhelnina; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 12 Jun 80).....	197
Tadzhik Film Attacks Radio Liberty (T. Karatygina; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 6 Apr 80).....	202
Why Russians Learn Estonian (Alla Kallas; MOSCOW NEWS, 29 Jun-6 Jul 80).....	206
Tadzhik Author Attacks Nationalism (Fatekh Niyazi; KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 11 May 80)....	208
Kocharli's Book on Azerbaijan Reviewed (A. Karenin; BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY, 13 Jun 80).....	213
Uzbeks Hold Literary Round Table (LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 14 May 80).....	218
Turkmens Score Berdymuradov Brothers, Radio Liberty (O. Fadeev; TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 13 Jun 80).....	240
Radio Tashkent's Broadcasting Described (U. Ibraqimav; SOVET OZBEKISTANI, 7 May 80).....	243
Antiprogressive Role of Uniate Church in Western Ukraine Explained (P.A. Petlyakov; FILOSOF'S'KA DUMKA, May-Jun 80).....	246
Anti-Islamic Propaganda Among Karakalpaks (U. Arzuyev; NAUKA I RELIGIYA, May 80).....	252
Livestock Herds Down in Georgia, Economic Observer Reports (Z. Dvali; ZARYA VOSTOKA, 13 Jun 80).....	254
Moldavian Plenum Resolution on Fodder Production (SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA, 18 May 80).....	259
Briefs Hungarian Demographer Visits Azerbaijan	266

## INTERNATIONAL

### USSR-WEST GERMANY: THE RESERVES OF DETENTE ARE NOT EXHAUSTED

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 3 Jul 80 pp 1-3

[Article by Spartak Beglov, political commentator for NOVOSTI Press Agency]

[Text] The Soviet public believes that the visit to Moscow by West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt and his talks with the Soviet leaders have undoubtedly raised the level and extended the bounds of a dialogue which has become so urgent at the current complex and decisive moment of East-West relations.

Even though governments may disagree on some events and problems, it is particularly important at this crucial moment that the sides try to explain their positions and intentions. What is needed now is not one-sided action or biased assessment but an ability to state one's own point of view clearly and to listen to what the other side has to say.

This is why the two leaders, Leonid Brezhnev and Helmut Schmidt, said that the work they had carried through was both necessary and useful and once again demonstrated their determination to promote cooperation and ensure agreement.

Chancellor Schmidt justly emphasised the vital importance which his fellow-countrymen attached to the need to preserve the foundations of relations between the Soviet Union and West Germany which were laid 10 years ago in the Moscow Treaty and reiterated and expanded in later years.

Leonid Brezhnev emphasised the Soviet Union's readiness to broaden the tested roads and pave new ones to achieve accord and closer cooperation between the two countries. "There are no blind alleys in realistic politics, unless they are created artificially," he emphasised.

To use this phrase as a yardstick for the current complex international situation, one can see that the only way of solving the problems at hand is to establish the real causes of trouble and remove barriers which hinder the political settlement of these problems.

As regards the Afghan matter, the Soviet side demonstrated how certain circles in the West play on their biased attitude rather than the facts in interpreting the events in that country. The Soviet Union was forced by circumstances to give a helping hand to friendly Afghanistan at a time when its independence was in jeopardy.

The joint communique on the results of the Soviet-West German talks emphasised the need to achieve an early political settlement of the situation caused by the developments in Afghanistan. Moscow has repeatedly emphasised that a political settlement is possible. It can be achieved when a complete cessation of armed aggression is guaranteed and all forms of hostile activities from outside against the government and people of Afghanistan cease. Verbal declarations are not enough to achieve this. Nor can we accept Washington's much-vaunted plans for an "intermediate settlement" whose only aim is to reinstate the overthrown landlords and CIA stooges in Afghanistan. Effective measures are needed to stop the smuggling of armed bands into Afghanistan and arms supplies for these bands and to close the camps where they are trained.

Those who have welcomed the recent withdrawal of some Soviet military units from Afghanistan as a manifestation of goodwill on the part of the USSR in the spirit of encouraging a political settlement have rightly assessed the signal from Moscow. However, this positive initiative, as well as the constructive programme put forward by the Kabul government on May 14, calls for the same positive response on the part of the United States and also Pakistan and Iran.

Chancellor Schmidt told a press conference that both sides now had a better understanding of each other's positions. The broad circles of the peace-loving public have undoubtedly met with great satisfaction the joint confirmation by Moscow and Bonn of their allegiance to the cause of detente and of their determination to ensure in all possible ways that it remain the leading trend in international relations. Of great significance is also their will to work in such a direction that all forthcoming conferences in Europe, in particular, the Madrid follow-up meeting in November this year, should consolidate the basis of the Helsinki accords on the principles of peaceful coexistence in Europe and that it should lead to the expansion of confidence-building measures on the way towards detente in the military field too.

Both sides have done useful work as regards the analysis of the prospects of achieving the agreement on questions pertaining to medium-range nuclear missile weapons. And this gives grounds for optimism. The near future will show to what extent the West will be able to constructively respond to Leonid Brezhnev's appeal to show realism in searches for the way out of blind-alley situations and also to the Soviet readiness to achieve a breakthrough in the Vienna talks on mutual armed forces and armaments reduction in Central Europe towards a settlement corresponding to the principle of inflicting no damage on the security of any of the sides.

The inexhaustible reserves of the policy of detente continue to manifest themselves in bilateral Soviet-West German relations. The two sides have reaffirmed that their policy will be based in future as well on the concluded treaties and agreements, above all, on the Moscow treaty of August 12, 1970 and on other political documents, for instance, the joint declaration by the USSR and the FRG of May 6, 1978. During Chancellor Schmidt's stay in Moscow a long-term programme of main directions of cooperation between the Soviet Union and West Germany in the field of economy and industry was signed. At his press conference Chancellor Schmidt has stressed that the federal government imparts political qualities to economic cooperation. In fact, the material fund of detente in relations between the USSR and West Germany has reached such a level that it would be inconceivable to waste this common achievement in order to please the advocates of confrontation: economic cooperation brings the two peoples closer together, ensures the growing employment of the West German workers and demonstrates the ability of the states with different social systems to be natural partners in tackling the great and complicated problems faced by the world community.

The differences in the views were not concealed and not everything looked ideal in bilateral relations. Concluding the talks in the Kremlin, Leonid Brezhnev expressed the hope that the Chancellor would weigh again the considerations set out to him by the Soviet leadership. On all accounts, the will to continue the dialogue is being shared by the West German side and by many other influential leaders of Western Europe, which in itself means the rejection of the confrontation which is being imposed by Washington.

(APN, July 2. In full.)

CSO: 1812

## INTERNATIONAL

### REASONS FOR PARTIAL SOVIET WITHDRAWAL FROM AFGHANISTAN

Moscow: NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 23 Jun 80 pp 1-4

[Article by Karen Khachaturov, NOVOSTI Press Agency]

[Text] The decision on the withdrawal from Afghanistan of part of the Soviet troops stationed there at the request of the Afghan government late last year has been welcomed by the broad sections of the world public. All those who cherish the interests of international security regard this initiative, taken by agreement with the legitimate Afghan government, as proof positive of consistent Soviet peace policy.

Late last year the freedom-loving Afghanistan faced a real threat to its national sovereignty, won in the courageous many-year struggle against Western colonialism. The usurpative regime of Hafizullah Amin put the country's independence in extreme jeopardy. Strong and numerous armed gangs were working havoc on Afghanistan's mountainous plateaus. They ruthlessly exterminated representatives of the people's government, subjected peaceful civilians to physical and moral terror, sparing neither old men or children, and even desecrated Moslem shrines. The rebel gangs were backed by their inspirers, the ruling circles of neighbouring countries, above all Pakistan. But the main centres of the undeclared war on Afghanistan were thousands of miles away from Kabul, in New York and London, Peking and Cairo. Afghanistan was being turned into a seat of aggression on the southern border of the Soviet Union.

The rebel gangs were causing bloodshed in the country with the weapons provided by the imperialists and Maoists. The present author witnessed the abortive counter-revolutionary coup in Kabul late last February. The rebels and those whom they had managed to deceive carried weapons of the U.S. and Chinese make, foreign currency and all sorts of subversive hardware. Later on it was proved beyond any shade of doubt that foreign intelligence services, above all the CIA, had even gone so far as using chemical weapons and other barbarous means of mass destruction against the Afghan people.

The northern border remained Afghanistan's only peaceful frontier. Within a short period the Afghan government asked the northern neighbour on more than ten occasions to send Soviet troops into Afghanistan in order to repulse external aggression and ensure national salvation. But it was not easy for Moscow to meet Kabul's request and give Afghanistan military aid--which, incidentally, is in full accord with the UN Charter and the 1978 Soviet-Afghan Treaty.

The imperialist and Chinese hegemonists have done their utmost to distort the meaning and purpose of the Soviet aid. As recently as June 19, for instance, the U.S. Vice President, addressing Carter before his departure to Western Europe, shamelessly said that the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan and that the invasion was a challenge to the whole world, to peace and to the principles of international law and national sovereignty. But the man who was temporarily left in charge of the White House was not telling the truth at the picturesque lawn in front of it. Carter himself made a statement along similar lines in Italy. But U.S. leaders should have recalled the principles of international law and national sovereignty when they were waging a war of extermination against the Vietnamese people and overthrowing the constitutional Chilean president; or they should remember them today, when they try to bully the Iranian people and threaten "retaliation measures" in response to the mythical "Soviet menace."

The enemies of the Afghan people have never mentioned that the Soviet aid consisted in the stationing of a limited military contingent, temporarily sent to Afghanistan at the request of its government. Today this formula is forcefully illustrated: the decision on the withdrawal of certain units vividly demonstrates the limited and temporary nature of Soviet military presence in Afghanistan, the presence which has never been accompanied by intervention in the internal affairs of the country.

So what is the reason behind the Soviet decision to withdraw, by agreement with the Afghan government, certain military units from Afghanistan? This decision may seem sudden only to those who know little about Soviet policy. The leaders of the Soviet state have repeatedly stressed that the timeframe of Soviet military presence in Afghanistan depends on the extent to which the security of that country is guaranteed. In the middle of last January, for instance, the Soviet President, Leonid Brezhnev, said: "The sole task of the Soviet contingents is to assist the Afghans in repulsing the aggression from without. They will be fully withdrawn from Afghanistan once the reasons for the Afghan leadership's request for them disappear."

Both the Soviet Union and the Afghan government, led by Babrak Karmal, believe that the political settlement of the so-called Afghan question is quite possible. But this can only be achieved if proper guarantees are given for the termination of the armed invasions of Afghanistan by the counterrevolutionary forces from the territories of neighbouring



countries. About a month ago the Afghan government addressed to its neighbours a detailed and constructive programme for political settlement.

In the past six months the Afghan government has made tangible progress in overcoming the consequences of Amin's criminal policy. The domestic situation in the country is being stabilized. Large bandit formations have been defeated, and the activities of individual gangs are being ever more effectively curbed by the Afghan people's revolutionary forces relying on the growing support of the majority of the population. For the Afghan people the implementation of the objectives of the April revolution in peaceful conditions means that social oppression, poverty and illiteracy will be obliterated while the religious beliefs and national traditions will be respected. Afghanistan's neighbours cannot help reckoning with these realities; although they have not given up their subversive activities, their futility is obvious.

Today the imperialist circles and the mass media they control try to put a good face in a losing game and allege that the decision on reducing Soviet military presence in Afghanistan has been caused by "Western pressure" and all but testifies to the Soviet Union's weakness.

Practice shows that the Soviet Union has never yielded to blackmail and external pressure, not even in the grimmest years for the country. So pressure policy is all the more pointless now that the might of the Soviet state is growing. It is a dangerous delusion to think that the Soviet Union can be talked to in the language of threats and ultimatums on any matter, be it the "grain embargo," which hit the American farmers above all, or the abortive and shameless attempt to boycott the Olympic Games.

The decision on the withdrawal of part of Soviet troops from Afghanistan demonstrates the strength of the Soviet Union and its profound allegiance to the cause of peace rather than its weakness. Indeed, no aggressor has ever voluntarily given up the occupied lands. Let us recall the U.S. Vietnamese venture, which lasted many years, or the act of aggression perpetrated by the Chinese hegemonists against Vietnam early last year. In both cases the invaders did not quit of their free will, but suffered military and political defeats. The Soviet side, however, took the decision on troop withdrawal of its own accord, and in view of the stabilization of the situation in Afghanistan.

It is for the umpteenth time that the West tries to appraise Soviet actions by its own, imperialistic yardstick--and it has again misjudged. The decision on reducing Soviet military presence in Afghanistan should not be regarded as an opportunistic move, but should be put in the context of Soviet foreign policy with its paramount objective of carrying on the process of international detente and securing a firm and lasting world peace. Quite recently the Soviet Union, by agreement with the

government of the German Democratic Republic, took the decision on a considerable unilateral reduction of its troops in Central Europe. Now it has just as voluntarily decided to reduce its military presence in Central Asia. These facts testify to a single policy and vividly illustrate the peace-loving nature of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community.

The recent meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries and the extensive and constructive programme for improving the entire international situation that was suggested by the meeting demonstrated the consistent peace policy of the socialist community and its resolve to repulse any aggressor.

So the decision on the withdrawal from Afghanistan of certain military units, whose presence in that country is not necessary at the moment, should be regarded in the light of the firm and consistent course of the Soviet Union and the entire socialist community for the relaxation of international tension. Mankind is looking to the West today for a proper appraisal of this initiative. It is deeds rather than words that really count here, and one good deed for the West and its allies would be to renounce any intervention in Afghanistan's internal affairs and any form of aggression against that sovereign state.

Has the situation of Afghanistan become firmer in the past six months? This is beyond doubt, and it is precisely for this reason that the Soviet Union has decided to reduce the strength of its troops there. Is the threat of intervention from outside still posed to the territorial integrity and sovereignty of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan? This also is beyond doubt, and it is precisely for this reason that a limited Soviet troop contingent remains in Afghanistan. It is also for this reason that it depends on the Afghan neighbours and the imperialist forces when the day will come when the last Soviet soldier completes his mission of liberation and leaves Afghanistan.

(APN, June 22. In full.)

CSO: 1812

## INTERNATIONAL

### SOCIALIST APPEAL TO CONTINUE DETENTE

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 23 Jun 80 pp 1-3

[Interview with Alexei Chitikov, chairman of the Soviet Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet, member of the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee, by Vasily Morozov, NOVOSTI correspondent; date and place not given]

[Text] A meeting of parliamentarians from the Warsaw Treaty member-countries, called to mark the 25th anniversary of the defensive military and political alliance of the socialist community, ended in Minsk on June 19.

Alexei Chitikov, Chairman of the Soviet of the Union of the USSR Supreme Soviet and member of the Soviet Communist Party's Central Committee, who led the Soviet delegation to the meeting, comments on its results at the request of NOVOSTI's correspondent Vasily Morozov.

Question: How often are meetings of parliamentarians from the socialist countries called, and what overall objectives do they pursue?

Answer: Altogether four meetings of parliamentarians from the socialist countries have been held since 1975. The first of them took place in the year of the 20th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty organisation and the 30th anniversary of victory over nazism; the parliamentarians met in Warsaw, capital of the Polish People's Republic. The subsequent meetings took place in Leningrad in 1977, in Prague in 1978 and now in Minsk.

It is symptomatic that parliamentarians from the fraternal countries met in the cities which had gone through grim trials during World War II.

Prague, like the whole of Czechoslovakia, was one of the first victims of the Nazi aggression after the Munich "peace makers" had left that Slavic country at Hitler's mercy in the hope of turning the edge of the Nazi aggression to the east, to the socialist Soviet Union.

Warsaw, Leningrad and Minsk were among the cities whose population suffered most at the hands of the Nazis, those barbarians of the 20th century, and saw the darkest horrors of fascism.

As for the overall objectives of the parliamentarians' meetings, we can say that the MPs are motivated by one striving that of concerting the foreign policy activities of the fraternal parliaments in the struggle for peace and international detente.

[Question] What are the distinctive features of the Minsk meeting and what specific tasks did it pursue?

[Answer] The meeting in Minsk, which coincided with the 25th anniversary of the Warsaw Treaty Organization, took place at a time when the international situation had dramatically deteriorated and when the substantial progress in strengthening peace and international security achieved in the 1970s had been put in jeopardy.

The official documents of the Minsk meeting that have been published in the press show that its purpose was to raise to a new, yet higher level the coordination of the joint foreign policy activities of our parliaments in the struggle for peace.

Being aware of the great responsibility we, envoys of our peoples, bear for the destinies of peace, we tried to effectively contribute to the normalization of the international situation and to prevent the backsliding of the world community to the cold war. We were unanimous in our striving to do everything possible for the policy of detente to continue, for the world political climate to constantly improve and for a lasting peace to be firmly established.

[Question] What do you think of the results of the meeting, and what will be the effect of the work done by the MPs?

[Answer] I think that we achieved a good deal. Parliamentarians from the fraternal socialist countries worked out their common attitude in the struggle for peace and detente in today's complex international situation. Guidelines for this struggle that were laid down by the meeting constitute a practical programme for our future foreign policy activities.

It is important that we drafted this programme jointly. The parliamentary delegations of our fraternal countries were unanimous in adopting an important document, an Address to the parliaments and MPs of the states of Europe and the world at large.

Speaking for the parliaments of their countries, the participants in the meeting expressed their full approval of the conclusions and estimates of the Declaration and Statement adopted by the meeting of the Political Consultative Committee of the Warsaw Treaty countries in Warsaw.

Our Address, an historical document, appeals to all those, who cherish peace and are aware of their responsibility for the fate of humanity,

to unite the efforts of all peaceloving countries and peoples and to ensure that the process of international detente initially achieved in Europe is carried on and extended and, moreover, is spread to all parts of the globe.

We would like to express the hope that our Address will be heeded and that reason will prevail. We hope that our counterparts, Western MPs, will respond to our address and invigorate the activities of their parliaments in promoting the process of detente, furthering the security of the peoples, achieving disarmament and extending equal cooperation between countries.

(APN, June 20. In full.)

CSO: 1812

# ADDITIONAL FUNDING FOR RADIO LIBERTY, RADIO FREE EUROPE CRITICIZED

Viev RADIYANS'KA UKRAYINA in Ukrainian 7 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by A. Halaychuk: "Regardless of Where the Slandrers Sit, or About the Brief Life of Anti-Soviet Radio-Deceit"]

[Text] Gossip has it that there is rejoicing among the Zionists. Of course, as measurements go, it is by no means global, just a family rejoicing one might say. Finally, the immigration to Israel has been resolved at least to some extent! And on whose account: such strong people will go to the "promised land" that they could be given an "Uzi" machine gun immediately and be considered part of the Israeli army.

However, there is a "but". The hands of the new emigres - "alia" are busy already [Alia - Truth and Justice, an emigre community movement in Israel]. Busy with microphones, monitors, cassettes and other similar equipment. Specialists from the ill-famed Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe will glorify Israel with their presence; they will be busy building and exploiting their transmission stations on Israeli territory. In the beginning broadcasting technicians [will arrive]. later when they get used to the place, watch out, propaganda workers will appear also...

Of course, the Munich "liberty lovers" will not undertake this voyage on their own initiative. First of all, the ideals of some of them are not along this line (how can we avoid mentioning here the statement of an important "liberty lover" in Munich, cited by the western press, who was incensed that someone from the newly arrived colleagues "had the nerve to speak Hebrew in his, a former SS officer's, presence"). Secondly, at "Liberty", regardless of the Zionist propaganda carried over the air, they are fully aware of the truth. Small wonder that a few days ago this radiostation was forced to admit through its teeth that only a third of those who leave for "the paradise life" actually settle in Israel.



their talk can lead to this. And all because of the US National Security Council, especially the "architect of American-Soviet confrontation" Z. Brzezinski. He introduced the proposal later accepted by J. Carter to markedly supplement and expand "radio-diversity programs". Recently, the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee of the US Congress voted for additional millions for CIA's dependants "Radio Liberty" and "Free Europe". Their budget for next year is increased further. In addition, the construction of transmission stations in Israel has been announced, a fact which we have already presented to the reader...

Actually, not only Zionist emigre centers on the order of "Hebrew agency" will be happy about the "liberty lovers". The "Voice of Israel" propaganda diversionaries are rubbing their hands also. What help! They have taped so many insinuations about our country that they are getting weary from continuous invention of "fact" material. Open primitivism must be resorted to. For example, the known fact of active support of Lebanese separatists by Israeli soldiers is simply reversed, upside down. The result is (we quote "Radio Israel"): "Among the interarab forces supporting peace in Lebanon there are 75 Soviet military advisers."

Is "Voice of Israel" the only one? And its older brother in anti-Soviet propaganda, the "elder" among radio-slanderers, "Voice of America", is it any better? Failing consistently in its campaigns on "human rights in the USSR", "the production of Soviet bacteriological weapons", "Soviet terror in Afghanistan", now it turns with the same zero success to the near-eastern subject matter. On the Ukrainian language program of the "Voice" one may already hear: "Moscow is doing everything possible to hinder any effort made towards the peaceful resolution of the Israel-Arab problem."

Well! As if the Soviet Union and not the United States inspired the infamous Camp David, ignored the rights of Palestinians, and led the issue to a dead end. Well, as they say, gentlemen, this does not make sense!

However, a question arises: Perhaps the Ukrainian editorial section of "Voice of America" causes such mischief over the air on its own, without the knowledge of the management? Because the new radiostation director, N. Bitterman, swore over the same air waves in the beginning of March that "Voice of America" should be "a consistently credible source of information, accurate, objective and detailed". If only! Simply swearing is one thing, but actual reality is quite another matter. In addition, such oaths are the essential

elements in the record of presenting to potential radio listeners new characters and performers in the transoceanic radio-propaganda. As to the content of this propaganda, we must mention here the French proverb: "The more changes, the more everything remains the same..."

Yes, the content remains the same, anti-Soviet in its essence, malicious in form, without proof and therefore ineffective according to the "beneficial" action factor. As in the well-known fairytale, it does not matter in what consecutive order the musicians of this false propaganda orchestra may seat themselves; "Liberty" broadcasts may be re-transmitted through Israel, and "Voice of America" through ... We do not know what will come next from official Washington. Yet, the result will be the same - deplorable.

2463  
C43: 1811

## INTERNATIONAL

### INTERNATIONAL SPORT AS PART OF IDEOLOGICAL STRUGGLE

Moscow NAUCHNYY KOMMUNIZM in Russian No 3, 1980 pp 109-117

[Article by Docent V.M. Pochinkin, candidate of juridical sciences: "The Sports Movement and the Ideological Struggle"]

[Excerpts] On choosing the course of disruption of relaxation of international tension, world reaction launched against Olympiad-80 one of the fronts of the "cold war." The U.S. administration and its stooges in the capitalist world demanded a boycott of the Olympic games in Moscow, reasserting the fact that bourgeois ideology tries to use sports in the class interests of imperialism and for anticommunist and antisoviet purposes. International sports have been objectively transformed into a broad field of ideological struggle between the forces of progress and reaction. To restrict the pernicious influence of bourgeois ideology on the sports movement, to propagandize through sports the great advantages of the socialist system and the Soviet way of life, to educate sportsmen and sports lovers in a spirit of irreconcilability toward bourgeois, revisionist and Maoist ideology constitute an important direction of ideological struggle.

Up to now some people in the capitalist world have maintained the illusion of the independence of sports of politics. Actually, the old slogan of bourgeois sociologists that "sports are beyond politics" only masks the anti-people's policy of the bourgeoisie, covers with the shield of apoliticalness the propagation of the ideological and political principles of imperialism through the medium of sports. This is graphically shown by the open use of sports by the American president J. Carter for political purposes.

Adherents of Marxist-Leninist ideology openly emphasize the class party approach to the development of physical culture and sports and consider it a serious political-state matter. Our party, for example, has defined as one of the most important tasks education, "beginning with earliest childhood age of a physically strong young generation with the harmonious development of physical and spiritual forces" ("Programma KPSS" [CPSU Program]. Moscow, 1976, p 96). It is written into the new USSR Constitution that the state "promotes the development of mass physical culture and sports"

(Article 24). One of the guarantees of the right of citizens to rest is the development of mass sports, physical culture and tourism (see Article 41). The mass character of the physical-culture and sports movement is the object of special concern by the Lenin Komsomol. The 18th Komsomol Congress set a task for komsomols and young people to make full use of physical culture and mass sports for the strengthening of health, raising labor productivity and for active and full-of-content leisure of the youth.

By expressing the most progressive ideas of contemporaneity--the ideas of peace and cooperation among peoples, physical culture and sports under socialism exert a positive ideological influence on the masses of physical culturists, sportsmen and sports lovers on a wide international scale.

The general crisis of capitalism and the whole system of bourgeois society, including the economy, politics, ideology and culture, could not but help affect the state of sports in the capitalist countries. Its close connection with the ideology and politics of imperialism has been responsible for crisis situations in the sports movement of these countries. With the change of correlation of forces on the world arena in favor of socialism, sports in the capitalist world have lost their leading positions. This can be seen from the results of world championships in Europe and the Olympic games. Thus, at the summer Olympic games in Montreal (1976), the first ten winners included the teams of six socialist countries. At the winter Olympic games in Lake Placid (1980), two teams of the 37 participating countries--the teams of the USSR and the GDR--won a fourth of the medals of all ranks, including 19 of the 38 gold medals. Of the Soviet team about 50 sportsmen were presented Olympic awards. There are also prize winners among the teams of Bulgaria, Hungary and Czechoslovakia.

The crisis in the sports of the capitalist countries is to be found in fact that despite extremely high achievements by a narrow group of sportsmen in individual forms of sport, a low level of spread of sports among the masses of the population is observed. This is a direct result of the growing discrepancy between the needs of workers and their satisfaction by the capitalist state.

It cannot but be noted that the achievements of sportsmen of the socialist countries and the young states of Asia and Africa have disturbed not only bourgeois sports figures. There has been increasing intervention of capitalist states in the development of sports of high achievements, and larger subsidies have been provided for the training of the sports elite; opportunities have been legislatively expanded for entrepreneurs to extract maximum profits in the exploitation of sportsmen. All this has activated commerce in sports, which also attests to the crisis of the sports movement in the capitalist countries.

A manifestation of the crisis of capitalism is militarization of sports. Physical culture and sports have been put at the service of imperialism for the training of aggressive armies and reactionary police forces. The

military either supervise the sports movement or are closely connected with it. Physical education in a military spirit is carried out from childhood age through militarized organizations of the scout movement in a number of Western countries, "Young Vikings" in the FRG and the like.

The spiritual crisis of the ruling class has been responsible for bringing into sports the cult of force and brutality. This is a legitimate consequence of propagation among the masses of an ideology that extols individualism, egoism and misanthropy. The principle of "man to man is a wolf" tells on the feelings of sportsmen, who act with hatred toward their rivals in the struggle for victory and the material benefits connected with it. "In order to win the gold medal," Hans Fassnacht, holder of the world record in swimming, stated candidly, "I have to hate my competitors... I always feel this before a heat and during the heat."

Another principle, the principle of "man to man is a friend, comrade and brother," lies at the basis of the relations of sportsmen of the socialist ideology. People of the West are astounded that sportsmen of the USSR and other socialist countries, while competing with each other in sports, remain friends and comrades. The sports world will remember for a long time when at the Olympic games in Sapporo, Dieter Speer, a biathlete from the GDR gave his ski to his chief rival, the leader of the Soviet team Aleksandr Tikhonov, when the latter's toe of a ski broke off at a distance. This ensured for the USSR team gold medals in the biathlon relay race, but Speer was convinced that he had acted properly: international friendship and solidarity in critical situations must be above sports rivalry.

The chief ideo-political weapon of imperialism is anticommunism. Its basic content consists of slander against socialism, falsification of Marxism-Leninism and the policy and goals of the communist parties. Anticommunism has many faces and manifests itself in a complex of economic, military, ideological and other actions. In sports anticommunism has a varied character. It is manifested in the works of bourgeois sports sociologists, in the activities of sports organizations of capitalist countries and international sports organizations when training for and engaging in sports competitions--from ordinary events to the Olympic games. The bourgeois press and other mass information media, when commenting on events of sports life, constantly make anticommunist attacks.

The relation of the policy of anticommunism of international imperialism in regard to sports is shown by the actions of world reaction against relaxation of international tension. The governments of NATO countries make sports contacts with the USSR and its allies dependent on political conditions, which they bring up in the form of the notorious "restoration of lawful human rights, on demands of "halting persecution of dissidents" and so on. One of the ways of restoring the positions lost by the sportsmen of these countries in world and European sports was proclaimed by the expulsion and limitation of the activity of representatives of socialist countries in international sports associations.



A composite part and chief content of anticommunism are antisovietism, which is expressed in slanderous fabrications about the Soviet system of physical education, about sports organizations, trainers, judges and outstanding sportsmen of the USSR, in attempts at discrimination against Soviet sports delegations at international competitions, in unobjective judging and in various provocations up to attempts to subvert sportsmen in betrayal of the Motherland. Ideological diversions against Olympiad-80, including the demand to boycott the Olympic games in Moscow, are also dictated by antisovietism.

The history of international sports is replete with many major acts of antisoviets. They are especially active in those forms of sport where sportsmen of the Soviet Union sustain one triumphal victory after another. Thus, the politicians and sports operators attempted with the help of intrigue to change the situation in figure skating in favor of representatives of the West. In May 1977 the Council of International Skaters Union (ISU) adopted an unprecedented decision on a disqualification period of one year for all Soviet referees, accusing them of "national bias," i.e., of unobjective judging and removing them from working at championships of Europe and the world. The USSR Olympic Committee presented the ISU with a reasoned counter analysis, showing the groundlessness of these accusations. The falsification was unmasked but the ISU did not reject the shameful decision. In this most difficult atmosphere, USSR sportsmen once more proved their superiority, sustaining brilliant victories at the championships of Europe and the world in 1978.

Sports organizations of the Soviet Union and other socialist countries, with the support of progressive forces in sports of the nonsocialist world, are trying to restrict the pernicious influence of bourgeois ideology on the international sports movement and rebuff any displays of anticommunism and antisovietism on the world sports arena.

Abettors of bourgeois ideologists are to be found among various kinds of social reformists, revisionists and Maoists. Rightist social-democracy rejects the revolutionary route of liberating workers, counting on solving the problems of the working class within the framework of capitalism improved with the aid of reforms. The reformists do not leave out of their field of vision the sports movement, assuming that it undermines the emotional basis of revolutionary moods, neutralizes the revolutionary charge, since it diverts and beguiles sportsmen and viewers. Catering to the interests of monopolies, the leaders of social reformism use sports in the interest of establishing "class harmony." It is not surprising that representatives of labor, socialist, social-democrat and other reformist parties, entering the government of this or that capitalist country and engaging themselves in questions of physical culture and sports at the state level, protect the interests not so much of workers as of the bourgeoisie.

The danger of rightist revisionist ideology for the development of the sports movement was revealed in Czechoslovakia at the time of the political



crisis of 1968-1969 when the opportunist policy of rightist revisionists, which had penetrated the ideological institutions and political organs of Czechoslovakia, left its imprint on all spheres of the republic's public life, including physical culture and sports. Under the pressure of anticommunist forces the desire arose in sports unions for a revision of the socialist principles of physical culture. There appeared a disdain for the moral and political education of sportsmen, the spirit of chasing after gain prevailed, and the "sale" began of sportsmen and trainers to capitalist countries, as well as a reorientation of international sports ties toward the West. In the events of 1968 the rightist forces of the physical-culture movement of the country assumed the path of violent antisovietism. They were supported by foreign confreres in ideology. Thus the antisoviets from the Swedish Hockey Union abandoned the planned joint training of "Tre krumur" and the Central Army Sports Club. The International Federation for Handball refused to hold in Moscow the women's world championship. In Leghorn, at the European checker championship, USSR checker players, the world champions were not present as the Italian authorities refused to grant them visas, and so on.

Overcoming of the crisis situation and its consequences in Czechoslovakia also normalized the situation in sports. In November 1973, the 4th Congress of the Czechoslovak Physical-Culture Union (ChSFK) completed the consolidation of the physical-culture and sports movement and strengthened it in an ideological and organizational sense. Five years later, the ChSFK pointed out the achievements of the country in the development of physical culture and mass sports. There can be no doubt about the successes of Czechoslovak sportsmen in major sports: in the course of the five-year period, 317 medals were won at the Olympic games, championships of the world and Europe. The Statewide Sports Festival of 1980 was planned as a component part of the celebration of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of Czechoslovakia from fascism by the Soviet Army as an important stage of preparation for the Olympic games in Moscow.

Maoism has exerted a reactionary influence on the physical-culture and sports movement in China and in international sports. This is an eclectic hodgepodge of views and ideas of "leftist" and rightist opportunism, petty bourgeois nationalism, anticommunism and unbridled antisovietism. The events of recent years have convincingly confirmed the conclusion of the 25th CPSU Congress that Maoist ideology and policy are incompatible with Marxist-Leninist theory and openly inimical to it. At the time of the so-called "cultural revolution," physical education and sports in China underwent a profound transformation. Sports organizations were broken up, their functions were turned over to the army, and their leaders were banished and overwhelmed. In the country, sports schools and stadiums were closed down for a long time, and for five years competitive sports disappeared. While Chinese sportsmen in 1965 established 29 world records, in the subsequent five years--not a single one!

The heavy imprint of Beijing's rulers' foreign policy is to be found on the sports movement of China. Militarization of physical education and sports in China is a reflection of Beijing's great-power, hegemonist policy. Under cries of "threat from the North," of the necessity "to be ready in the event of war," people in schools and universities, at enterprises and in communes are forced to be engaged in physical culture and sports for the purpose of boosting the combat readiness of all strata of the population. Here a narrow range of the resources of physical development is used in preparation for war. Having broken off economic, political and cultural ties with countries of the socialist community, the Chinese authorities embarked on an unprincipled blockade with the most reactionary forces of the world. And in sports, the leading principles have become self-isolation, refusal to cooperate with the sports organizations of the USSR and a number of other socialist countries. China on its own initiative has left the Olympic movement and many international sports federations.

At the same time, sports in China has become a means of establishing contacts with the forces of reaction on an antisoviet basis. "Ping-pong diplomacy" (reciprocal visits of table-tennis teams) was prepared by a visit to China by President of the United State R. Nixon. "Volley-ball diplomacy" opened the way to contacts with Japanese imperialism. Beijing's political and economic rapprochement with the fascists of Chile, the racists of South Africa and Rhodesia developed in the field of sports ties. Through the military sports organization of the NATO countries (SIZM), the Chinese militarists are straining toward NATO's arsenal.

Beginning in 1972, sports life in China became enlivened. Chinese sportsmen began gradually to return to the international sports arena; their representatives have appeared in various international sports associations, expelling therefrom Taiwan's representatives. China has been determinedly trying since March 1979 to return into the Olympic movement. In November of the same year, the International Olympic Committee, on surveying all its members by mail, adopted a decision which opened the way to Chinese sportsmen to attend the Olympic games in 1980 in Moscow.

There is no doubt that the malevolent shades of the ideology and politics of Maoism will remain for a long time over physical education and the sports movement in China, but this cannot continue forever. Representatives of the Soviet sports movement, approving and supporting the principled Marxist-Leninist policy of the CPSU in regard to China, wish to see the sportsmen of the Chinese People's Republic again next to them, within a single international system, free from the yoke of Maoism and bearing high the banner of socialist sports.

Under the conditions of the exacerbated ideological struggle in the world sports movement, when the enemies of peace and socialism have undertaken a whole series of ideological diversions against Olympiad-80, educational work with our sportsmen has acquired a special significance. In this work, we should proceed from the directives of the 25th CPSU Congress to the effect

that in the struggle of two viewpoints there can be no place for neutralism and compromises and be guided by the decree of the CPSU Central Committee "On Further Improving Ideological, Political-Educational Work." This decree demands that we take into consideration that imperialist propaganda, with which Beijing's chauvinists and aggressors are now openly acting, is unceasingly waging an offensive on the minds of Soviet people. "For this reason," it is stated in the decree, "one of the most important ideological-educational and information tasks is to help Soviet people recognize the entire falsity of this slanderous propaganda, to unmask its insidious methods in a clear, concrete and convincing form and to carry to the people of the earth the truth about the first country in the world with victorious socialism" (On Further Improving Ideological, Political-Educational Work: "Postanovleniye TsK KPSS" [Decree of the CPSU Central Committee]. Moscow, 1979, p 6). The decree also points to the need of improving educational work among physical culturists and sportsmen. For the realization of this directive, the All-Union Scientific-Practical Conference on "Ideological-Political and Moral Education of Physical Culturists and Sportsmen" and the published materials of this conference are of major importance. For the first time questions of ideological struggle in the sports movement became the subject of discussion in a special section of the all-union conference.

The Communist Party and Leninist Komsomol, soviet state organs and public organizations are devoting special attention to the development of high-achievement sports. For sportsmen, all the conditions are being created for fruitful training for competitions. Attention is being given to ideological, political and moral education of members of representative teams of the Soviet Union and also teams of voluntary sports societies and agencies. The need for greater educational work is dictated first by the fact that extraordinary popularity of sports has brought about a wide-scale influence of the moral character of well-known sportsmen on the youth and the desire to imitate them in every way. L. Turishcheva, I. Rodnina, V. Borzov, A. Karpov, V. Saneyev, V. Tret'yak and many other outstanding representatives of Soviet sports serve as a model and example for young people. With their tremendous sports contribution, they have shown themselves as ardent patriots of the Motherland, active public figures and people of a high level of culture and morality.

But other examples are also to be encountered in the sports world where individual talented sportsmen become sick with the "star sickness," violate sports regimes and norms of socialist life and imitate Western styles. It is even worse when you find self-seeking, violation of customs rules and the like. Ideological decay and degradation caused O. Protopov and L. Belosova to betray their people who granted them all the possibilities for the development of their talents. The names of such people will always be covered with shame and crossed out of the people's memory.

Activation of ideological-educational work in the sports world is also necessary because there is an ongoing process of rejuvenation of sports. It is generally known that success often comes to very young sportsmen, especially in swimming, gymnastics and figure skating. Triumph in sports

arenas, the raptures of the viewers, accounts of praise in the press, the very specific character of sports aimed at displays of superiority over other people--all this constitutes a very heavy burden on the shoulders of a still unformed personality. For this reason it is extremely important to carry out a systematic and purposeful ideological and moral education of the young sportsman, to involve him in public work and to develop in him civic consciousness and a feeling of social duty.

It should also be kept in mind that high-class sportsmen more frequently than other categories of citizens make various contacts with foreigners and are confronted with bourgeois reality. Far from the Motherland, they are obliged to mix with foreign sportsmen, journalists, sports lovers and representatives of different strata of the population. At the same time, young people, not having experience of life, are not always able to understand the stratagems of bourgeois life, to make out its antihumane, exploiting nature behind the bright advertisements and rich showcases of stores and to grasp why doubtful individuals, professing to be friends of our people and admirers of Soviet sportsmen, try to establish contacts with them.

Practice has shown that specially trained people try to become acquainted with sportsmen from the Soviet Union. Armed with ways of conducting anti-Soviet propaganda, they ask provocative questions, involve them in discussions while attempting to obtain information needed by bourgeois propagandists for use in their subversive aims against the countries of socialism. Agents provocateurs try to provide sportsmen with antisoviet booklets and even to get them not to return home but to remain in the so-called "free world," where ostensibly conditions will be created for the development of their talent. Sportsmen need a high level of ideological-political maturity, moral stability, education and cultural outlook in order to be able to orientate themselves independently and quickly in a situation and to provide a worthy rebuff to the provocative sallies of antisoviets.

The ideological education of sportsmen, taking part in international competitions, has another important aim: to prepare emissaries of Soviet sports for able propagandizing of the social gains of their people, the Soviet way of life and the achievements of the socialist system. Sportsmen must be able to counter anti-Soviet attacks, expose slander against the Soviet land and Soviet sports.

Thus, inculcation of ideological-political maturity in a high-class sportsman is bound to contribute to the forming of the high moral personality of the citizen and patriot, who has a good knowledge and is able to propagandize the great achievements of his people in the political, economic, social and cultural fields, the foreign-political course of his country and its Constitution. Such education develops in the sportsman a meaningful critical position to bourgeois life, an intolerance of any manifestations, including in sports of the ideology of the bourgeoisie and its abettors--reformists, revisionists and Maoists. Ideological-political and moral-will training of Soviet sportsmen constitute an important condition of their



brilliant victories in the world sports arena, strikingly attesting to the great advantages of the socialist system and the triumph of the policy of the Communist Party and the Soviet state, which have no higher purpose than service to people, concern for the development of their well-being and culture and for the upbringing of new generations of all-round and harmoniously developed people.

The contemporary world sports movement is a marked phenomenon in the life of mankind. It cannot remain on the sidelines in the case of political events and the struggle of ideologies. It is important to propagandize in the sports movement itself and through sports among the broadest popular masses the ideas of social progress, humanism and peace, friendship and cooperation and to educate people in the spirit of intolerance toward any reactionary ideology.

COPYRIGHT: "Nauchnyy kommunizm", 1980

7697

CSO: 1800

## NATIONAL

### CPSU PREPARES FOR 26TH CONGRESS

Moscow NOVOSTI DAILY REVIEW in English 25 Jun 80 pp 1-3

[Article by Fyodor Breus, NOVOSTI political correspondent]

[Text] The 26th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union is to open on February 23, 1981, as decided by the Party's Central Committee which has just held a plenary meeting in Moscow. The Congress will hear the Central Committee's Report and consider the Party's objectives in home and foreign policies as well as the guidelines for this country's economic and social development in 1981-1985. Leonid Brezhnev and Alexei Kosygin will submit the respective reports.

The Congress will take eight months to prepare. Yet even this rather long space of time will require the seventeen million Soviet Communists to work hard because it is not by the power of its authority or "dictatorial methods," as Western anti-Communists claim, that the CPSU is fulfilling its guiding role in this society, but by means of its ideological influence and due to the Party's high political prestige among all the sections of the population. The CPSU maps its course at congress, but this is preceded by a frank dialogue with the people on the fundamental problems of economic development, standards of living and all issues involved in the people's material, intellectual and cultural life.

The best way to describe the Party's work with the masses is by V.I. Lenin's definition of party work as "gentle conducting." More than 400,000 primary Party organisations are functioning at industrial establishments, on collective farms, in offices, educational institutions and military units. Much, above all, the people's response to big-time politics and the shaping of a climate of political activity in production groups and among office staffs, largely depends on their ability to heed the trends of public opinion, readily react to the vast range of public interests and criticisms of shortcomings. Party organisations are to launch a grassroot discussion of the draft of a new five-year plan which is to be published long before the opening day of the Congress.



This is the closing year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan which will leave a very important feature of Soviet society's development in recent years to be followed under the 11th plan. A new Constitution of the USSR was adopted, following a nationwide debate, in 1977, on the CPSU's initiative. It reflected the qualitative changes in the volume of the citizens' political, social and economic rights and freedoms. The extension and deepening of these rights and freedoms, the provision of material requisites and sure guarantees for their exercise have opened up still wider opportunities for the people's involvement in the running of production and the affairs of society and the state. The Party said that it viewed the development of the economy and democracy as interinfluencing: the promotion of greater socialist democracy was becoming a major condition for the country's economic progress while the expansion on the national wealth ought to be used, in turn, for the continued consolidation and development of democracy.

It is already obvious that this five-year plan now about to be completed is being fulfilled both as regards the volume of social production and the growth of the national income. This has enabled a large-scale social programme to be carried out--four-fifths of the national income had been channeled into raising the people's material and cultural standards, the living and working conditions had been improved, the real incomes of the working people had risen, salaries had been put up by 18 percent for 31 million people employed in the service industries, minimum pension rates were increased and more allowances for children introduced. The effective demand has risen, and the economy has been reacting to it by a notable improvement of the performance of the industries producing consumer goods. The light, food, meat and dairy industries have been overfulfilling the output assignments for the closing year of this five-year plan.

But this does not mean at all that there have been no difficulties or problems for the economy to cope with. It has had a sweeping expansion to become a diversified economy not simple to manage. Besides, industrial modernization has been producing its own surprises: in the sectors riding on the crest of scientific and technological progress it has been pursued to the utmost and yielded good returns, but the auxiliary sectors have been slower in their progress, thereby giving rise to some unwelcome disproportions. The search for new forms and methods of management of a more sophisticated economic setup has called for it to be updated, and this job is now in progress following a lot of experimentation.

Yet, none of these difficulties and problems are inbuilt features of the Soviet economy, nor can they be compared with the crisis developments in the United States and other industrialised Western countries. The Soviet Union effectively, in resolving, under a plan, the problems as they arise in the process of its economic growth which ensures its stable and confident advance, in the long run. The ups and downs of the Western market economy are unpredictable. Neither society nor the state can remedy such defects of the capitalist system as crisis, inflation or unemployment.

Capitalism as a social-economic system is bedeviled by a deficiency complex. People in the West are looking ahead into the eighties with a feeling of great alarm and uncertainty. The militarist elements are intensifying their influence on the policies of the United States and other capitalist countries, detente is being opposed by anti-detente and by an arms race and there is no let-up in spreading allegations about a "Soviet threat," "expansionism," and "hegemonic ambitions."

The announcement about the coming 26th CPSU Congress has aroused the particular interest of world opinion in this context. The international significance of a CPSU Congress is due to the part the Soviet Union has to play in the world today and the position it is holding.

The Plenary Meeting of the CPSU Central Committee, while passing its decision about the coming Congress, has reaffirmed the Party's course towards an intensive development of the country's economy and a continuous advance of the people's well-being. The foreign policy of the Party and the Soviet state remains unchanged as well. Describing it in his report to the Plenary Meeting, Leonid Brezhnev declared:

"We will not spare our energies in the future either in our effort to preserve detente and all the good things we got in the seventies, bring about a swing towards disarmament, support the peoples' right to free and independent development, safeguard and strengthen peace."

(APN, June 24. In full.)

CSO: 1812

NATIONAL

**SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES JOINT PLENUM OF USSR, GEORGIAN UNIONS OF ARTISTS**

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 31 May 80 pp 1, 2

[Speech by CPSU CC Politburo Candidate-Member and Georgian CP CC First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze at joint plenum of boards of directors of USSR and Georgian SSR Artists' Unions on 29 May 1980: "For Party-Mindedness, Class-Consciousness, and Nationality in Socialist Art!"]

[Text] Dear comrades! Friends!

On this memorable day, a day of celebration of the arts, allow me on behalf of the Georgian CP, the GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the republic government to warmly, sincerely, and heartily congratulate all of you and your dear guests participating in these Soviet Fine Arts Days in Georgia--the best representatives of multinational Soviet art: painters and graphic artists, sculptors and theater artists, art critics and masters of the decorative and applied arts, all those who dedicate their lives to socialist art, their talent, energy, knowledge, thinking, and feelings to the cause of the party, the cause of communism, and wish all of you great happiness and continued creative success!

Soviet Fine Arts Days in Georgia constitute an important event not only in the cultural but also in the whole social-political life of the republic and the country, because these Days form part of programmed preparations for the 26th CPSU Congress, the 26th GCP Congress, and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet rule in the republic.

This celebration of the arts in the republic takes place in the context of mass political and labor involvement for the sake of realizing the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the 25th GCP Congress, the well-known programmatic decrees of the party and government with regard to the Tbilisi Gorkom, further accelerated development of the republic's economy and culture, the Georgian party organization, and others passed by the CPSU CC Politburo at the personal initiative of L. I. Brezhnev, marking a milestone in the further development of Soviet Georgia's economy and culture.

In recent years significant changes have taken place in the social-economic and social-cultural life of the republic.

For outstanding accomplishments in all-union socialist competition, the republic has been awarded the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU CC, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol CC for the seventh time in a row.

A most important feature of the present stage of the 10th Five-Year Plan, like the whole period since 1972--that is, since the CPSU CC decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom, is the accelerated, dynamic and proportional development of all sectors of the economy and enhanced effectiveness of social production, the significant reduction in Georgia's lag behind all-union figures with regard to a number basic indicators of social-economic growth.

The main generalizing indicators of economic and social development--gross social product and per capita national income--have increased by 37.9 and 39.4 percent, respectively, in the first four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan alone. This is considerably higher than the five-year plan called for. The most important effectiveness indicator--social labor productivity--rose 32.4 percent in that same period, versus a planned 31 percent.

It is characteristic that the rate of increase in these indicators is substantially above the all-union average.

Our republic is among those few which have hopes of successfully completing the 10th Five-Year Plan according to the results of the first four years.

But this is only a possibility, which must be realized. For this reason, the republic's plans, counterplans, and socialist obligations for the concluding year of the five-year plan are very intensive.

The GCP is doing considerable organizational and political work to accomplish them.

These five-year plan targets are not an end in themselves. Completion of the five-year plan will enable us to strengthen the economy and develop the republic's culture and increase our contribution to the nation's well-being, to our Homeland's defense capability, and enhance the material prosperity and cultural level of the working people.

In 1975-1979, the aggregate family income of workers and employess in the republic increased by 12 percent; the kolkhoz family income increased 1.4-fold.

Overall, the real per capita income increased by 24.5 percent in the first four years of the current five-year plan--33 percent over 1972.

The higher level of the population's material and cultural life has caused a rise in family expenditures on cultural and consumer services, especially among kolkhoz families. Thus, expenditures for these purposes rose by 7.2 percent in 1979 over 1975 for the families of workers and employees; for kolkhoz families, these expenditures rose by almost 37 percent.

As a result of these and other shifts in the economy, the working people now have greater material opportunities and more free time to meet their cultural and esthetic needs, to become actively acquainted with the world of beauty, with works of literature and art, hearths of culture.

According to data of the GSSR Council of Ministers Central Statistical Administration, theater, movie, picture gallery, exhibition, and museum attendance per 10,000 inhabitants increased by almost 1.5 times in 1979 over 1969.

What is the reason for the success achieved in the republic's national economy development since the passage of the CPSU CC decree on the Tbilisi Gorkom? This success is due above all to the fact that the republic party organization has achieved a fundamental turnaround in vital economic problems. Problems of economic development and social-cultural development have come to be at the focus of attention of the republic's party organizations.

Party supervision of the economy is structured on the basis of Leninist requirements on economic strategies and tactics, taking account of the interrelationship and correct correlation of strategic and technical tasks in economic and social-cultural development. The most important requirements here comprise the choice, both in terms of strategy and tactics, of the main directions, the crucial sectors and key problems and links, definition of the main goals and tasks for the present stage of economic and social development, the mapping out of the optimal ways and techniques of resolving the tasks on the basis of an integrated program-goal approach.

As we know, a characteristic feature of mature socialism is integrated resolution not only of economic and social-political but also cultural problems.

Economics and culture, the base and superstructure, are dialectically one. The mapping of the strategy and tactics of economic development is unthinkable without defining the strategy and tactics of cultural development.

Soviet art is the art of socialist realism, that is, an art of high ideals and high artistry. The philosophy of our art is the philosophy of communism, the philosophy of social optimism, the philosophy of freedom and humanism.

On the banner of our art, the party has inscribed in a Leninist hand the deathless principles: class consciousness [klassovost']! Nationality [narodnost']! Party-mindedness [partijnost']!



This is our credo, our symbol of faith, our militant Leninist motto! In these words resounds the unflagging social optimism of revolutionary art.

The slogan of deideologization and depoliticization of literature and art is incompatible with our principles. This not merely someone's whim, someone's conservative attitude. Not at all! The inner logic of revolutionary art itself demands class consciousness, nationality, party-mindedness.

In his brilliant book "Materialism and Empiriocriticism," Lenin correctly remarked that today's philosophy is just as party-minded as it was 2,000 years ago. The same thing can be said of art; it is just as party-minded today, at the end of the second millenium, as it was 20 centuries ago.

The fact that CPSU CC General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade L. I. Brezhnev turned to the literary genre, to the literary word, and wrote the wonderful trilogy "Malaya Zemlya," "Rebirth," and "Virgin Lands," which portray the rich history of socialist development, the magnificent panorama of the heroic struggle of the Soviet people against fascism, and the epic of the virgin lands, is highly significant. It once more confirms the great significance which the party attaches to literature and the arts, their role in the battle for the minds and hearts of people.

On the basis of the creative interpretation of the magnificent Leninist theoretical and practical heritage, the decisions of the CPSU congresses, the plenums, and the CPSU CC Politburo, the addresses and speeches of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, and the works of theoreticians of socialist art, the party has mapped out the main strategic directions of the party's guidance of culture at the present stage.

In guiding artistic culture these days, the GCP CC proceeds on the basis that, first of all, it is essential to lay down the optimal economic, social-political, and spiritual prerequisites for the all-round development of artistic culture, including fine arts, national in form, internationalist in spirit, socialist in content.

Secondly, we attach great significance to work with talented people, taking account of the characteristics of the creative process and the psychology of the creative person.

Lenin and the party always cautioned that work with the creators of literature and art requires a special approach, an attitude of consideration and good will toward talent. For this reason, the shaping and indoctrination of cadres of the artistic intelligentsia, the analysis and propagandizing of their creations, stand at the focus of attention of the republic's party organization.

Third, the GCP is implementing a complex of measures to further strengthen the position of socialist realism, to affirm the main line of development in our art--on the basis of the principles of party-mindedness, class consciousness, and nationality, in the spirit of Marxist-Leninist aesthetics, in order to create artistic and literary works of high ideals and high artistry, worthy of our people and our times.

Fourth, the republic's CP, like the party as a whole, attaches special importance to the matter of bringing culture and creativity to the working class, the kolkhoz peasantry, the intelligentsia, young people, and all social segments of society.

Fifth, we believe that it is essential to create all the necessary conditions for the development of the material-technical base of culture, for free and full-fledged access of each member of society to the artistic treasures of national and world culture.

These strategic tasks in the field of culture are included in all integrated plans of economic and social-cultural development of the republic and its various regions, in all the decisions of the GCP CC, the GSSR Council of Ministers, the GSSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and local party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations with regard to questions of culture.

These are the main strategic directions of our work in the field of guidance of artistic culture.

The party's general line in the field of fine arts entails, on the one hand, the creation of maximum conditions for creativity, for enhancing the ideological-political, moral, and spiritual level of our artists and, on the other hand, confirmation of the role of art as one of the most effective means of propagandizing communist ideals. This is eloquently attested by the various GCP CC decrees passed on the basis of fundamental decisions of the CPSU CC, for example concerning the tasks of the GCP with regard to improving ideological and party-political work, the work of creative young people, literary and artistic criticism (1972), measures to further strengthen the material-technical base of the Georgian Artists' Union and improve the creative working conditions of artists (1974), perfecting the forms and methods of party supervision in cultural institutions (1973), folk arts (1975), the erection of monuments and sculptures (1978), and so on.

The GCP CC considers that much has been done to implement these decisions, but much remains to be done.

It must be admitted that sometimes raykom, gorkom, obkom, ministry, state committee, and department officials called upon to oversee processes of literature and art do not have a completely professional understanding of the nature of supervising these processes. On the other hand, some workers in culture, literature, and the arts do not always manifest a true

understanding of the requirements of socialist realism, the principles of party-mindedness, class consciousness, and nationality.

Communications, mutual understanding, sometimes break down.

How does this happen?

First of all, it is due to certain mistakes in the selection, indoctrination, and placement of party and soviet cadres called upon to supervise the cultural sphere;

secondly, specific social surveys show that it is due to inadequate Marxist-Leninist tempering among certain groups of workers in literature and the arts, to shortcomings in the party's efforts among the creative intelligentsia.

What is the remedy?

Recently the GCP CC held a plenum on fundamental improvement of work with cadres. A scientifically-based program of action was drawn up. A number of decisions were made by the GCP CC with regard to integrated improvement of work with the creative intelligentsia as well.

The tasks were mapped out with maximum clarity. Now everything depends on the practical activities of the party organizations and the creative unions.

The party's supervision of the sphere of spiritual life is itself a big science and art, it requires high competence and culture, tact, experience and skill, party-mindedness, broad horizons on the part of the official.

Socialist culture is a complex phenomenon, multifaceted; it develops dynamically and comprehensively. Life gives rise to new problems, new questions which require full-fledged answers, further, more profound theoretical interpretation of the problems and, accordingly, new conclusions and approaches in policies applied to the cultural sphere.

Only those policies which are structured on a strict scientific foundation can hope for success.

For this reason, the GCP, like all our party as a whole, is channeling the efforts of the republic's scientific and creative centers into the further development of the theory of socialist realism, the theory and practice of application of the principles of party-mindedness, class consciousness, and nationality in the creative culture of the epoch of mature, developed socialism, under conditions in which the basic barriers between classes, essential differences between the city and the countryside, between physical and mental labor, are being wiped out, the party and the ideology of the working class have become the party and the ideology of the whole people,

the state of the dictatorship of the proletariat has been transformed into a state of the whole people, and a new, historic social community of people has come into being--the Soviet people.

These are by no means simple processes; they cannot fail to exert an influence on the ideological content and artistic form of the arts in our days, including the fine arts.

It is essential, on the one hand, to make a more intensive study of these processes on the theoretical and practical planes, to make the results of surveys part of policy, to improve the supervision of artistic culture and, accordingly, perfect the forms and methods of supervision; on the other hand, to make the results of surveys available to the creative laboratories of artists, in order to enhance their conscious participation in the development of the art of socialist realism.

It is essential to further study the laws and dialectics governing the development of internationalist culture in the era of mature socialism, the means, forms, and techniques of mutual enrichment and rapprochement of the cultures of the socialist nations.

The creativity of our artists is the result of those enormous changes that have taken place in the economic, social, cultural, and political life of our state, the flourishing and rapprochement of nations and nationalities, their material and spiritual cultures.

The dialectics governing the national and the international in the era of mature, developed socialism exert a fruitful influence on the process of creation of artistic works. This is one of the cardinal questions in the theory and practice of socialist art, the method of socialist realism.

We proceed on the basis that in our time the national, far from excluding the international, on the contrary fully assumes it as a matter of logic.

The international does not rule out the national. This premise relates directly to the principle of the dialectical unity of form and content. National form is not devoid of internationalist content, just as internationalist content does not exist in works of literature and art without national form.

In politics and in the arts it is essential to distinguish nationalism from the national phenomenon, internationalism from cosmopolitanism.

Otherwise, we could not have true criteria and guidelines.

Internationalism is the core of the Soviet way of life. Internationalism is our credo, our symbol of faith, to put it figuratively.



On the scale of all mankind, national ideas enrich the treasure of internationalism; from the treasure house of internationalism, national self-awareness partakes of all that is valuable and acceptable for the development of the nation. This is only logical, both with regard to Georgian culture and with regard to the cultures of all nations and nationalities of the country.

Without this dual process of mutual enrichment, mutual influence, and mutual infusion, the truly national cannot exist, nor can the truly international, either in politics or the arts.

The international [internatsional'noye] is not supranational [nadsnatsional'noye] but international [mezhnatsional'noye], an international phenomenon. As has been mentioned, not only does it not exclude the national phenomenon--it necessarily subsumes it. Internationalism is contributed to by all nations, not in order to bring about their own disappearance, as our ideological enemies claim, but in order to effect historical self-confirmation of national values, in order to serve the cause of the party, the cause of communism. This is how our party understands the concept.

Internationalism, the friendship and brotherhood of nations, is the leit-motif of all our history and culture.

Through her centuries of heroic and tragic struggle, at the price of innumerable sacrifices, at the price of the life of the best sons and daughters of more than one generation, Georgia has lived through and confirmed internationalism as the highest form of national life. And she will never back down from these positions--tried and tested in history and revolution--positions of internationalism.

The true history of the Georgian nation, like any other nation, is economy, statehood, culture, science, literature, and arts, including the fine arts; is a history of the shaping, establishment, and development of a truly national phenomenon, its ascent to truly internationalist heights, a history of the synthesis of the material and spiritual culture of the nation over millenia.

The most valuable, the most exalted, the most beautiful works created by the Georgian masters--masterworks of architecture, cities, cathedrals, fortresses, frescoes, the architectural genius of the legendary Arsakidze, the creations of the goldsmiths of the era of the Renaissance--Opizari, the philosophical masterworks of Petre Iberieli, the world famous Georgian philosopher of the fifth century, the brilliant poem and philosophical thinking of Rustaveli, which marked the birth of the Eastern Renaissance one hundred years before Dante Alighieri, the works of David Guramishvili, which became a symbol of friendship and brotherhood among the Russian, Ukrainian, and Georgian peoples, the immortal works of Nikoloz Baratashvili and Ilia Chavchavadze, Vazha Pshavela, Galaktion Tabidze, Paliashvili and Pirosmiani, Gudiashvili and Nikoladze, and other outstanding works created



by the national energy and talent of our people, while remaining truly national works at the same time enrich the internationalist treasure of the various nations. In the same way, the best creations of all nations of the country and the world are becoming the international, and in a certain sense the national property of the Georgian people.

The history of our people, figuratively speaking, is the history of a nation whose farmers--the breadwinners of the people--for centuries held a sword in one hand and a plough in the other, whose artists--the spiritual shepherds of the people--in one hand held a brush or chisel and in the other the sword of retribution to rebuff the innumerable hordes of the Roman legions, the Byzantine and Arab invaders, Persian and Turkic conquerors...

The nation shed blood, it was on the verge of physical and spiritual extermination.

And so it was for centuries, until in 1783 Georgia and Russia signed the first manifesto of friendship and brotherhood between our peoples, known historically as the Georgievsk Treaty.

With the arrival of our Great Russian brother, the long yearned for peace and calm was established in our land.

Our nation underwent a physical and spiritual rebirth.

The republic is heading to meet the glorious jubilee of the friendship and brotherhood of the Russian and Georgian peoples.

In 1983, the whole nation will observe the glorious 200th anniversary of the historic event--the signing of the Georgievsk Treaty. It will be a big celebration of internationalism, the Leninist friendship of peoples.

Our artists are also preparing diligently for this glorious jubilee of the friendship and brotherhood of the Russian and Georgian peoples.

After Georgia's historic union with Russia, there was a new stage of mutual enrichment with Russian culture in the Georgian arts, in this land which had been on the brink of physical destruction and collapse of spiritual culture.

The creativity of Georgia's artists impelled Il'ya Repin, who ardently advocated the opening of an art school in Tiflis in 1897, to say, "I believe that the time of the arts in the Caucasus is at hand. It was there that Prometheus suffered his eternal agonies. His sacred fire nourishes a mighty spirit in the hearts of creative talents.

The prophetic words of great Repin have come true.

The whirlwind of the October Revolution laid a real foundation for the development of Georgian national culture.

Georgia has always been known as a land of poets. I believe that we are fully justified today in calling it a land of artists as well. The Artists' Union alone has about 1,000 members. Some 400 persons are enrolled in the youth association. Members of the Artists' Union include Heroes of Socialist Labor, People's Artists of the USSR and the GSSR, Lenin and State Prize laureates, and winners of all-union and Georgian Komsomol prizes.

There are many glorious pages in the annals of the history of the arts in Soviet Georgia. Let us recall some of them.

On 21 September 1921, a solemn ceremony was held in the center of the town, at the intersection of Rustaveli Prospekt and Griboyedov Street to unveil the monument to V. I. Lenin--the work of sculptor V. Sergeyev of Russia. This was the first monument to Lenin in the country.

In 1927, one of the first monuments to Lenin in the Soviet Union was unveiled near the ZaGES Dam, the first-born in the Georgian electrification project; it was sculpted by the outstanding Russian sculptor I. Shadr.

A bright page in Georgian Leniniana is the many years of work of Yakov Nikoladze on the image of V. I. Lenin. The final work in the Lenin cycle "V. I. Lenin, the Founder of ISKRA," was completed by Nikoladze in 1947. This work--the result of intensive effort--was awarded the State Prize and was presented as a gift from the Georgian people to the working people of Moscow on the day celebrating the 800th anniversary of our Homeland's capital city.

In analyzing the overall contribution of Georgia's artists to the creation of an artistic Leniniana and their participation in the exhibits "Glory to Labor," "Shoulder to Shoulder with the Five-Year Plan," "Friendship of Peoples," "Alliance of Arts and Labor," we can speak frankly of the striving of our artists to keep pace with the times, to take active part in social processes. A hymn to the Homeland, a hymn to labor, a hymn to man, to the active building of a communist society--such is the leitmotif of all such exhibits, the defining characteristic of works created in recent times. And we are happy to acknowledge these successes and the growing civic commitment of the artists.

Youth is the future of society. The future of our arts is embodied in today's students of the Arts Academy, the art schools, and the public schools. It is essential that the Georgian Artists' Union and its youth association work out a system of social orders [zakazy] for young artists to man creative groups in various regions of the republic. This will not only stimulate and direct the growth of young talents but also enlist them for broad participation in social processes and help to establish creative and civic positions.

The best works of young people are being awarded Komsomol prizes. They are making a hefty and significant contribution to the design of Boris Daniladze Komsomol Town, InqurIGED, and BAM (Baykal-Amur Mainline). Extensive acquaintance with the life, hopes, and aspirations of sheep herders and construction workers, tea farmers and grape farmers, not only enriches the artist's palette and creativity, but also helps him to a profounder understanding of our times, the rhythms of today.

In analyzing artists' works devoted to the people of labor and themes of production, we have to acknowledge also that among the works created as a result of visiting construction projects there are still too many superficial creations, in which the artists, focusing on the topicality of the theme, were not able to depict the beauty and inner strength of the people of labor. Frequently concealed behind the external effect is mere topicality (kon'yunktural), a commercial approach to the tasks of art.

Sharp objections are evoked by some monuments that have been erected in the various rayons, works that seem to have been copied from a single crude original of a low professional level. Copied crudeness also characterizes such an essential and vital matter as the production of souvenirs.

More attention must be focused on the folk arts, the system of indoctrination and enhancement of the skills of folk artists who continue the ancient traditions. Frequently the title "folk artist" is self-applied to persons doing hackwork at home, making money out of tasteless engravings that are cluttering up too many shops and stores.

Too little attention is being focused on satire and political posters. Artists are not doing effective enough work in the field of publishing, in the design of children's and young people's books.

Also unsatisfactory in many ways is the artistic design of parks, gardens, streets, squares, city districts, territories, enterprises, institutions, and so on.

It is difficult to imagine the contemporary kolkhoz, sovkhos, mill, plant, learning institution, or labor collective without an appropriate orientation in esthetic values, without active spiritual indoctrination of its members. In any labor collective, therefore, the artist, the creator, is just as essential as the engineer, the psychologist, the mentor, the sociologist, teacher, or musician!

We are referring to the artist with an active social stance, the man who brings to the masses not only the creations of brush and chisel but also the vital esthetic and political thinking of our days. For man does not live by bread alone, especially our contemporary, whose harmonious development is the prime task of communist indoctrination.

We expect that our artists will be up to this task, which has been assigned to them by the party, the people, and the epoch.

It is a matter of big policy.

Many rayons in Tbilisi are waiting for artists. Clearly, it is time to draw up a unified plan for the artistic layout of our cities and villages. The Georgian Artists' Union has already undertaken to complete integrated projects, making broad use of new forms of state orders for whole collectives, enlisting architects, artists, monument builders, designers, and scientists, who have been assigned the task of the ideological-artistic designing of Inguriges, Tskhaltubo, Rustavi, and other cities. Such crews must also be set up in Georgia's capital city. And although we do have positive experience in integrated projects with regard to the remodeling of older districts of the city (Baratashvili Street, Peski), many rayons, prospekts, and new residential districts are still in need of creative artists.

Our arts criticism also requires qualitative improvement. Unfortunately, our arts experts are chiefly involved in the fundamental study of ancient art, they have little to say about the vital problems of today's mural and easel painting, sculpture, decorative and applied arts, the internationalist phenomenon of the creativity of Georgian writers. Our press rarely prints critical and analytical articles about mistakes and failures in the work of individual artists, the Khudfond, the exhibit committees, the appraisal commissions, and the museums, about unresolved problems in the arts.

Assuming the necessary talent, the effectiveness of works of art largely depends on the creator's ideological conviction, the individual's moral stance. While bowing to the civic and creative efforts of many of our masters, I should like to comment on one, perhaps not very profound, yet noticeable tendency--the spiritual poverty, commercialism, the tendency to money-grubbing on the part of certain artists who get carried away by profitable orders.

What is the cause of these phenomena? Primarily, the low intellectual culture and inadequate ideological-political training of certain comrades. Today it is not enough just to be talented. To create valuable works that are worthy of the epoch, today as never before we need a common culture, profound scientific knowledge, a broad political horizon, a Marxist-Leninist world view, a spirit of innovation.

It is simply offensive to meet a talented person who is politically ill-trained. It is offensive, but it so!

The party organizations and creative unions must take this into account in the process of individual and collective work with artists.

As M. Gor'kiy noted, esthetics is the ethics of the future. And in laying down the foundation of the esthetic indoctrination of people today, we are building tomorrow.



The initiative of the Georgian Artists' Union and certain rayon party committees, who are well aware of the significance and role of esthetic indoctrination and through joint efforts have managed in recent times to open art schools and galleries, museums, and artists' homes in their approach to resolving integrated economic and social-cultural tasks, merits approval.

It has also been taken up by the other unions. Unfortunately, however, the importance of such actions is not well enough understood everywhere.

One of the main tasks is the training and assignment of cadres, the extent of artists' participation in integrated measures for the esthetic indoctrination of people.

The Georgian Artists' Union numbers 1,000 members. Every year the Tbilisi Academy of Arts and the art schools graduate large numbers of artists. Many of them remain outside the assignment system, even though there is an acute shortage of professional artists, designers, and decorators on the construction projects and in the industrial facilities, in each city and village. Contacts between artists and general-education schools are not strong enough; relations have not been adequately established with the publishing houses, ministries, departments, and enterprises producing consumer goods.

Also in need of restructuring is the activity of the Khudfond, both in terms of more accurate orientation in assessing the ideological-artistic level of creative works and in terms of uniform and objective assignment of commissions among members of the Artists' Union.

The arts councils and exhibit committees have not shown the necessary principle, party-mindedness, and exactingness in evaluating many works.

I have said and I now repeat: V. I. Lenin and the party have always demanded and taught that artists, workers in literature and the arts, must be treated considerately, with good will, taking account of the artist's psychological subtleties, for they are easily wounded; intolerable in this regard is apathy, neglect, to say nothing of callousness, bureaucracy or communist arrogance (*komchvanstvo*) (Lenin's own term!).

That's one side of the matter. On the other hand, the party must combine concern with exactingness.

Party officials and artists must be frank with one another, they must understand one another and jointly resolve the problems of further development of artistic culture in the era of mature socialism.

Pablo Picasso once said that "the artist is at the same time a political being, constantly alive to upheavals, whether terrible or joyful, to which he must respond every time... Painting is an instrument to attack and conquer the enemy"... A characteristic feature of many talented Soviet



artists of all generations is that of being alive to the upheavals of mankind, of creating art that calls to battle.

Since the CPBU CC decision on the Tbilisi Gorkom, the republic's moral-psychological climate has improved greatly. But efforts in this regard cannot be those of a one-shot campaign. The interests of the matter require systematic, integrated, daily efforts to establish an optimal moral-psychological climate in all links and sectors of our life.

In this process we cannot exaggerate the role of literature and art, including the fine arts. We have always sensed the support of our artists, but we expect that they will adopt an even more active civic position in this regard.

In meetings with writers, moviemakers, and other workers in literature and the arts we have frequently emphasized that the esthetic indoctrination of the working people is not a neutral process but an inseparable part of their political indoctrination. And in this regard, writers, artists, moviemakers, composers, and all workers in literature and the arts must serve as active aides to the party. Such is task!

Works by Soviet artists--memorial complexes and monuments to the leaders and heroes of the revolution, members of the armed forces who withstood and were victorious in the Great Patriotic War, victims of fascism, panels, plaques, and paintings dedicated to friendship and brotherhood and the inspired labor of the Soviet people--these are not merely individual works by artists of different nationalities. They are true companions; they are the thinking, the passions, the pain, the memories, and the joys of all Soviet peoples. And we are proud of the fact that the artistic annals of our era include pages by Georgian artists alongside Russian, Ukrainian, Belorussian, Azerbaijani, and Armenian masters.

During the years of Soviet rule, big accomplishments have been made in culture, literature, and the arts, including the fine arts, in Abkhazia, Adzharia, and South Ossetia.

This year, artists of Abkhazia, Adzharia, South Ossetia, and Kutaisi gave an account of their creativity at an exhibit in Moscow.

Russian, Azerbaijani, and Armenian artists, representatives of many of the fraternal peoples of the USSR are working successfully in the republic.

And each one's success is not just a personal quest along the difficult path of creativity but also the logical result of the party's constant concern for every creative artist, for the culture of each nation.

The glittering constellations of Georgia's artists are internationalist not only in spirit but also in make-up.

Dear comrades!

This is the first time Soviet Fine Arts Days have been held in our country. And the fact that this celebration has been instituted in Georgia is a matter of great honor and responsibility. I should like to thank the USSR Artists' Union, the USSR Artists' Union Board Chairman and USSR People's Artist N. A. Ponomarev, and the Secretariat of the Board of the USSR Artists' Union for this high honor which has been given to our republic and Georgia's artists!

The GCP CC is firmly convinced that Georgia's artists will bend every effort to create works of high ideals and high artistry dedicated to the glorious labor, military, revolutionary, and internationalist traditions of our people, its heroic past, today's accomplishments, hymning the selfless labor of our contemporaries--the builders of communism!

We hope that in the future we will be greatly gratified by new artistic works dedicated to the 26th CPSU Congress, the 26th GCP Congress, and the 60th anniversary of the establishment of Soviet rule in Georgia, dedicated to brotherhood, peace, labor, the glorious jubilee of the friendship and Brotherhood of the Georgian and Russian peoples, all peoples of our great socialist Homeland!

Allow me on behalf of the Central Committee and our whole republic to wish you fruitful work here on our Georgian land, new creative success and great human happiness.

6854

C50: 1800

## NATIONAL

### MITIN ASSAILS OLYMPIC BOYCOTT, ATTACKS ON CULTURAL RELATIONS

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 7 May 80 p 15

[Article by Academician M. B. Mitin: "Culture and Ideological Antagonism"]

[Text] The all-Union scientific conference "Lenin's Teachings of Socialist Culture and the Ideological Struggle" concluded its work in Tbilisi a few days ago. At the request of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA correspondent A. Frenkin academician M. B. Mitin, chairman of the Scientific Council on Problems of Foreign Ideological Trends of the USSR Academy of Sciences, comments on the results of the conference.

Official meetings of our country's prominent scientists have become an established and fruitful tradition. However, this conference devoted to the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birthday was unusual. Scientists and cultural workers representing various cities and republics of our multinational homeland were filled with special emotional enthusiasm and a sense of great responsibility. To utilize all the wealth of Lenin's thought in the present battle of ideas--in this we saw our task. I will state frankly: It is difficult to contain one's emotions when one remembers the meetings with the great Lenin. We, party veterans, had the great honor to see and hear Il'ich. This was the most unforgettable event in our life... At the conference pioneers from one of the schools in Tbilisi came to us. They established a museum of "people who saw Lenin." When one talks with these children and sees their burning eyes, one feels a surge of energy. Our duty is to ensure their peaceful future.

The aggravation of tension in the world caused by the frenzied attacks of the imperialist reaction, the raging of anti-Soviet hysteria and the attempts to discredit and defame our country and our social system--under these conditions there is an even greater need for a high political vigilance, active, operative and convincing scientific and propaganda work and prompt rebuff to hostile ideological subversive activities. The party draws our attention to the fact that the ideological antagonism between the two systems becomes more acute and the imperialist propaganda, more refined. Cultural problems occupy a prominent place in the fight against

modern bourgeois ideology. The urgency of the problem of man and of his creative activity and all-around development in the era of the scientific and technical revolution increases. The question of the superiority of the socialist way of life over the bourgeois way of life focuses on problems of culture and the development of the material and spiritual life of society, because, ultimately, it is a matter of which society ensures the conditions for a genuinely human life and for a disclosure of all the labor and spiritual potentials of the individual.

We selected these problems as the subject of the conference, understanding their importance for the ideological struggle of our time.

The fury of the imperialist propaganda exploiting the anticommunist myth of an imaginary infringement of human rights in socialist countries does not subside. The greatest achievements of our socialist culture are hushed up. The wildest fabrications about the "cultural backwardness" of the nations of our country continue to be spread. The right-wing press of Western countries tries to intimidate the common man with wild lies about the "barbarism and aggressiveness of communist Russia." Numerous institutes and scientific centers in the United States, England, FRG and other Western countries fabricate "works" about the lack of genuine culture in our country. The participants in our conference gave the proper answer to these falsifications. They convincingly showed the genuine flourishing of culture in the republics of the Soviet Union.

We remember how during all the years following Helsinki Western countries tried to utilize the expansion of cultural relations and exchange for their ideological subversive activities and for spreading spiritual poison, ideas alien to us and surrogates of bourgeois "mass culture." Such attempts were repulsed. We protect the moral purity, high artistic level and spiritual wealth of the cultural life of our nation, while giving credit to the genuine values of world culture.

Cultural relations with our country are now being subjected to a new attack--the American Administration tries to stop and disrupt them. Carter's adventurist campaign aimed at disrupting the Olympic Games in Moscow has become unprecedented. What is this if not the crudest attack against the elementary norms of international communication! This is a challenge to the progressive traditions of modern civilization. This action, like the pressure on scientists in Western countries to stop scientific relations with the USSR, cannot but be called barbaric. These mass attacks against our country and its great socialist culture are direct attacks against the outstanding masters of art whom the whole world knows and respects. We are dealing with a kind of blockade against our culture. The instigators of this low campaign moralize, speak of ethics and don the toga of defenders of civilization. This is one of the most shameful hoaxes of our time.

Ideological antagonism in the sphere of culture and the contradictory fates of the intelligentsia in the West are complex problems. Lenin's teachings of the class approach to culture and of the existence of two cultures in each national culture of an antagonistic society faithfully serve us as scientific guidelines and tested weapons in their solution. These ideas now direct us toward exposing any kind of nationalistic theories, such as the Moslem version of a "single Moslem culture" and Zionist concepts of a "single Jewish culture."

In the search for a way out of the deepest crisis the defenders of capitalism have increasingly set their hopes on "cultural renewal." Cultural illusions are not new, but now this old reformist trash has again been put to use. Liberals try to assure the common man that the most acute social calamities can be eliminated... by means of culture--scientific and technical progress, education, moral improvement of man and so forth. The most painful and sensitive points of this system, that is, the individual's isolation, alienation and remoteness from culture, longing for creative work, lack of genuinely human communication and so forth, are exploited in this way. To save a "sick society" without touching on its foundations is a futile and naive illusion.

As is well known, the crisis of bourgeois culture gave rise to a wide wave of critical moods in the West. However, leftist trends, such as the petty bourgeois rebelliousness of young people, espouse nihilism and have no constructive program. In fact, the so-called "counterculture," usually, is reduced to "freeing" man of the elementary norms of civilized society and of moral principles. Mysticism, false romantic illusions and the cult of eroticism--this is the lot of these unfortunate young people, who are crippled and corrupted by the atmosphere of the bourgeois society. The "anthropological revolution" proclaimed by leftist radicalism is, of course, unable to replace the social revolution. Changing man instead of reorganizing society is the slogan of the leftists. This is an idealistic line of the biologization of culture.

The distinctive stand taken by modern conservatives and inveterate reactionaries in cultural matters should also be noted. They proceed from the fact that man is depraved and sinful by nature. They consider bringing him in contact with culture a harmful and useless occupation. Conservatism pursues a course of suppression of the individual and further intensification of total control and repressions on the part of the police apparatus. Appealing to religious and chauvinistic sentiments, conservatives adhere to the aggressive positions of militant anticommunism and anti-Sovietism. Their hostility to and mistrust of "intellectuals" by no means imply a lack of a certain stand in cultural matters. Incidentally, the "shift to the right," which has appeared in the politics of the United States and England recently, and the activization of the right Christian opposition in the FRG, are carried out under the slogans of "protection of Western Christian culture" against "communist Russia."



Modern fascism--the assault detachment of the imperialist reaction--also instigates the neoconservatives and all kinds of obscurantists to such a course and to an aggravation of relations with our country. As we know, fascist parties and groups have now been activated and operate in more than 60 countries throughout the world. They have established several international associations. Fascism is the worst and insidious enemy of advanced, democratic culture. Now, on the eve of the 35th anniversary of the defeat of Hitlerite fascism, recalling the great feat of the Soviet people who saved world culture from Nazi barbarism, we must mercilessly expose the claims of the neofascists to the "protection" of Western culture against communism. Present fascists widely use pseudohumanistic phraseology and imagine themselves to be champions of personal rights and democracy. They pretend that they create even their own "right-wing culture." In this connection I would like to stress that the hostility of neofascism to culture is by no means self-evident to the young generation in the West, which knows little about the past war and the monstrous acts of Hitlerism against mankind and progressive culture. The "self-exposure" of fascism, as some liberals in the West suggest, cannot be expected. The neo-Nazis must not be permitted to continue to corrupt young people with militaristic, racist and chauvinistic ideas and to cultivate murderers and racists.

The flourishing of socialist culture--in the interest of popular masses and a harmonious and all-around development of the individual--stands against the deepest crisis of modern bourgeois culture. The unprecedented progress of culture is one of the great achievements of developed socialism.

Our conference was devoted to all these important and urgent problems of the present time.

11,439  
CSO: 1800

## NATIONAL

### MINISTER OF JUSTICE DISCUSSES NEW COMPILATION OF LAWS

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 May 80 p 3

[Interview with USSR Minister of Justice, V. I. Terebilov: "What Will the Code of Laws of the USSR Be Like?"]

[Text] Letters are coming in to the editors, in which readers are asking about the work on the Code of Laws of the USSR. Minister of Justice, V. I. Terebilov, was asked by a correspondent to IZVESTIYA to answer certain questions concerning the preparation of the Code of Laws of the USSR.

[Question] Readers are interested in a variety of matters connected with preparation of the Code. First, a question about the pace of the work itself in preparing the Code: Specifically, at what stage is it at present?

[Answer] In order to answer this question accurately, it is apparently necessary to go back several years. On 23 December 1970 the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted a decree which envisaged publishing a Compilation of the Laws of the USSR. During the years of Soviet power, as is well known, a very large number of normative acts were adopted. Naturally, many of these are no longer in force; others have been totally or partially absorbed by new acts; a third category required supplementing; etc. All of these had to be thoroughly analyzed and, as they say "put away on their shelves," or more accurately, systematized: repealing the normative acts which are no longer in effect; and introducing the required changes and supplements to those which are in effect.

As a result of this great, and I would say, scrupulous work, nearly 8,000 normative acts were repealed; these had been issued over the years 1972-1976 in the form of a Compilation of Laws in Effect. Completing this work permitted achieving a new stage in the perfecting of Soviet law.

This stage was the preparation, in accordance with the resolutions of the 25th CPSU Congress, to publish the Code of Laws of the USSR. At the present time there is a great deal of activity in this direction. The routine, daily work on preparation of the Code is being carried out jointly by the Ministry of Justice and other interested ministries, departments and scientific institutions; and a special commission has been formed to exercise overall supervision over the preparation and publication of the Code of Laws of the USSR.

It consists of the USSR Minister of Justice, the Secretary of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the business manager of the USSR Council of Ministers, the General Prosecutor of the USSR, the Chairman of the USSR Supreme Court, the Minister of Finance, the Chairman of the USSR State Committee on Labor and Social Questions, the First Deputy Chairman of GosPLAN, USSR, and the Vice President of the USSR Academy of Sciences.

[Question] What powers does this commission have?

[Answer] The commission meets several times a year to resolve the most important questions on the preparation of the Code of Laws. I would say the chief function of the commission is its responsibility to examine in detail each section of the Code after it has been prepared, and to present it for approval to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. Additionally, the commission has been given the right to introduce more precise definitions to the Code of Laws, and the list of acts which are to be studied and included in the code; to commission ministries and departments to develop proposals for changes and additions to the laws in effect, and when necessary to prepare drafts of new laws as well.

In other words, all important decisions pertaining to the Code of Laws must first be approved by the commission.

[Question] Could you not give at least a general impression of the Code of Laws?

[Answer] The Code will consist of seven sections. It is envisaged, that all the materials in the Code will be accommodated in 12 volumes.

Right now preparation has been completed on Section I of the Code of Laws of the USSR, "Laws on the Social and Governmental System." In the near future this section will be presented for approval to the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers. Section I will contain the Constitution of the USSR, legislative acts pertaining to citizenship, the electoral system, rights and responsibilities of the people's deputies, of the highest organs of state power, of local organs of state power and administration, organs of people's control, social organizations and labor collectives. Additionally, this section will contain normative acts on the procedure for examining proposals, claims and complaints of the citizens; as well as laws pertaining to the state seal, the state flag, and the state hymn; holidays and memorial days; orders, Lenin and state prizes; and certain other questions.

We believe that Section I of the Code of Laws will be brought out in early 1981, and will appear in the report of the 26th CPSU Congress on the pace of the work on systematizing and perfecting Soviet law.

[Question] Are the most important laws of the republics reflected in the Code of Laws of the USSR?

[Answer] The Code of Laws of the USSR will include only those acts which are common throughout the Union. Each union republic is already preparing to issue its own code of laws, which will reflect certain basic all-union laws.

[Question] You have already mentioned the Compilation of the Laws in Force in the USSR, published in the years 1972-1976. Will the Code recapitulate this Compilation or will it differ from it?

[Answer] No, the Code of Laws will not be a recapitulation of any kind of previous publication; specifically, it will not be a recapitulation of the Compilation of the Laws in Force in the USSR, that was published in the years 1972-1976.

The Code of Laws of the USSR will accommodate all of the legislative acts which are in effect at the time of its publication, including the decrees of the government of the USSR which are of a general normative character; but chiefly, the Code will include many new and updated laws. The expansion of the work on preparation of the Code of Laws of the USSR coincided with the event which was important to the entire Soviet people—the adoption on 7 October 1977 of the new USSR Constitution, which in the expression of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "Will become the heart of the Code of Laws of the Soviet State."

After the adoption of the Constitution and in its development as well, exceptionally important legislative acts have been developed. Several of them have already been adopted in the years 1978-1979. Among such new legislative acts it is proper to list first of all, the Law of Election to the USSR Supreme Soviet; also, the Regulations of the USSR Supreme Soviet, the Law on the USSR Council of Ministers, the Law on People's Control in the USSR, the Law on the USSR Supreme Court, the Law on the USSR Procuracy, the Law on State Arbitration in the USSR, and others. All of these will, of course, be accommodated in the Code.

Not long ago the draft of the Fundamentals of Housing Legislation of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and Union Republics was published for debate. Adoption of this legislation will be an important step in further strengthening legal rights in housing relations, and will represent a graphic display of the concern of our State for the strict observance of Article 44 of the USSR Constitution, which proclaims the right of every citizen to housing. These and other draft legislative acts still in the stage of development will, of course, be accommodated in the USSR Code of Laws after they are adopted by the USSR Supreme Soviet.

Additionally, preparation is practically completed on the changes and additions to the legislative acts adopted previously, which required updating in accordance with the adopting of the new Constitution. Thus, yet another large group of laws will be accommodated in the Code in an already updated form, which meets the needs of the present.



Each volume of the code will be "detachable," and will consist of several parts. This will permit introducing all new laws to the extent necessary without having to reissue separate volumes. At first glance this is a technical question, but in actuality such a technical innovation will permit Soviet citizens to always have the opportunity to become acquainted with the very latest changes and additions to the laws in effect.

[Question] It is well known that one of the positive qualities of legislative acts is their stability. In literature the well known Law of the "Twelve Tables" is frequently cited, and over the course of many centuries has been the fundamental source of the so-called Roman Law. Of course, in our fast-moving times everything changes much more rapidly; but nevertheless, such a major publication as the Code of Laws should have a certain stability with respect to time. How will this be reconciled with the changes in legislation brought about by life?

[Answer] First of all, I would say that our fundamental legislative acts are of a sufficiently stable character, if one takes into consideration the fact that the history of the new socialist law is reckoned not in centuries but in merely a few decades. Thus, the Fundamentals of Criminal Law of the USSR and Union Republics has been in effect for more than 20 years already. One could also cite a multitude of other examples, in which our legislative acts have been in effect for a period of 30 and even 40 years. Of course, it is necessary to strive in every way for stability of laws, but as you so picturesquely put it, "in our fast-moving times," it would not be proper to artificially leave in effect obsolete legislative acts. The perfection of legislation is a continuous and necessary process; it is dictated by those changes which are continually taking place in social relations in connection with the development of our State. From the foregoing it will be proper to draw the following conclusion: Law must have stability; legal work cannot abide hasty and improper innovations; but law should not and must not lag behind life; otherwise it becomes a brake on the development of the state.

[Question] Legal literature, especially normative publications—codes, for example—are in great demand. One should suppose that the Code of Laws will create great interest, and certain citizens will desire to have one for themselves. How will the Code of Laws be disseminated?

[Answer] It is planned to distribute the Code of Laws by subscription in a manner to be determined by Goskomizdat [State Committee for Publishing], USSR.

The Code of Laws of the USSR will consist of twelve extremely bulky volumes; which, moreover, will be periodically updated. Naturally, the majority of the editions will be designated for Soviet institutions, legal advice bureaus, libraries, and so forth. But a portion of the editions will be directed to individual citizens.



Each part of the Code, and the Code as a whole, will be supplied with chronological lists of the acts therein, with alphabetical indices according to subject, and other informational data which make use of the Code easier.

If you want to speak of my own personal opinion, it seems to me that it would hardly be expedient to acquire the Code of Laws for one's private library. It seems more expedient to utilize those which are on hand at institutions, libraries or legal advice bureaus.

One should also bear in mind that, along with the Code of Laws of the USSR, codes of laws of the union republics will be published as well. These editions, it seems to me, are more suitable for use in private libraries.

The Soviet State is doing a great deal to assure that its laws are made public. All legislative acts will be published in the official periodical publication, "Register of the USSR Supreme Soviet," and the Acts of the USSR Council of Ministers which are of a normative nature, in the "Collection of the Decrees of the Government of the USSR." Any citizen can acquire these publications for a very small fee. In addition, individual laws, collections of normative acts, and above all those which directly regulate the rights and responsibilities of the citizens, are published in our country in large quantities. These editions are found in legal advice bureaus, in libraries and in Soviet institutions in extremely large numbers, and are also sold through the system of trade in books.

And in this connection, one must not fail to mention the great popularity of radio and television broadcasts, and publication in newspapers and magazines, the contents of which explain many legal statutes. One can definitely state that citizens of the USSR have every opportunity to become acquainted with any published legal act.

[Question] When is the publication of the Code of Laws of the USSR supposed to be completed?

[Answer] According to the established plan, the publication of the Code of Laws of the USSR—or more precisely, publication of the 12th and final volume—should be completed in 1985.

In conclusion I want to note that many Soviet organs—economic ministries, officials of the organs of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the USSR Council of Ministers, judicial organs, courts, procuracies, the MVD, as well as legal scholars, representatives of the trade unions and the komsomol—are taking an active part in the work of preparing the Code of Laws of the USSR.

All of this work is being carried out under the direct supervision of the appropriate party organs. In our opinion, the very collectiveness in the preparation of the Code of Laws guarantees successful completion of the assigned task.

## NATIONAL

### NEW BOOK ON COMMON HERITAGE, INTERESTS OF SOVIET PEOPLES

Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 3 Jun 80 p 2

Review by M. Parnyuk, doctor of philosophical sciences, professor, and V. Fedinchenko, chief inspector of the Ukrainian SSR Ministry of Education, of the book "Mi--Radyans'kiy Narod" We, the Soviet Nation by G. T. Ivanov, Radyans'ka Shkola, Kiev, 1979

Text The book "We, the Soviet Nation" by G. T. Ivanov was published by the Radyans'ka Shkola Publishing House recently. It examines the problem of the Soviet nation as a new historical community of people and clarifies the place of this community in mankind's progressive development. The author especially stresses the importance of a correct understanding of this problem for the education of the young generation in a spirit of devotion to the homeland and to the cause of communism.

The Soviet nation developed a new capacious concept--general national pride of the Soviet man based on the Marxist-Leninist world outlook. It does not and cannot conflict with the national pride of individual nations not only in our country, but also abroad. The general national pride of the Soviet man is of general human, not regional, importance. In its effect on international relations this pride contributes to overcoming all nationalistic prejudices and obsolete views on a world scale.

The book pays much attention to the problems of the unity of internationalism and humanism and to their organic fusion. G. T. Ivanov correctly warns against scientifically unsound attempts to look for all the criteria of nations in the Soviet nation as a new historical community of people.

The book contains many interesting arguments on the unity of international and national development of socialist nations and on the importance of the Russian language as the language of international communication.

The book is not devoid of some shortcomings. Some parts are not written evenly. There are complicated passages for the mass reader. However, these shortcomings cannot change the general conclusion. The book is interesting and instructive. It will help many people to gain knowledge of the important natural phenomenon of our society's development on the road to communism.

## NATIONAL

### REVIEW OF BOOK ON NATIONALITY RELATIONS IN CENTRAL ASIA, KAZAKHSTAN

Moscow VOPROSY ISTORII in Russian No 4, 1980 pp 130-132

Review by M. P. Ivanov and S. S. Ivashkin of the book "Natsional'nyye Otnosheniya v SSSR na Sovremennom Etape. Na Materialakh Respublik Sredney Azii i Kazakhstana" (Nationality Relations in the USSR at the Present Stage. Based on the Data of the Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan), Izdatel'stvo Nauka, Moscow, 1979, 1,650 copies, 312 pages

Text The history of the development of nationality relations in the USSR pertains to the urgent problems of Soviet historiography. Economists, philosophers, jurists and ethnosociologists, not only historians, are engaged in its study. Its most important aspects disclosing the practical embodiment of Lenin's national policy under the conditions of construction of socialism and communism are illuminated in the literature. There are also many works on the problem of nationality relations in the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan at the present stage.<sup>1</sup> Nevertheless, despite the significant achievements of scientists, this problem needs a further in-depth investigation. The economic and cultural achievements of Soviet nations and nationalities, which became possible owing to their mutual assistance and reciprocal influence, are analyzed in the literature. Up to now, however, there have been no generalizing works on the problems of national development and nationality relations during the period of mature socialism based on the data of Central Asia and Kazakhstan. The reviewed monograph is devoted to an investigation of this multiplane subject.<sup>2</sup>

The authors concentrate their attention on the pivotal aspects of this problem. They examine the significant set of problems concerning nationality relations at the present stage in terms of clarification of the effect of two tendencies in the development of socialist nations, that is, specialization and cooperation of the republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan in the structure of the unified national economic complex of the USSR; the role of integration processes in an improvement in the economy of the Soviet republics and in the establishment of the material and technical base of communism (page 24).

Proceeding from Lenin's thesis that the nationality problem can be solved only as a result of the destruction of capitalism on the basis of fundamental socialist transformations, the authors, using vast factual data, investigate various aspects of nationality relations, that is, the economic basis for the development of and rapprochement among nations, the effect of changes in the national and social structure of the population on the further rapprochement among USSR nations and the rapprochement among and reciprocal influence of national cultures. An analysis of the process of rapprochement among and reciprocal influence of nations and of the achievements of Lenin's national policy, which manifested themselves with special force under the conditions of mature socialism, occupies a central place in the book. The authors investigate this problem from the economic, cultural and linguistic points of view.

Along with the problems that have already been reflected in the literature the monograph examines a number of new aspects of the subject, which are of fundamental importance for the characterization of nationality relations at the present stage, that is, the dialectical interaction of the flourishing of and rapprochement among nations, interdependence of these processes, intensification of the specialization and cooperation of production, cooperation and friendship among nations, intensification of the homogeneity of their social structure and formation of all-Union traditions and new features in social and everyday life.

An all-around elaboration of the problem of the new historical community of people--the Soviet nation--is of great importance for understanding the nature of the social and nationality relations formed in the USSR. Historians took important steps in this direction.<sup>3</sup> The authors of the reviewed book continue to work out this problem. They convincingly showed that the period of mature socialism was a new stage in the development of the Soviet multinational state. Socialism ensured a truly international basis for the free development of and all-around rapprochement among socialist nations and nationalities and for the formation and further strengthening of the new historical community of people (page 45).

Intensification of the sociopolitical and ideological unity of all the classes and social strata of the developed socialist society is its characteristic feature. Following Lenin's thesis that the working class is a force capable of uniting all workers and that the proletariat "supports everything that helps the obliteration of national differences and the collapse of national barriers, everything that makes the relations among nationalities increasingly closer and everything that leads to the merging of nations,"<sup>4</sup> the authors stress the political maturity of the working class, its dominating position in the sphere of material production and social relations and its vanguard role in the solution of international problems by all USSR nations. The authors sum up that the multinational working class plays a leading role in the strengthening of the new historical community of people, in the further rallying of all classes and social groups, nations and nationalities and in the popularization of the advanced traditions of the Soviet way of life (pages 138-139 and 145-146).



The effect of changes in the national and social structure of the population on the further rapprochement among USSR nations is illuminated in a very interesting way in the book. In particular, the problems of the numerical and national structure of the population and of an increase in the social-class homogeneity of socialist nations are investigated. The conclusion that on the basis of socialist interests and communist ideals of the working class the social and ideological-political unity of the Soviet society is strengthened to an ever greater extent and that the union of the working class, kolkhoz peasantry and people's intelligentsia with the leading role of the working class has become a firm and inviolable basis for the new historical community of people formed in our country is perceived as the result of a profound analysis (page 129).

The use of new sources and materials, as well as of the results of the latest historical and economic investigations, enabled the group of authors to thoroughly describe the rapprochement among and reciprocal influence of national cultures--the most important component of nationality relations in the USSR under the conditions of mature socialism. Turning to the urgent theoretical problems of the development of the Soviet nation as the new historical community of people, the authors rightfully stress that its formation does not lead to the rejection of national development. Moreover, it contributes in the maximum possible way to the further flourishing of nations (page 28). Illuminating the problems of development of, rapprochement among and reciprocal influence of national cultures and of the effect of the processes of internationalization on the culture of various USSR nations and nationalities and using diverse concrete historical data, the authors raise and investigate such problems as the internationalizing role of science; the flourishing, reciprocal influence and mutual enrichment of literature and art; the interaction of national languages and the leading role of the Russian language as a means of international communication; basic ethnic processes in the society of developed socialism; the policy of proletarian internationalism and the ethnic development of nations; characteristics of cultural progress of small nations.

An analysis and generalization of factual data enabled the authors to formulate substantiated conclusions: The integration of scientific activity contributes to the rallying of Soviet nations and increases their combined contribution to the construction of communism. The mutual enrichment of national cultures expresses the international nature of the Soviet nation and the great force of the inviolable unity of socialist nations. Under socialism the development of national and ethnic groups proceeds in the general channel of consolidation of nations and nationalities and formation and strengthening of the new historical community of people. A systematic implementation of Lenin's national policy requires an all-around study of the processes affecting the development of ethnic components (pages 166 and 193). Describing the moral-political and spiritual makeup of socialist nations, the authors conclude with good reasons that the ideas of socialism and sentiments of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism occupy a dominating place in the social consciousness of the Soviet people (pages



251, 252 and 261). When investigating this problem, they proceed from the fact that the spiritual makeup of the Soviet nation--an intricate complex of ideas, views, notions, sentiments, traditions, moral standards and social customs--was formed in the course of socialist construction.

Following Lenin's thesis that "socialism, organizing production without class oppression and ensuring the well-being of all state members, thereby gives full scope to the population's 'sympathies' and, owing to this, facilitates and vastly accelerates the rapprochement among and the merging of nations,"<sup>5</sup> the authors investigated the new characteristics of the spiritual makeup of the Soviet man being born in everyday working life and disclosed his traits and the processes of rapprochement among nations in this direction as well. The spiritual rapprochement among nations also includes such concepts as an all-around development of international features and traditions based on the community of the socioeconomic and sociopolitical system.

The vast concrete historical data contained in the book, the analytical solution of the raised problems and the proven conclusions enrich our knowledge of the development of nationality relations under the conditions of mature socialism. The appearance of this monograph is a good incentive for the further study of the important problems of nationality relations in our country at the present stage, which, as it seems to us, should proceed in the direction of an in-depth analysis of the tendency toward a rapprochement among nations, nationalities and ethnographic groups and a dialectical interaction of their flourishing, cooperation, friendship and the socialist way of life. There is an urgent need to create a major scientific work on the development of nationality relations on a countrywide scale with an analysis of the general and specific tendencies and patterns. At the same time, the leading role of the working class--the main material and sociopolitical force of the country under the conditions of mature socialism--should be shown more clearly.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. A. Tursunbayev, "Torzhestvo Iday Proletarskogo Internatsionalizma v Kazakhstane" [*Triumph of the Ideas of Proletarian Internationalism in Kazakhstan*], Alma-Ata, 1965; id., "Torzhestvo Sotsialisticheskogo Internatsionalizma" [*Triumph of Socialist Internationalism*], Alma-Ata, 1973; K. Akmuradov, "Izmeneniye Sotsial'noy Struktury Obshchestva v Period Perekhoda ot Sotsializma k Kommunizmu" [*Change in the Social Structure of Society During the Period of Transition From Socialism to Communism*], Ashkhabad, 1972; "Torzhestvo Leninskikh Iday Proletarskogo Internatsionalizma (na Materialakh Respublik Sredney Azii i Kazakhstana)" [*Triumph of Lenin's Ideas of Proletarian Internationalism (Based on the Data of the Republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan)*], Moscow, 1974; S. Shermukhametov, "Rastsvet i Sblizheniye Natsional'nykh Kul'tur Narodov SSSR" [*Flourishing of and Rapprochement Among National Cultures of USSR Nations*], Moscow, 1974; B. Shatayev, "Migratsiya

Naseleniya i Internatsional'noye Vospitaniye" Migration of the Population and International Education, Alma-Ata, 1977; T. U. Usubaliyev, "Druzhsba Narodov--Nashe Bestsennoye Zavyeyevaniye" Friendship Among Nations Is Our Invaluable Achievement, Moscow, 1977, and so forth.

2. The editorial board: V. P. Sherstobitov (editor-in-chief), R. Kh. Aminova, corresponding member of the Uzbek SSR Academy of Sciences (deputy editor-in-chief); A. L. Narochnitskiy, academician; M. Asinov and K. Karakeyev, corresponding members of the USSR Academy of Sciences; Sh. Tashliyev, academician of the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences; B. Tulepbayev, M. Akhunova and K. A. Gafurova, academicians of the Kazakh SSR Academy of Sciences. The group of authors: R. A. Azimova, R. Kh. Aminova, Z. Kh. Arifkhanova, A. Yu. Ibragimova, G. Ye. Trapeznikov and V. G. Chebotareva.
3. See, for example, M. P. Kim, "Sovetskiy Narod--Novaya Istoricheskaya Obshchnost'" The Soviet People--a New Historical Community, Moscow, 1972; V. P. Sherstobitov, "Sovetskiy Narod--Novaya Istoricheskaya Obshchnost' Lyudey" The Soviet People--a New Historical Community of People, Moscow, 1972; id., "Sovetskiy Narod--Monolitnaya Obshchnost' Stroiteley Kommunizma" The Soviet People--a Monolithic Community of Builders of Communism, Moscow, 1976; "Sovetskiy Narod--Novaya Istoricheskaya Obshchnost' Lyudey. Stanovleniye i Razvitiye" The Soviet People--a New Historical Community of People. Formation and Development, Moscow, 1975 and so forth.
4. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy" Complete Works, Vol 24, page 133.
5. V. I. Lenin, "Polnoye Sobraniye Sochineniy," Vol 30, page 21.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo Pravda, Voprosy istorii, 1980

11,439  
CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### ALIYEV ADDRESSES CONFERENCE ON REPUBLIC'S VUZY

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 1 Jun 80 pp 1-3

[Article: "Bring the Performance of Azerbaijan's Higher Schools Up to the Level of the Party's High Standards"; Speech by Comrade G. A. Aliyev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and Azerbaijan CP Central Committee first secretary, at the republic's 28 May 1980 conference for employees of institutions of higher learning"]

[Text] Dear comrades! The higher schools occupy an important place in the life of the Soviet people and in the affairs of our socialist society. The CPSU and the Soviet government are focusing their continuing attention on continued development of higher schools. The task facing higher schools at this point in time are set forth in decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the party Central Committee Plenums and in the works and speeches of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A new, vivid manifestation of party and governmental concern for higher schools is the July 1979 CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Continued Development of Higher Schools and Improving the Quality of Specialist Training." The February 1980 National Conference of Higher School Employees discussed concrete ways for accomplishing the tasks emanating from this major party document.

The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree is a document of great political import. It provides a high rating of the role and importance of Soviet higher schools at this point in time, notes the successes achieved, analyzes the shortcomings and establishes ways for the continued development of our country's higher schools.

The proceedings of our republic's conference for higher school employees shows that a significant amount of work has been done

in Azerbaijan since the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree was adopted to implement it and to carry out the recommendations made by the National Conference of Higher School Employees. This was attested to in the speech by Comrade V. P. Yelyutin, USSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, in the report by Comrade K. G. Aliyev, Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, and in the other speakers' appearances. At the same time, our conference conducted a thorough, critical analysis of the republic's higher schools' performance, uncovered shortcomings, established corrective measures and measures for the practical implementation of the task for the continued development of higher schools.

Comrade Yelyutin's remarks contained important instructions and recommendations which, we believe, will provide practical assistance to Azerbaijan higher school employees in carrying out the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree and in correcting current shortcomings. On your behalf and on behalf of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee and our republic's government, I would like to thank Vecheslov Petrovich Yelyutin for coming to the republic's conference, for participating in its work, for his detailed, in-depth, substantive remarks which will be beneficial to our republic's higher school employees and to the public and for the continuing assistance and attention which our republic receives from the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and from Comrade Yelyutin personally. (Tumultuous applause.)

Comrades! We recently celebrated the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and of the establishment of the Azerbaijan Communist Party; we celebrated this date as a great and joyful holiday and we celebrated it with all our country's fraternal peoples. Our republic has entered its seventh decade of existence. During the 60 Soviet years, the Azerbaijan people have traversed the grand path of history under the leadership of the Communist Party, within the fraternal family of the Soviet nations, under the banner of the Great October Socialist Revolution and under the banner of our leader and teacher, the great Lenin. We have achieved outstanding success in all fields of economics, socio-political affairs and culture. Everything that has been achieved by the Azerbaijan people and by our republic's workers during these 60 years is the visible fruit of Marxist-Leninist ideology, the fruit of the Communist Party's wise leadership and the embodiment of the CPSU's Leninist national policy. (Protracted, tumultuous applause.)



The establishment and development of higher schools in Azerbaijan is, comrades, a most vivid confirmation of the great, vital strength of our party's national policy. The Azerbaijan higher schools are the offspring of Great October, the offspring of Soviet power. It was 60 years ago that the first higher school was established--the Azerbaijan State University. Today, Azerbaijan has a large network of institutions of higher learning. We presently have 17 institutions of higher learning where 105,000 students are studying; each year, they graduate approximately 20,000 specialists with a higher education.

This, comrades, is a concrete result of the success achieved in developing our republic's education and culture during the 60 Soviet years. These are the concrete results of the implementation of a Leninist national policy. These are the concrete results of the party's and government's continuing attention and concern for the Azerbaijan people. (Applause.)

Especially great successes have been achieved by the higher schools during the stage of developed socialism, during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans. During this period, the republic's higher schools have grown both quantitatively and qualitatively. Five new institutes were established, facilities for institutions of higher learning were significantly improved, the number of students increased and, most importantly, the level of instruction and education in our republic's institutions of higher learning improved.

The high rate of development in the higher schools during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans and the successes achieved during this period are convincing evidence of the fatherly attention and continuing concern displayed by the CPSU Central Committee, the Soviet government and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally for our people and for the development of Azerbaijan culture. (Protracted, tumultuous applause.)

Comrades! During the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans, our republic has experienced radical changes in all areas. The protracted lag in industrial and agricultural production was overcome; the national economy as a whole began to develop at a high rate. There was continued development in science, culture and education. There was a significant increase in the workers' welfare. Our republic, which was lagging behind in the recent past and which was chronically not fulfilling the national economic plans, turned up among the country's leading republics within a short period of time; for 10 years in a row, our republic has been among the winners of the National Socialist Competition and has been presented the



Red Banners of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU and the Komsomol Central Committee. (Tumultuous applause.)

On the eve of the 110th anniversary of V. I. Lenin's birth and the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR, the Azerbaijan people have achieved a prominent victory at work. In March, they fulfilled the 10th Five-Year Plan's industrial output and agricultural production plans ahead of time. These successes received a high rating from the party and government and the Azerbaijan SSR was presented its third Order of Lenin. (Tumultuous applause.)

Our successes are the result of the selfless labor of the Azerbaijan working class, the kolkhoz farmers and the working intelligentsia and the result of the large amount of managerial and political work accomplished by party and Soviet agencies and by labor union and Komsomol organizations. These successes which presently distinguish our republic at the national level are the result of the continuing attention and fatherly concern and the assistance and support which we receive from the CPSU Central Committee, the Central Committee Politburo, the Soviet government and Comrade L. I. Brezhnev personally. (Protracted, tumultuous applause.)

And, comrades, today at this representative forum of our republic's intellectuals, on your behalf, on behalf of all of Azerbaijan's workers and on behalf of the party organization, I want to emphatically express our heartfelt gratitude and thanks to our Communist Party, its Leninist Central Committee, the Soviet government and the tried and true leader of our party and the Soviet people, Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, for their continuing assistance and fatherly concern and for their high evaluation of the successes achieved by the Azerbaijan workers. (Protracted, tumultuous applause.)

Comrades! Our republic's higher schools have made a large contribution to all the successes achieved by the Azerbaijan people during the 60 years and during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans. Knowledge, high qualifications and a large number of specialists in various fields of economics, science and culture were required to guarantee such high rates of development in the economic system at its contemporary level of scientific and technological progress, to guarantee the required quality of scientific research and superior achievements in culture and education and to establish the marvelous living conditions which the Azerbaijan workers presently enjoy. And all of this, comrades, all of this large and productively functioning intellectual potential in our republic was developed by the higher schools as a result of your enormous labor and the labor of all the employees of our republic's higher educational system (Tumultuous applause.)

The successes of Azerbaijan's higher schools during the 9th and 10th Five-Year Plans were rated highly by the party and government. During these years, five of Azerbaijan's institutions of higher learning were presented Orders of the Soviet Union. Many workers in higher education were awarded high governmental decorations--national orders and medals. The republic's honorary titles were conferred upon many people. Recently, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee adopted a decree establishing the title "Azerbaijan SSR Meritorious Higher School Employee." (Applause.)

With a great sense of satisfaction, comrades, we note the services of the employees in higher education in all areas of our republic's affairs. Today, we are paying tribute and rendering deep respect to all the generations of workers in Soviet Azerbaijan's higher schools. (Tumultuous applause.) We are talking about the great services of the people who laid the foundation for our republic's higher education and, with a profound sense of gratitude, we are remembering the prominent Russian scholars who helped establish Azerbaijan's higher schools. We are noting the services of the remarkable representatives of Azerbaijan's intelligentsia whose selfless, heroic labor during the first years of Soviet power developed a good foundation for the development of higher schools and for today's remarkable results.

We are paying tribute and rendering deep respect to everybody who raised the higher schools to this level during the various stages of Soviet Azerbaijan's 60-year history. We convey our heartfelt gratitude to you, dear comrades, and through you to all higher school employees who are selflessly working today in this major profession for training and educating the young generation. (Tumultuous applause.)

Honor and glory to Azerbaijan's higher school employees!  
(Protracted, tumultuous applause.)

Honor and glory to all our great socialist homeland's higher school employees! (Protracted, tumultuous applause.)

Comrades! While talking about the great successes during the 60 Soviet years in Azerbaijan and about the remarkable achievements which characterize the last decade and while talking about the swift development of our republic's higher schools, we must also mention the shortcomings and mistakes which occurred in the past and those which still exist today. The lessons of the past must not be forgotten; they are always a good means for successfully accomplishing the tasks of the present and the future.

As you know very well, our republic was significantly lagging behind in the 50's and 60's. The activities of the party organization, Soviet and business agencies, research facilities and creative organizations were marked by serious deficiencies. There were a lot of shortcomings in personnel work. Naturally, all of this was seriously reflected in all areas of the republic's affairs; all of this could not help but have a negative effect on the higher schools. This is where, as in a mirror, the negative incidents and shortcomings which were typical of the activities of party, Soviet and other organizations at that time were focused and reflected. Within the higher schools, there were widespread violations of party principles for personnel selection and assignment, widespread deficiencies in education and ideological work and widespread incidents, such as, protectionism, nationalist cliques, corruption, abuse of official positions, violations of moral and ethical norms, petty bourgeois and private ownership trends, a lower middle-class mentality and others. All of this led to a serious lag in Azerbaijan's higher schools.

Especially great concern was caused by the deficiencies in managing entrance examinations and enrollment of secondary school graduates. Poor performance was typical of a significant part of the teachers. Overall, an unhealthy moral and psychological climate had developed within the republic's higher institutions of learning.

You know very well that the higher schools per se are of enormous economic and socio-political importance in each republic and each region. But, in addition, the higher schools also affect other areas. If, for example, we take Azerbaijan's higher schools today, there are over 100,000 students studying in them and approximately the same number of young adults take the competitive tests to enter institutions of higher learning on an annual basis. Standing behind all these young people are their parents, numerous relatives and friends. Therefore, it is natural that everything that occurs in the higher schools always has a wide impact and, of course, it affects the public, moral climate and the overall attitude throughout the republic. When we begin to correct the shortcomings, when we begin our campaign to overcome them; as part of the first steps, we focused our attention and efforts around the higher schools in order to improve the environment in the institutions of higher learning as quickly as possible, first to improve the activities of the institutions themselves, and at the same time, to improve the overall moral and psychological climate within the republic.

You will recall, comrades, that we primarily set out to put the entrance examinations to the institutions of higher learning in order. While we were working on this, we found out quite frankly that there were a lot of infractions and outrages. We set a goal of achieving maximum objectivity and fairness during the entrance examinations so the competitive examinations would actually be competitive in discovering the best knowledge and selecting the best young adults for institutions of higher learning. We did a lot of work to rid the collectives and teaching staff at institutions of higher learning of people who were not worthy, who were not suitable for the assignment, who did not have the necessary knowledge or political and job traits and, most importantly, of people who were contaminated by attitudes which were alien to us and who did not have the required moral qualities.

This job lasted for a long time and it is continuing. The first phase of the job in this area was the most difficult and the hardest. But, it was gratifying that the steps taken by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee immediately evoked approval everywhere, within the higher schools themselves, among the public at large and among the broad masses of Azerbaijan's workers. We had to thoroughly dig into the situation and a meeting of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau had to specifically discuss the serious deficiencies in the performance of the Azerbaijan Polytechnical Institute, the Agricultural Institute, the National Economic Institute and the Institute of Art. You will recall that we took some very severe steps; the guilty parties were severely punished, both administratively and according to the party's policy, while the former director of the Institute of the Arts and several other supervisory employees of this institute were brought to trial on criminal charges.

The deficiencies were not limited to these institutes. They also existed in the Azerbaijan State University, the Medical Institute and other institutions of higher learning. Together with the party organizations and the supervisors of these and other institutions of higher learning, we had a lot of work to do to correct the deficiencies, to improve the quality of instruction and education and, most importantly, to improve the moral and psychological climate within the institutions of higher learning. This process and these steps played a very positive role and, today, we can state that the situation within the institutions of higher learning has changed radically.

We are systematically working on the higher schools. We believe it is a good practice when, each year on the eve of the entrance examinations to institutions of higher learning, the Azerbaijan



CP Central Committee, members of the Central Committee Bureau and other executives hold special conferences which examine each institute's readiness for the entrance examinations and which establish concrete steps to conduct the examinations in the most effective manner.

The measures for supervising entrance examinations which are being employed by institute directors and party committees using the modern higher schools' equipment and other enterprises are important and necessary. Notwithstanding the large degree of confidence in the teaching staff, the supervision of this major area where difficult problems are resolved is not superfluous and is always beneficial.

We believe that a tradition has developed where the republic's party and soviet activists and members of the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau meet with representatives of the student body before the school year begins; they meet with those who have just been accepted into the institutions of higher learning, with those who are leaving to study in Moscow, Leningrad and the nation's other cities and with those who are entitled to study in our republic's institutions of higher learning.

A great deal of work has been done by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee to make effective use of the opportunities granted to the republic to send young adults from Azerbaijan to study at institutions of higher learning in Moscow, Leningrad and our nation's other cities. Think about it yourself: while in 1970 we had a great deal of difficulty sending 47 people outside the republic to study and the plan which anticipated selecting 60 people was not fulfilled, in recent years, we have been sending over 800 young men and women outside the republic on an annual basis. G. S. Zarbaliyev, a 1979 graduate of the Moscow Automobile Mechanic's Institute who has appeared here today, is a vivid example of what we gain by using the opportunities given us by the party and government to organize the education of representatives from Azerbaijan's young adults at institutions of higher learning in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities.

So, comrades, the most important thing is that we have been able to guarantee (I cannot say completely guarantee) fairness and objectivity in selecting young adults to study at institutions of higher learning. After all, as already mentioned, we have approximately 100,000 young men and women participating in the competitive examinations on an annual basis. It is clear that all of them cannot be accepted by institutions of higher learning. Consequently, our goal consists of selecting the all-round best and, moreover, of



selecting them in such a manner that the social composition is maintained. This is of course a difficult job; but, the fact that we have been able to achieve a situation where primarily the best are being selected today is, comrades, a great victory. This is how we have accomplished the important goal of improving the quality of future specialists with a higher education. At the same time, this has a significant effect on the psychology and attitude of all our people and on public opinion.

During the first years of the 70's--I mean 1970-71 and somewhat later--you hear a lot of complaints and grievances in discussions within work groups--at plants, factories, kolkhozes, sovkhoses and especially in rural areas--because, as they saw it, children of workers and kolkhoz workers who had the knowledge were not able to enter institutions of higher learning and they frequently turned to the Central Committee on these grounds; now, comrades, there are hardly any complaints like this. Furthermore, everywhere I have visited and everywhere that a conversation has sprung up on the problems of higher education and on the institutions of higher learning, the working people, the workers' representatives and kolkhoz workers are conveying their thanks to the CPSU Central Committee and the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee for putting the institutions of higher learning in order. (Applause.) Consequently, and most importantly, people have faith in the fairness, justice and objectivity which have been firmly established in all our republic's affairs, including the institutions of higher learning. (Tumultuous applause.)

During these years, there has been a significant increase in the level of education at institutions of higher learning, in the quality of instruction, in the quality of specialists graduating and in the total performance of institutions of higher learning. Every year, there is also improvement in the social composition of the student body which more and more closely approximates the overall social composition of our republic's population.

Overall, there has been considerable success in the area of higher education during this recent period. But, can we say that the difficult legacy of the past has been completely eliminated and that the deficiencies in the performance of Azerbaijan's higher schools have been eliminated once and for all? No, comrades, we cannot. The legacy of the past is still having an effect in some places today. And, if we are not vigilant, if we do not continue our campaign, we will inevitably run up against recurrences of these negative incidents. At the same time, there continue to be deficiencies in the general performance of higher schools. As in other areas, some of these deficiencies are objectively unavoidable; they are part

of the job itself. But, there are fewer of them. The most important thing is that these deficiencies, the negligence and mistakes in the performance of institutions of higher learning are being talked about now and talked about openly; they are recognized and are being countered. What was bad previously? The fact that the deficiencies were glossed over and smoothed over and that an atmosphere of imaginary well being developed. Now, the situation has changed radically; each section and each higher school is basically providing an objective evaluation of the situation, uncovering deficiencies and taking corrective action. As you know, comrades, in 1969-70, our party organization was one of the initiators of an improvement in the environment at institutions of higher learning. The fact that we openly talked about the situation which had developed and that we developed a drive against deficiencies was, we believe, a good initiative by Azerbaijan's party organization. We still talk about deficiencies openly today; but, now because we have more of them than any place else. Based on articles in the central press, we can conclude that there are a lot of them in other places.

In the decree "On the Continued Development of Higher Schools and Improving the Quality of Specialist Training," the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Central Council of Ministers very precisely pointed out the deficiencies in higher schools. This decree makes it mandatory for party and soviet agencies and the institutions of higher learning themselves to take corrective action. Today and in the future, our activities must be completely directed at carrying out the missions set forth in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on the entire range of the performance of institutions of higher learning, and especially at swiftly eliminating the negative incidents which cause the most damage to the higher schools.

It should be mentioned, comrades, that today our nation's higher schools, including those in our republic, face more responsible, more important and perhaps even more difficult tasks than before. This is completely natural because our nation's affairs and the affairs of our society are evolving dynamically and improving; and, each new phase in our progress makes our tasks more difficult, on the one hand, and, of course, on the other hand, it increases the demands on all sectors and, in this case, on the higher schools.

At present, an extremely important phase in our nation's affairs is the completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan. We are getting ready to begin fulfilling the plans for the 11th Five-Year Plan. The party and the people will be going to the 26th CPSU Congress. All of this raises important tasks for each

communist and for each Soviet citizen. It must also be mentioned that our republic's working class, kolkhoz farmers and intellectuals will be setting the example during this phase, too; they will be marching in the front ranks.

Having fulfilled the five-year plan for industrial and agricultural production ahead of time, the Azerbaijan people are achieving new successes in fulfilling the 1980 economic development plans. I want to report to you that today, 28 May, Azerbaijan's industry has fulfilled the five-month plan for industrial output ahead of time and it is maintaining high rates of production growth, just as in previous months, and high rates of growth in labor productivity. (Applause.)

Things are going well in agriculture although the Spring was very unfavorable. The recent cold spells in Nakhichevan' and the hail damage in several rayons--Bardinskiy, Mir-Bashirskiy and Mardakertskiy--did a great deal of damage to sowing, cotton, grain, vinyards and gardens. The late spring slowed down the development of early vegetables. But, under these difficult conditions, the republic's kolkhoz and sovkhos workers are selflessly struggling against the element's aftermath; they are struggling with inspiration and with a firm desire to achieve even higher, record-breaking harvests of agricultural crops this year. (Tumultuous applause.)

In spite of the difficulties and complications which periodically arise in agriculture and industry, we are ensuring high rates of development in the republic's economy. And, I am confident that 1980 will end with good results and that a lot will be done before the end of the five-year plan to boost the level of our republic's economy even higher. (Applause.)

The task of higher school employees consists of being in step with the working class, the kolkhoz workers and all our republic's dynamic activities. And, perhaps, of even outstripping them because you are preparing the personnel who are called upon to advance our economy, science and culture. And, the quicker the rate and the better you train personnel, the greater our successes will be in all areas.

Today V. P. Yelyutin's comments thoroughly described the tasks for our republic's higher schools in carrying out the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers decree; and it is good that the comrades who spoke from their seats showed an in-depth understanding of these tasks and of their responsibility and the responsibility of the collectives they represent to successfully carry out these tasks. Therefore, I will not dwell in detail on all these issues; there is no

need for that. I only want to emphasize that the primary task at present is for each person to accomplish the missions in his area and in his sector with a complete awareness of his role and responsibility. This means, comrades, guaranteeing the all-round practical implementation of the decisions of the 25th party congress and of the CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions contained in Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's remarks and those contained in the decisions of the November 1979 Central Committee plenum and Leonid Il'ich's speech at this plenum, on increasing the efficiency of social production and job performance in all areas.

Consequently, comrades, for you, the issue is one of further improving the efficiency of the higher schools' performance and it is one of further improving the quality of higher education and the quality of training for highly skilled personnel. Therefore, all your practical activities in carrying out the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers decree and the recommendations of the National Conference for Higher School Employees must be focused on the problems of efficiency and performance. Efficiency as applied to the higher schools' performance means increasing educational standards, increasing the standards of instruction for each instructor in higher schools, increasing the quality of instructors' performance and increasing the standards for political indoctrination within the higher schools' collectives. The issue is one of further strengthening discipline--party, state and school discipline. The issue is one of increasing the standards for personnel, for the instructors and for all the employees of the higher educational system. And, naturally, the issue is one of increasing the standards for the students' knowledge. The issue is one of increasing each higher school employee's sense of responsibility and of increasing his sense of his party, citizenship and patriotic duty. In this respect, a great deal of work will have to be done in continuing to improve personnel selection, assignment and education. But, the work of our republic's Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and of the other ministries which have institutions of higher learning subordinate to them and the activities of the directors, deans, departments, party committees, Komsomol and labor union organizations at institutions of higher learning must be subordinated to the accomplishment of these basic, fundamental tasks.

We have a 9,000-strong group of educators working in our higher schools; of them, over 430 are doctors of science and professors and approximately 3,500 are candidates of science and lecturers. We can hardly say that we do not have enough doctors and candidates of science. But, the issue is one of



making the most efficient use of our instructors' and professors' knowledge and experience and of organizing their work in the best possible manner. Comrades, you and I must strive for a situation where each instructor at an institution of higher learning is competent in his field has a broad, general knowledge and has good teaching skills and all the other qualities required to lecture, instruct, teach and educate.

This requires each instructor at an institution of higher learning to have a good mastery of scientific knowledge, speech, language, oratorical skills and all the other teaching qualities and skills so that all of this together will make it possible for him to be a really good teacher and a good mentor. I am especially directing your attention to this problem because it is not possible for everybody to have a great deal of scientific knowledge and recognition or the title of professor and a doctor of science degree. But, it is even more difficult comrades, to be a good instructor, to teach and to transfer this knowledge. Therefore, I would like for all of you to strictly observe all the requirements mentioned above in selecting teaching personnel, in developing and improving the professional skills and knowledge of professors and instructors and in all your personnel activities.

I did not start talking about language skills by accident. They are very important in teaching. All of you are presently instructors. But, each one of you was a student once and you had instructors. You probably remember which instructor got the material across to the students the best and which got it across the worst or poorly. The skills that I have been talking about play a significant role in this. Within our institutions of higher learning, there are still cases where the instructor, and sometimes even a professor, gives lectures in Russian but has a poor mastery of it. This is intolerable. Perhaps, he is a really good scholar but if he presents his ideas in an intolerable manner in the language he teaches in, his teaching will be of little use.

And, another thing. Unfortunately, we have a considerable number of instructors and professors who are not improving themselves as they should. This has already been mentioned here. The problem is not simply that he does not write any new works after he has received his doctor or candidate of science degree but that he is not improving his knowledge on a daily basis.



Furthermore, some scholars are doing research in one narrow area. And, this is their business. But, each person must have an overall knowledge of and overall competence in his scientific field. I have, for example, at times discussed individual social science problems with a particular scholar. I asked a question and he answered: Well, that's not my period; I am working on the 19th Century and that was in the 17th Century. (Applause.) This kind of answer is simply discouraging. You are the historian, the social scientist and the professor and you must have an in-depth knowledge of all history and not just of isolated periods.

This kind of limited knowledge is especially intolerable in institutions of higher learning. After all, you know that today's young adults are very mature and inquisitive; an enormous amount of information is delivered to people over all kinds of media. These are not the times when everything was limited to several textbooks. Under these conditions, the scientific prestige of the professor and instructor is not simply established by his title and honorary degrees, no matter how many he has, but by his actual knowledge which everybody must be convinced of: both the people who work under his supervision and those whom he is teaching and educating. (Applause.)

Therefore, comrades, the institutions of higher learning must have in-depth, comprehensive knowledge and skills and they must transmit them to the student body so the students master them and arm themselves with them. This is a major part of the teaching staff's job. This is the ultimate result of our job and I would like to hope that you do not simply see this ultimate result in the grades you give--grades which are basically given objectively--but in the actual knowledge which your students, your pupils, possess. This is what you must do in carrying out our party's requirements for improving efficiency and job performance.

The majority of the professors, lecturers and instructors enjoy confidence and respect due to their scientific knowledge and capability; they periodically take the appropriate competitive examinations. This is good and proper. But, nevertheless, to achieve the best results in the teaching staff's performance, it is necessary to ensure a stricter and more reliable supervision of their knowledge, work and ability to teach this knowledge. There are a lot of ways to do this within the higher school's arsenal. They include the various methods of monitoring teaching activities, teacher certification, taking down lecturers in shorthand and others. But, unfortunately, these methods and opportunities are not being used enough by

directors, deans and department heads and, quite often, they are not even used at all. For some reason, they believe it is embarrassing to tell a professor that we want to supervise you. I believe this is an improper approach; it probably signifies a liberal attitude, a lack of principles and an unwillingness to strain relations. This, comrades, is not a suitable work style and consent to such a work style. Therefore, supervising the teaching staff's performance is an important issue. Strict, state school discipline is a major element in guaranteeing the effectiveness of higher education.

Comrades! Ideological and political indoctrination is a very important area in higher schools. As a whole, this is presently a problem area which is central to the successful accomplishment of the program for building communism in our country and to our successful progress. The CPSU Central Committee decree "On Additional Improvement in Ideological and Political Indoctrination" was dictated by a desire to provide a new impetus for all ideological work and to guarantee a high degree of effectiveness in it.

As you know, the 25th party congress put forward a comprehensive approach in carrying out indoctrination. The issue is one of closely integrating ideological, political, work and ethical indoctrination. The principle of a comprehensive approach toward indoctrination must be used fully within the higher schools. It seems to me that indoctrination within the higher schools has its own specific, distinctive features compared to other work groups. And, applying a comprehensive approach to indoctrination here must be accomplished with due regard for these special features. They consist of the fact that the group in the higher schools is far from being homogeneous; part of the group consists of the teaching staff which is called upon to train and educate and the other part is the student body, the young people. Consequently, indoctrination activities must be accomplished in a strictly individualized manner. One approach for political indoctrination among the teaching staff and another approach among the student body. In my opinion, the most important thing is to ensure a high level of ideological and political indoctrination among the teaching staff first since this is naturally an objective factor which has a positive effect on the young people's indoctrination. And, we must steadily raise the level of ideological activity among the educators themselves so they will be able to effectively influence their pupils. Therefore, a superior ideological, political and ethical atmosphere and a true party, healthy, businesslike and moral atmosphere among the teaching staff are the foundation for and reliable guarantee of success in indoctrination within the institutions of higher learning as a whole.

This problem has numerous aspects. I would like to direct your attention to just a few of them. First of all, we must achieve a situation where the entire teaching staff has, in addition to their professional and scientific knowledge, a good mastery of Marxist-Leninist theory, a good knowledge of our party's domestic and foreign policies, is armed with up-to-date party documents, congress decisions and decisions of the CPSU Central Committee Plenum's and has an in-depth knowledge of the basic propositions in the works of L. I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. This, comrades, is a major condition for increasing the ideological and political standards for the teaching staff at our institutions of higher learning.

We must strive for a continued strengthening of ethical development within the work groups at institutions of higher learning. At the beginning of my comments, I talked about the disgraceful incidents which were widespread in our higher schools in the past. I said that we had started a campaign against them and had corrected many of them; but, I must state quite frankly that we were not able to completely eliminate them. First, several of these incidents have strong roots; second, it is necessary to bear in mind that education is a continuing process. We must take into account the fact that relics of the past and the bourgeois influence cause specific negative incidents and make them tenacious. Therefore, we should not close our eyes to them and we should wage an aggressive, offensive campaign so there will be fewer of them and so they will not have a negative effect on the workers, especially the young adults.

The CPSU Central Committee decree's requirements for improving ideological and political indoctrination by strengthening ethical development and the recommendations of the National Work-Study Conference on the Problems of Ethical Development, which was held in Baku in April of last year, are of fundamental importance as guides and it is necessary to persistently implement them within the higher schools.

As you know, pursuant to the results of the National Work-Study Conference on the Problems of Ethical Development, the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee adopted a special decree. We believe this decree is an important theoretical and practical document. It synthesizes our experience, sets forth the basic principles of ethical development which are current in our republic and provides concrete, clear-cut recommendations for various collectives on the continued improvement of ethical development.

Unfortunately, I must point out that, overall, this decree is not being implemented aggressively enough. I cannot say that a lot has been done within institutions of higher learning recently. We believe that each institute, each department and each section at an institution of higher learning must have a comprehensive plan for ideological indoctrination and a special plan for improving ethical development. But, most importantly, the plans must be substantive and thorough and their successful implementation must be guaranteed. The plans must be accomplished in all the day-by-day practical activities--in the educational process and in party, volunteer and ideological work. Each higher school employee must aim at improving ethical development.

To gain a good knowledge of how and in what areas ideological work must be conducted, especially in the field of ethical development, it is necessary to study public opinion systematically. This is even more important in work groups like yours, where part of the collective is teachers and the other part is pupils.

While preparing for this conference yesterday, I was interested in whether special sociological research was being conducted by institutes to study public opinion on life within the higher schools. Your comrades told me no. This is, of course, disappointing because you are the ones who should actively introduce sociological research for a more in-depth study of actual public opinion.

It is clear that party, labor union and Komsomol organizations and managerial personnel provide a certain idea about public opinion within a particular group. But, what we can obtain through special sociological research cannot be achieved in any other way. I believe that it is necessary to introduce sociological research in all institutes.

It is necessary to decisively overcome indications of indifference toward and a failure to intervene in the group's major problems and negative incidents on the part of individual communists and higher school executives. Unfortunately, it is not just institutions of higher learning but also other groups that frequently take on a particular individual after he has committed a crime or been exposed in unbecoming conduct. But, this person did not immediately find himself in such a situation. Frequently, he has not been showing his best side for more than a year or two although, perhaps, he was not doing it openly. But, this was noticed by his departmental or school friends, and finally, by his neighbors; but, they took the attitude: "It's his funeral." This indifference, this lack of principles and liberalism leads to serious negative consequences.



Comrades! while talking about the need to strengthen ideological indoctrination, the effectiveness of education and the effectiveness of training for highly skilled personnel, we should especially dwell on the problem of the instructor's moral character. In the beginning, I talked about his knowledge and competence. This is one aspect and an extremely important one. But, the other aspect is the moral character of the instructor, professor or simply educator. This, comrades, is very important because the student, the young man or woman, looks to his instructor for a standard and this is how it should be. They see him as a person who is called upon to mold the young people's views, thinking and moral traits. If the student sees his instructor or professor as a person possessing superior knowledge, a person who is conscientious, industrious, morally pure and who has ideological convictions and a superior sense of responsibility to the party and as a citizen, he will of course develop under the influence of these qualities. But, if he sees the converse, if he sees his instructor's negative features and knows about his immoral actions, he will be completely at the mercy of this negative influence. I do not think you need any proof in order to agree with this opinion. Therefore, we want all instructors--from the professors to the most junior, those who are just beginning--to serve as a positive example for their students, for our young people.

Above, I talked about the numerous cases of abuse of official position which took place among higher school employees in the past. Naturally, there are a great deal less of them now but there still are some. At the same time, there are also cases which certain comrades want to believe are inoffensive. The problem is one of perfectionism. An individual is a professor and a friend calls him up and asks him to give so and so a certain grade. And he does it because a friend asked him to. Then an executive calls him up. He thinks that this supervisor may turn out to be useful to him sometime and so he also gives that grade. (Applause.) Then, he gets calls, as Arkadiy Raykin says, from some merchant or store manager. He is also not above giving this grade because the store manager can get a scarce item for him. And, if these requests come from the director or the dean, then "it is an order from God himself." Let's see where this leads. A particular comrade considers an isolated incident as trifling. Actually, it is far from trifling. Each case like this damages education and indoctrination and it is detrimental to the knowledge which the student should obtain; and, of course, it cripples him morally. The young man finds out that there are principles like this in life. This raises the question of whether we should agree to this situation? Of course not. It is necessary



to fight it, fight it uncompromisingly. But, if each one of you, the higher school employees, do not fight protectionism, we will not be successful.

The higher schools also have other forms of protectionism: the desire to set your relatives, countrymen and friends up around you. Previously, this was very widespread. Higher school employees fixed up their children, grandchildren, cousins and close relatives in their schools and departments. Remember the data I cited in 1971 for the medical institutes and the economics institute where there were 7-8 people in a department and they were all related. There have been cases where people have not only fixed up their children under their supervision but have also officiated at their dissertations. Frankly, I cannot understand how a major scholar or professor who is in charge of a particular scholarly council can be permitted to chair the meeting where his son or daughter is defending their dissertation. If anybody believes this is okay, let him raise his hand and let me know. I believe this is extremely unethical. Without even mentioning the fact that the dissertation is frequently prepared by the institute's school or laboratory which the loving parent is in charge of. What use do we have for dissertations like this?

We have been sharply opposed to such incidents. There are fewer of them but they still reappear in some places and have their impact. Therefore, I believe it is my duty to restate the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee's position on this issue. We are categorically opposed to these incidents and we will continue to punish people for abusing their positions.

We naturally understand every parent's wish to take care of their son or daughter and their desire to give them a full education and find a good position for them in society. But, at the same time, subjectivism cannot be permitted; we must proceed on the basis of the child's actual capabilities. Their concern must be displayed within the principles of our socialist morality. If we had not stopped the trend which was widespread in our republic at the end of the 60's, we would presently have only relatives in many of our schools and departments; the father, son, daughter, grandson or cousin. In this situation, how could the son of a worker make his way into this environment? How could the son of a kolkhoz worker who is perhaps more talented make it? Why aren't you asking this question? In appealing to comrades who are suffering from this attitude, I want to say that you cannot think about this subjectively, guided only by personal motives. Each higher school employee must think on a broad

scale; he must primarily think about the general interest, the interest of the higher school and the interest of science.

Several years ago at a Komsomol congress, I talked about the outrageous situation at the university's law school. It resulted from similar improper trends. At that time, we were receiving letters to the effect that children of administrative agency employees and children of executives were primarily studying at the law school. We checked out these alarms and it turned out this was the way it was. This raised the question: why is there such an unhealthy interest in the law school? Does everybody really want to devote themselves to the law? It was a great deal simpler than this. It was all related to the parents' unhealthy attitudes, for example, the administrative agency employees wanted to get their children future jobs in the same agencies, regardless of their capabilities or desires.

Imagine what would have happened if we had not cut off this trend. But, why wasn't the university directors' office or the dean's office able to recognize the danger in this trend themselves?

We took strict action to put things in order. True, the director's office and the university party organization did not immediately take care of this job. Now, the social composition of the law school student body has improved significantly and the director's office and the dean's office are complying with the prescribed procedures; but, I think they are acting as required more out of fear than inner conviction. (Applause.)

We want each director, each dean and each department head to make these moral principles inner convictions and to think, live and act everywhere--at work and during leisure activities--strictly according to our society's moral standards. (Applause.)

Comrades, as far as ideological indoctrination among the student body is concerned, I will not expand on it because I thought it was necessary to talk about indoctrination among the instructors more. We have enormous resources and they must be used and used skillfully. It is necessary to proceed on the basis that, while the secondary school lays the foundation of awareness for the future builder of a communist society, the higher school completes the job of molding him and sends him out into life. After all, it is primarily young people who have already reached their majority who attend the institutions of higher learning. This is the phase where the job of molding

their thinking and views is completed and where they acquire scientific knowledge and, of course, their outlook on society and politics. Therefore, indoctrination within the higher schools is of enormous importance to our republic's future and to our entire socialist society.

We believe it is extremely important to persistently implement the principles of integrating the young people's ideological, political, ethical and work indoctrination. Indoctrination among the student body must pay special attention to countering the influence of bourgeois ideology. It is necessary to improve our work in the area of international indoctrination and of strengthening friendship and brotherhood among nations. Our republic has done a lot for international indoctrination; Azerbaijan is famous for its internationalist traditions. But, the job of international indoctrination requires continual attention, especially where young people are concerned.

To guarantee a high standard of ideological and political indoctrination, it is necessary to raise the quality of teaching in the social sciences. I talked about this at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Plenum in July of last year; I talked about the serious deficiencies in organizing instruction in social sciences at our institutions of higher learning. Some things have been done recently, but we still have not reached the desired level.

"The Soviet People's intellectual world," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, "is based on the firm foundation of our revolutionary doctrine. Molding views means giving convincing answers to the questions which concern our young people. Therefore, it is very important that the young people's study of Marxist-Leninist theory not be reduced to memorizing ready-made conclusions but rather helps them think independently, solve urgent problems, see the principles of and prospects for social development and wage an irreconcilable campaign against bourgeois ideology. It has been established that this primarily depends upon how well the teachers, public affairs specialists, social science instructors and ideological personnel have mastered our revolutionary theory themselves."

Comrade L. I. Brezhnev's instructions must be strictly carried out by all social science departments, all instructors and everybody at the higher schools. It is necessary to ensure a careful selection of instructors for social science departments. Incidentally, we made the decision that social science instructors would be put on the rayon party committees' appointment list.

We want the rayon party committees to make effective use of this power.

Sometimes, the social science departments--the CPSU History, Scientific Communism, Political Economics and Philosophy Departments--receive people who once held party or soviet executive jobs and were not able to handle them. I do not want to say that there may not be people within this category who are suitable for and capable of teaching the social sciences. But, turning this into a system based on the fact it is necessary to find the person a job somewhere without considering his knowledge or capabilities is intolerable. This is exactly how some social science departments were ruined in the past. Of course, it is good to have practical party experience for teaching the social sciences. But, at the same time, it is necessary to have a firm knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory and teaching abilities. Only this combination can provide good results.

We have 53 social science departments. This is a powerful force for ensuring a high level of knowledge of Marxist-Leninist theory both for the teaching staff and the students. It is important that directors, party committees and deans make effective use of this resource.

We attach a great deal of importance to teaching Russian at institutions of higher learning. You know that the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee focuses continuing attention on the problems of studying Russian in schools and institutions of higher learning. Our schools teach Russian from the first grade on. We have taken steps to strengthen the training for Russian language teachers. Several years ago, we established a special institute to train Russian language teachers. These steps have had results and the level of knowledge of the Russian language for our republic's citizens as a whole, especially the young people, has increased. This is specifically shown by recent census data. But, at the same time, there is a continuing requirement to further improve Russian language studies at all levels. And, in this respect, it is necessary to improve the study of the Russian language in every way possible in institutions of higher learning.

I was interested in this issue and I was surprised at the significant differences. For example, the higher engineering schools teach Russian for two years: during the first and second years, while the humanities schools teach it for three years: during the first, second and third years. I cannot understand why Russian is only studied for two years and not the



entire five years. Would this really be worse? Would it really cram the other subjects? After all, we still haven't achieved a situation where all higher school graduates have a good mastery of Russian; but, we must guarantee this in the very near future.

The increased attention on studying Russian should not and cannot be detrimental to studying the Azerbaijan language. We have already talked about this. The Azerbaijan SSR Constitution emphasizes the requirement for further development of the Azerbaijan language and this goal is still in force. Meanwhile, There are certain people who see the increased attention on studying Russian as an imaginary limitation on studying the Azerbaijan language. This is absolutely incorrect. While mastering our native language well, it is also possible to gain a good knowledge of Russian. I don't know how a particular teacher, engineer or doctor who has a good knowledge of the Azerbaijan language but has mastered Russian poorly feels. Probably not too good. After all, he is deprived of the opportunity of enjoying the literature and mass media news which is disseminated throughout our country and he is deprived of an opportunity for free contact with representatives of other nationalities. Russian language studies accepted on a voluntary basis by all our country's nationalities based on the fact that, first, Russian is the major medium for contact between nationalities within our multi-national Soviet state and, second, Russian is the medium which makes it possible for every Soviet citizen of any nationality to obtain enormous opportunities to enjoy national and world literature to communicate with the treasures of science, culture and art, with everything that has been created by mankind as a whole and by civilization. For us, Russian is the language of our elder brother--the great Russian people--it is the language of the great Lenin and the language of Great October. It is a language which every Azerbaijan must master. (Tumultuous applause.)

Along with the large amount of success we have achieved in this area, I believe it is also necessary to dwell on the shortcomings today, especially those at institutions of higher learning, and to express the desire that each specialist who graduates from an institution of higher learning will have, along with his official diploma, an inner diploma, so to speak, in his knowledge of the Russian language. This will enrich the specialist, our people as a whole and our society. (Applause.)

Aesthetic development is very important in indoctrination among young people. Recently, the development of amateur activities has become more widespread at institutions of higher learning



and there has been an increase in young people's interest in art, literature, etc. But, all of this, comrades, still does not meet party standards.

We have a good opera house where they stage works by Azerbaijani and modern Soviet composers and Russian and European classics. But, the young students do not visit it enough. We have an outstanding symphony orchestra but few young people attend its concerts.

The fact that many professors and instructors prefer sitting in front of the television to attending the theater or concert hall is, of course, bad and it does not do honor to anybody. But, the fact that you are not having the required effect on increasing the young students' cultural standards and that you are withdrawing from molding their ethical taste is unforgivable. This is an obvious shortfall for directors, party committees, Komsomol and labor union organizations and for the entire teaching staff at institutions of higher learning.

Several months ago, we organized a once a month group attendance at classical symphonic music for the republic's party and Soviet activists. The last Friday of each month, we attend the philharmonic society with our wives and families and listen to symphony music for two hours. I must admit that, while several comrades from our management group almost had to be dragged to the concert by force the first time, now they are all thanking us for the enormous pleasure. (Applause.)

I would advise you, comrades, to follow this good example. The problem is not one of spreading out subscriptions. They are taken and paid for but, then, people do not attend the theater or philharmonic society. This means that it is necessary to influence their thinking, alter their mental outlook and engage in indoctrination.

At this point in time, the young people's aesthetic development is one of the major areas for our ideological work. The institutions of higher learning should have more amateur groups and various literary and creative clubs and circles; poetry evenings and meetings with scientists, writers and artists should be held more frequently. All of this contributes to the young people's intellectual enrichment.

I will tell you quite frankly that we are not satisfied with your performance in developing physical training and sports. Overall, our physical training and sports are sharply lagging behind the level achieved in economics and socio-political affairs. The physical training and sports committee is

functioning in an extremely unsatisfactory manner. But all of this is evolving from the activities of individual groups while the primary base for developing large-scale physical training and sports is the institutions of higher education. However, none of you can be complimented on any large success in this area. We are alarmed at this and we want the higher schools' supervisors and party, labor union and Komsomol organizations to earnestly tackle the development of physical training and sports.

Comrades! I also want to dwell on the issue of correspondence and night school classes. Overall, this type of training is widespread within our republic. This year, 8,925 people are studying through correspondence and evening divisions; of them, 3,800 are in night school and 5,125 are taking correspondence courses while the overall plan calls for 21,500 people to enter institutions of higher learning. Our share of night classes and correspondence courses is 42 percent compared to 58 percent for daytime classes. Meanwhile, the nation's daytime classes have 61.2 percent and the night classes and correspondence courses have 38.8 percent. In some republics this gap is even greater. Without downplaying the significance of night classes and correspondence courses, I believe I must express my opinion and make some suggestions for corrective action. I believe that we should increase the enrollment in daytime classes and reduce the enrollment for correspondence courses and night classes somewhat. (Tumultuous applause.) I think that Vyacheslav Petrovich will take your tumultuous applause into account. (Applause.)

But, at the same time comrades, no matter what the enrollment is for night classes and correspondence courses, it requires a great deal more attention than it gets at present. After all, the difficulties of night school and correspondence courses are quite natural. First, people work in one place and study in another; this group does not have the same Komsomol or party organization. The evening and correspondence divisions frequently receive your less qualified instructors. Moreover, the selection of secondary school graduates is not as strict. Numerous allowances are also made for insufficient knowledge during training. Overall, all of this causes a standard which is lower compared to the daytime courses although many people also acquire a good deal of knowledge through the evening and correspondence divisions, especially the ones who are working in and studying the same specialty. But, nevertheless, the costs are obvious. Therefore, I believe that directors and deans should pay more attention to night classes and correspondence courses, select the people for them more rigorously, not make allowances and set higher standards. If you agree with my ideas, I would hope that you will take steps to radically improve the performance of the evening and correspondence divisions.

Comrades! we are still running up against cases where the preparation of specialists with a higher education is not always being properly planned. They say that too many of certain specialists are being trained and not enough of others. I do not agree that too many are being trained. Our requirements for specialists with a higher education are very large; they have not yet been satisfied in a single area. It is a fact that there are not enough people with a higher education in many specialties. These issues are not being handled by the Ministry of Higher Education, Gosplan and even our republic's Council of Ministers as they should be.

We are expanding and developing new industrial and agricultural sectors and we are expanding the range of scientific research; and, of course, we must train personnel with a higher education for all the sectors in economics, science and culture. For this reason, we are developing departments and schools but, frequently, there are no highly qualified specialists to work at them. Therefore, I believe that it is necessary to have a plan for training specialists with a higher education for the 11th, 12th and 13th Five-Year Plans, taking into account the long-term developments in our republic's economic system, science and culture. I mean both the number of specialists which must be trained and an instructor training plan. After all, it will be at least 10 years before we have personnel in the narrow specialties which we do not have at the present.

For this purpose, we should make good use of the resources at the institutions of higher learning in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities. We have made progress in this area but we have not reached the limit. The 800 people which we send outside the republic for training on an annual basis is already too few for us now. I think we now have a moral right to ask Vyacheslav Petrovich Yelyutin to increase our number of spaces for training young people at the institutions of higher learning in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities this year and in future years. (Applause.) And, we will assure him that we will do an even better job of selecting people in the future; especially since Vyacheslav Petrovich himself told me during the break that the average grade level of Azerbaijan students in Moscow, Leningrad and other cities is higher than the republic's grade level and even higher than the nation's average grade level. (Applause.)

This great progress, comrades, is the result of our painstaking work. While we were not able to select a person from a rural area several years ago to send to other cities for his education due to his poor knowledge of Russian and his poor general knowledge, now look how well our girls and boys are learning.

This means that we have established a good foundation now and we must increase the enrollment of trainees, primarily for those specialties where we have an acute need.

In this respect, I want to mention that, although we are preparing a lot of specialists in the social sciences in our republic, the quality of their training is not always high. We have to send more young people to Moscow, Leningrad and the nation's other leading cities to study the social disciplines--history, philosophy, political economics and scientific communism. We have an obvious shortfall in highly skilled personnel and the social science disciplines are major schools of thought, not only for higher education, but for science as a whole.

At this point, Vyacheslav Petrovich has correctly raised the issue of efficient utilization of higher school graduates. We have been studying this problem for many years now. We discussed this at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee Bureau and we set up a special section within the State Committee on Work. The situation has improved but there are still shortcomings.

Today, cases were cited where certain ministries and departments, for example, the Ministry of Education, are refusing to hire specialists who have graduated from the higher schools. This is disgraceful; there's no other way to put it. Why aren't the guilty parties called to order? Many sectors have a serious requirement for specialists with a higher education; a large number of positions are occupied by people who have been trained on-the-job while ministries are refusing to hire specialists. This is not a governmental approach to the problem.

But, these are not the only shortcomings. The higher schools themselves are doing a poor job of monitoring their graduates' arrival and apprenticeship in the localities. Local agencies are also doing a poor job of this. I believe that for you, the higher school employees, your graduate is what you have created. If we translate this into the language of industry, this is the product you have made. Are you really indifferent to the impact this product has? Are you really indifferent to the evaluation of it?

The Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, all ministries and departments which have to use specialists and the State Committee on Work must radically improve their performance. I believe that we should set up a special commission at the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee-level to monitor all aspects of the job of utilizing specialists with a higher education. In no case should free diplomas be issued. As far as the graduates of the institutions of higher learning



in Moscow and Leningrad are concerned, each person should be on a special record, under our strictest supervision.

A few words about higher school facilities. During the past ten years, we have built numerous school buildings, laboratories and dormitories; a lot has been done to supply institutions of higher learning with supplies, laboratory equipment and technical aids. At one time, we made a decision to build a university campus. A decree was adopted by the Azerbaijan CP Central Committee, the USSR Ministry of Agriculture and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers on constructing a school and residential complex for the Kirovabad Agricultural Institute. These decisions must be implemented. Moreover, for a number of years, the republic's Gosplan, the Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education and the Council of Ministers have not taken the necessary steps to begin construction of the university campus. I believe this is a serious case of nonfeasance and I would like to request our comrades, especially the Council of Ministers, to review this issue in the immediate future and to begin construction of the university campus complex in 1981. As far as the agricultural institute is concerned, it is also time to begin construction there. A good general building plan has been drawn up; it is necessary to implement it. At the same time, it has been reported to me that the ministry and institutions of higher learning are not familiar enough with the supply, laboratory equipment and technical aids purchasing system. This is really your fault.

Construction ministries must change their attitudes toward building facilities for higher education. I think that the Council of Ministers and, perhaps the Central Committee should especially examine steps to speed up construction of facilities for higher education both this year and during the 11th Five-Year Plan. It is necessary to make the 11th Five-Year Plan a five-year plan of widespread construction of facilities for higher education in Azerbaijan. (Applause.)

Comrades, the successful implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree and the recommendations advanced by the national conference and by our republic's conference for higher school employees today will require further streamlining in the work style and methods of the Azerbaijan Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education, the other ministries with higher schools subordinate to them and especially the higher schools' directors, deans, schools and all levels. This will require a further strengthening of party leadership of the higher schools, an increase in the activities of oblast, city and rayon party committees and especially an increase in the activities of the higher schools'



party committees. The higher schools' teaching staff is 50 percent communist. We have the highest party mix and that is good. Make proper use of this large army of communists to improve the higher schools' performance. This is the duty of the party committees and the oblast, city and rayon party committees. The higher schools' party committees must make more aggressive use of their supervisory power and they must more aggressively implement the goals Comrade L. I. Brezhnev assigned to the university and institute party organizations.

A large army of Komsomol members is studying and working at the institutions of higher learning. Comrade Nasirova, the Komsomol Central Committee secretary, has talked about the steps which the Komsomol Central Committee is taking to use all the manpower of the Komsomol organizations to further improve our young people's education and their moral and political indoctrination. There are still a lot of shortcomings and the tasks facing the Komsomol organization are, as a whole, large ones.

"The job of the higher schools' Komsomol organizations is an important and very crucial one," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. "Actually, studying at an institute or university requires the young person to have a system for independent study and this requires will power and a sense of purpose. Friendly, high standards, a demanding attitude toward yourself and your associates, firm self-discipline and steadfast performance of the basic requirements set by the school routine--these are the indispensable conditions for the future specialist's growth as a professional and as a citizen. The Komsomol is the one called upon to develop these qualities in the student. For this purpose, it is necessary to develop an atmosphere of creativity, enthusiasm and mutual assistance within each educational institution, an atmosphere which will help uncover and develop the student's capabilities most fully and which will stimulate him to search and to continually progress."

I am sure that the Komsomol organizations at Azerbaijan's institutes and all of Azerbaijan's Komsomol organizations will strictly carry out these instructions from Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. (Applause.)

Comrades, this conference has again demonstrated the large and crucial tasks facing our republic's higher schools and the important position they occupy in the affairs of our socialist society. These tasks will have to be accomplished by you, the representatives of the higher schools, the glorious detachment of Soviet Azerbaijan's remarkable intelligentsia. (Tumultuous Applause.)

Behind you, comrades, is the 60-year history of the establishment and development of Azerbaijan's higher schools. You have rendered great services to the development of our republic's intellectual potential, potential which has played an important role in Azerbaijan's economic and cultural development. You have enormous experience. I want to believe that you will achieve even greater successes in developing Azerbaijan's higher schools by efficiently using everything you have achieved. (Applause.)

Our immediate goal is to complete the school year, conduct the approaching entrance examinations with high ideological, political and professional standards and get a good beginning for the 1980-1981 school year which is of such exceptional importance. This school year is on the border of the two five-year plans. This school will begin on the eve of our party's 26th congress. You must make good preparations for your large successful job during the 11th Five-Year Plan. You must organize your work to persistently and steadfastly accomplish all the tasks set forth in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On the Continued Development of Higher Schools and Improving the Quality of Specialists Training."

The Azerbaijan CP Central Committee expresses its firm conviction that our higher school employees will continue to tirelessly strive for the successful accomplishment of the Communist Party's plans, will make a worthy contribution to the future dynamic development of our republic and the development of our nation's higher schools and will commemorate the 26th congress of our Leninist party with new accomplishment and new achievements. (Protracted, tumultuous applause.)

9001

CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### GRISHIN DISCUSSES CONSUMER GOODS, SERVICES, WORK WITH LETTERS

#### Grishin Speech on Moscow Services

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 7 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Speech by V. V. Grishin, first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom at a plenum of the Moscow Gorkom: "Constant Attention to the Needs of the Workers"]

[Excerpts] Yesterday a plenum was held of the Moscow Gorkom and it reviewed the question "On the Work of the Moscow Party Organizations in Carrying Out the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on Paying More Attention to the Needs and Requests of the Workers, and on Further Improving Their Working, Domestic and Recreational Conditions."

Giving the report at the plenum was the First Secretary of the Moscow Gorkom V. V. Grishin.

Participating in the discussion of the report were: I. B. Bugayev, first secretary of the Krasnopresnenskiy Raykom, Yu. D. Mashin, director of the Khromatron Plant, L. Ya. Zhirova, garment worker of the Raduga Garment Production Association, T. N. Ustimenko, party bureau secretary at the Moscow Passenger Station of the October Railroad, G. V. Buzdalina, chairman of the factory trade union committee at the Zarnitsa Production Association, S. F. Dvoretzkiy, chief of the Moscow State Association for Large Panel Housing Construction of Glavmosstroy [Order of Lenin Main Administration for Housing and Civil Construction in the City of Moscow], Z. V. Zhizhenkova, party bureau secretary at the Moskva Department Store, A. I. Lysov, chief physician at the First City Hospital, A. F. Terent'yeva, chief of the Administration for Garment Making and Clothing Repairs by Individual Orders of the Public under the Executive Committee of the Moscow Soviet, A. V. Samoylov, chief of Glavmosremont [Main Moscow Administration for Repairs], and V. D. Novozhilov, chairman of the executive committee of the Leninskiy Rayon Soviet.

The plenum approved an extensive decree on the discussed question.

Also participating in the work were: P. A. Smol'skiy, deputy chief of the Department for Party Organizational Work of the CPSU Central Committee, V. M. Borisenkov, secretary of the Moscow CPSU Committee, I. M. Golovkov, instructor at the Department for Party Organizational Work of the CPSU Central Committee, M. A. Prokof'yev, USSR minister of education, USSR first deputy minister for light industry, A. M. Paramonov, RSFSR minister of textile industry, and N. I. Chistoplyasov, RSFSR minister of food industry.

The question which is being taken up at the present plenum, said V. V. Grishin, is of important significance for solving the tasks confronting the city party organization in the area of carrying out the socioeconomic policy of the CPSU.

For the CPSU there is nothing higher than the good and happiness of the people. The decisions of its congresses, the plenums of the CPSU Central Committee and the five-year plans clearly reflect the enormous concern of the party and the state for continuously improving the life of the workers. Great attention has been given to these questions in the works and speeches of L. I. Brezhnev.

"The entire world sees," said Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 25th CPSU Congress, "that the activities of our party and its aspirations are aimed at doing everything necessary for the good of man, for the sake of man. Precisely this highest, humane goal of the party brings it close to the people and unites it with all the Soviet people by firm, unshakable bonds."

The Communist Party relying on the enormous possibilities of the socialist system, has focused efforts on a continuous rise in the prosperity of the Soviet people. On the basis of national economic development and greater efficiency, important social transformations and major measures are being carried out to increase the income of the population, the level of consumption of material goods and services, to improve working and domestic conditions, and to better public education, public health and social welfare.

The workers of Moscow, like all the Soviet people, approve of the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the fruitful activities of the party Central Committee, and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by that outstanding party and state leader, the ardent fighter for peace and communism, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev.

They wholeheartedly support the party's course of a continuous rise in the economic might and defense capability of the nation, of a continuous growth of national prosperity and the ensuring of the peace and security of peoples.

Then the speaker took up in detail the development of the national economy and the growth of the prosperity of the Soviet people.

Each year the material and cultural level of the Muscovites grows, he said. One of the concerns of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, the capital is growing and being embellished, and the conditions for work, everyday life and recreation of its inhabitants are being continuously improved. The task posed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at the 24th CPSU Congress of turning Moscow into a model communist city is being steadfastly carried out.

A great deal is being done in Moscow to improve the working conditions of people. At the city's plants and factories, in accord with the plans for the reconstruction and socioeconomic development of the capital, since the start of the five-year plan, 4 million m<sup>2</sup> of new production, service and laboratory space have been built, and this meets the present-day requirements and standards. Major measures have been carried out to protect the environment. Hundreds of treatment plants and gas and dust recovery units have been built, and this has significantly helped to improve the city's air and water basins.

Extensive work has been carried out to mechanize and automate the production processes and to replace heavy manual labor with machine labor. Some 1,270 mechanized and automated lines have been put into operation, and around 100,000 obsolete machine tools and units have been replaced, and 86 plants and factories have been fully mechanized and automated. Over the 4 years, 2.9 billion rubles have been invested into the development of the city's industry.

As a result of the work done, profound qualitative changes have occurred in the city's industry. Over the years of the five-year plan, its potential has grown significantly. The capital-to-labor ratio has increased by 23 percent, and the energy-to-labor ratio by 11 percent. The level of labor mechanization and automation has increased. Some 125,000 persons have been freed from heavy, labor intensive and unmechanized jobs. Since the start of the five-year plan, the output of higher quality products has increased by 2.3-fold, and is 21 percent of the total production volume.

The Moscow Bureau together with the scientific institutions, the ministries and planning bodies has worked out a general plan for the development of Moscow industry up to the year 1990. It provides extensive work in the further reconstruction of the enterprises and an improving of all production. Significant measures have been planned to improve the working conditions of the workers. The plan has been submitted for approval to the USSR Council of Ministers.

In transportation a number of measures have been carried out to improve passenger services, to increase freight hauling, and to create good working and living conditions for the employees.



Two new subway lines have been built, and 60 passenger surface routes have been opened, and the number and capacity of the suburban trains have been increased. The communications workers have installed 410,000 new telephones in the Moscow apartments.

In Moscow a large amount of construction is being carried out. Over the 4 years of the five-year plan, 18 million m<sup>2</sup> of total housing have been built along with 82 schools, preschool institutions with 67,000 places, hospitals for 6,000 beds, 51 polyclinics, 1,000 trade and public dining enterprises, and 675 domestic service enterprises. Extensive work has also been done on building the Olympic facilities.

The organization of new construction glavks [main administrations] and their specialization, their equipping with modern construction and road machinery, as well as a rise in the level of industrialization and plant prefabrication of the structural elements and materials have made it possible to reduce material and labor expenditures in construction, and to decrease the use of heavy manual work.

At the city's enterprises and organizations, a number of major measures has been carried out to create healthy and safe working conditions. Over the 4 years, 350 million rubles have been spent for these purposes. Some 425,000 m<sup>2</sup> of sanitation and service facilities have been built and reconstructed.

In industry, construction, transportation and in the other sectors, a great deal has been done to ease the labor of working women. Some 35,000 women have been released from harmful and heavy manual labor. There has been an increase in the sanitary and service facilities available to women in production.

At the city's enterprises there has been a continuous increase in the output of consumer goods, an improvement in their quality, and a broadening of the assortment.

The increase in the production of consumer goods over the 4 years of the five-year plan has been 14 percent, and 30 percent for cultural, service and household goods. The output of goods which are in increased demand among the population has risen.

At present, the Moscow Gorkom, together with the ministries and planning bodies, is working out a program to increase the production of consumer goods in the city in the aim of more fully satisfying the demand of the Muscovites.

In 1976-1979, the monetary income of the Muscovites rose by 13 percent. The average monthly wages of employees in the city increased by 13 percent over the 5 years.

Along with the concern for improving prosperity, the Communist Party has developed among the people a desire for spiritual growth. Comrade L. I.

Brezhnev, in speaking on 31 March on the occasion of the presentation of the Lenin Prize to him, said that there must be no gap in material and spiritual development, and this would present many evils.

In Moscow favorable opportunities have been created to actively acquaint the workers with spiritual and cultural values. In the VUZes, technical schools, schools, the PTU [vocational-technical school], and in various courses, more than 2 million persons are studying. Each day up to 400,000 books and pamphlets are sold in the city. As an average each Moscow family subscribes to four-five newspapers and magazines. The 1,300 mass libraries operating in the city possess very rich holdings. Some 88 families out of 100 have radios or radio phonographs and 98 percent have TV sets. Available to the Muscovites are hundreds of museums and exhibits, theaters, concert halls, movie houses and clubs.

The enormous concern of our party for people is vividly expressed in the solving of the housing problem. The right to housing is guaranteed for each Soviet citizen by the USSR Constitution. In Moscow, at present 78 percent of the Muscovites live in individual apartments, and each year around 400,000 citizens improve their housing conditions.

At present the Moscow Gorkom and the Mosgorispolkom [Moscow City Executive Committee] are working out proposals for submission to the government to fully solve the housing problem in Moscow in the course of the two coming five-year plans.

The speaker went on to take up the questions of the upkeep of housing, the development of trade and consumer services. In particular, he pointed out that since the start of the five-year plan, retail trade has risen by 24 percent. The volume of consumer services provided to the population is 40 rubles per inhabitant of the city in comparison with 36 rubles in 1975.

In recent years, a great deal has been done in the city for improving the physical plant of medical facilities. In addition to new hospital buildings, an oncological scientific center of the USSR Academy of Sciences has been built as well as an All-Union Scientific Research Center for Protecting the Health of Mothers and Children. An All-Union Cardiological Center and other medical centers are under construction. During the current year, general hospitals will be completed for adults in Perovskiy and Krasnogvardeyskiy rayons, and general children's hospitals are being built in Tushinskiy and Cheremushkinskiy rayons.

The preschool education of children is being improved. The creches and nurseries tend 416,000 children. The needs of the population for preschool facilities with around-the-clock accommodation of the children have been fully met. The quality of educational work is being improved. The task of providing the city with general education schools is being fully solved, and new PTU, technical schools, school buildings and dormitories for the VUZes are being built.

It would be possible to give many other facts and figures, continued V. V. Grishin, indicating how the daily life of the Muscovites shows the across-the-board rise in the prosperity and culture of the people occurring in our nation. However, the given data do convincingly show that due to the concern of the Communist Party and the Soviet government, a great deal is being done to fully satisfy the needs and requests of the workers.

At the same time, we still have many shortcomings and unsolved problems in the work of further improving the conditions for the labor, everyday life and recreation of the Muscovites.

In the city's industry, the proportional amount of workers employed in manual, unskilled labor is around 40 percent. The level of labor mechanization is particularly low in auxiliary jobs. Almost one-tenth of the total number of workers is employed in materials handling and freight operations.

At many enterprises, reconstruction of production is carried out slowly, the times for executing it are not met, and quotas are systematically not fulfilled for the use of capital investments and the completion of the projects.

The party organizations and the economic leaders of the enterprises must give more attention to the reconstruction and technical reequipping of production, and accelerate their execution. These questions should be settled comprehensively, both in basic and auxiliary production, so as to achieve a high final result and an improvement in the working conditions of the workers.

It is important to be constantly concerned with an improvement in working conditions so that labor helps to disclose the capabilities of the employees and to develop their initiative, and so that the heavy and monotonous operations are performed not by people but by machines. For this more active use must be made of scientific and technical achievements, and robots, machine tools and systems with numerical program control and progressive production methods must be more widely introduced. It is essential to see to it that all the enterprises, shops and other production facilities become clean and light laboratories, where it is pleasant to work, where health is maintained, and where there are easy working conditions.

In industry, transportation and construction, there have been wide violations of the labor legislation concerning working hours and conditions for the employees.

There still are instances of the illegal dismissal of employees and other violations of labor legislation. The trade unions, the justice bodies and people's control bodies must, relying on the aid and support of the party and soviet organizations, increase their activities in the area of the observance of labor legislation.

We must particularly mention the necessity of providing the correct organization of labor and production. Rush work, the absence of rhythm and

... and the work of the enterprises is affected by the lack of a unified system of standards and technical requirements, which leads to the production of goods of different quality.

The main reason for the low quality of the goods is the lack of a unified system of standards and technical requirements, which leads to the production of goods of different quality.

At the same time, the speaker emphasized, the enterprises are not interested in the quality of the goods, but only in the quantity. This is because of the lack of a unified system of standards and technical requirements, which leads to the production of goods of different quality.

There are also shortcomings in the work of the enterprises in the improvement of the quality of the goods. The quality of the goods is not improved, and the quality of the goods is not improved. The quality of the goods is not improved, and the quality of the goods is not improved.

These shortcomings must be eliminated, the speaker emphasized. Measures must be taken to improve the quality of the goods, and the quality of the goods must be improved. All enterprises have a responsibility to improve the quality of the goods, and the quality of the goods must be improved.

One of the main problems in the life of the city is the shortcomings in the work of passenger transport. The organs and administrations of the Moscow City Council have done little to solve the questions of developing transport in the city, they have not shown proper initiative and tenacity in working out the measures for the development of transport services for the public, and have viewed their work superficially. There are many shortcomings in the activities of the Passenger Transport Administration (Chief, Comrade Shadrin) and its operational enterprises. The enterprise leaders are little concerned with improving the working conditions of the transport workers.

There are many shortcomings in the organization of passenger services at the railway stations and airports.

The needs of the city are not fully met for housing by the enterprises of the Moscow City Council. The Administration of Motor Transport of the Moscow City Council. Due to the failure of vehicles to leave for the route at the return of them because of technical malfunctions, there are many violations of the delivery schedule for bread, milk, vegetables, and a number of other goods to the city organizations.

The level of postal and telegraph services does not fully meet modern requirements.

The Mosgorplan, the party organizations and the economic leaders of the transportation and communications enterprises must more energetically eliminate the shortcomings in their activities.

Passenger transport is confronted with major tasks. One of the main ones is a rise in traffic regularity, including during the peak hours, and the creating of new convenient routes which would accelerate the moving of passengers to their destination. We must accelerate the construction pace of the subway; we must develop and not curtail, as is being done now, the streetcar network, particularly in the Rayons distant from the center; we must improve the city road network.

The task of the party organizations and economic leaders at the railroad transport enterprises consists in improving work in the area of developing their enterprises and increasing the capacity of the sections. A high level of passenger service must be provided in the stations, at the airports and en route.

The party organizations and the economic leaders of the Glavnaesviettrans enterprises must pay more attention to the questions of vehicle utilization, increase their operation on the route, reduce empty runs in every possible way, and improve the coordination of operations with the enterprises of industry, construction, trade and the other national economic sectors of the city for the purposes of reducing stoppages.

More attention must be paid to the working conditions of transport workers, particularly those operating on the line. Concern must be shown for providing the employees engaged in heavy and labor-intensive processes with machines, the corresponding special clothing, and service facilities, as well as organize public dining.

The party organizations and the economic leaders of the city construction enterprises must carry out extensive work in improving production, housing and utility-service construction. In their work there still are many shortcomings which tell negatively upon the fulfillment of the planned measures to improve working, living and recreational conditions, and to raise the well-being of the Muscovites.

The task of Mosgorplan [Moscow City Planning Commission], the Main Capital Construction Administration and the Main Architectural Planning Administration of the Mosgorispolkom consists in improving the planning and allocation of capital investments, the channelling of funds to complete the integrated development of the microrayons, and provide for an increase in the construction volumes and above all for the cultural, service and utility projects for the purposes of eliminating the committed lag.



The results of the construction administration and party organizations must ensure the fulfillment of the plans and raise the quality of construction and installation work. It is essential to accelerate the turnover in the building of all projects using plans with articles from a single estate, and this will provide an opportunity to further industrialize construction and reduce manual labor. The brigade contract and other progressive forms and methods of the organization of labor and wages must be more actively introduced.

One of the main tasks is to ease the labor of construction workers and provide for them favorable conditions on the job and in everyday life. The direct way to this is to raise the level of mechanization, to reduce the labor-intensive and unskilled jobs, and to shift them from the construction site to plant conditions, where they can be more easily mechanized and automated.

The party, soviet, the trade union and Komsomol organizations and the economic bodies must pay more attention to the needs of the construction workers, and provide them with housing, nurseries, medical services and public dining.

In Moscow there still are many unsolved questions related to a further improvement and extending of activities of enterprises in the housing-utility sectors and the service sphere.

In the city the housing problem has not been fully solved. A significant number of citizens still live in housing without amenities, in communal apartments, and see less than standard housing space.

An important task for the party raykoms, the party, soviet and economic organizations is an increase in the volume of housing construction, the providing of the rational use of housing area, and a just allocation of housing for the purpose of improving the housing conditions first for the citizens most in need of this, considering their labor accomplishments, social activity, and state of health. Particular attention must be shown to solving the housing questions of disabled persons and participants of the Great Patriotic War, persons with large families and honored production workers.

Many serious shortcomings are committed in the maintenance of housing and the housing services for the Muscovites. These questions at present are probably one of the most acute and bothersome for many inhabitants of the capital. The Muscovites have voiced particularly many complaints about the unsatisfactory maintenance of the departmental housing.

The serious shortcomings in the upkeep of housing show that the economic leaders and the rayon executive committees pay little attention to this important area of work.

Glavmushobslavleniye [Main Moscow Housing Administration] (chief, Comrade Shcherbakov) is slowly eliminating the shortcomings in the work of the

housing operations offices. These subdivisions in recent years have grown significantly weaker. The personnel situation is particularly bad. Glavremont (chief, Comrade Demogilev) has slowly increased capacity for the major overhaul and repair of housing. It has been slow to improve the organization of repairs, and allows poor quality and extended repair times for the buildings and utilities.

Glavmashtroyprivatizatsiya (Main Moscow Road Administration) (chief, Comrade Lifshits) has provided unsatisfactory cleaning of many residences and residential districts, and has done little work in landscaping a number of territories.

Glavstroy (chief, Comrade Arkhanenko) is not taking effective measures to improve the quality of housing construction, it systematically violates the time for completing them, and is guilty of extended delays in eliminating construction flaws. The organizations of the glavk are continuing to complete houses where the walls freeze in the winter in a number of apartments.

The Moscovispolkom, the rayon executive committees and the economic leaders must eliminate the existing shortcomings, they must raise housing and utility services for the Muscovites to a level of modern requirements, and see to it that each resident coming with a valid request on housing questions encounters understanding on the part of workers at the economic and soviet organizations, and a desire to provide them with practical help. Behind each such request are people, and the mood of the workers, the shaping of their awareness, the moral-psychological climate in the capital, and the production and social activeness of the workers depend largely upon how attentive an attitude is shown by officials to the requests of Muscovites.

The party raykoms should raise the demands placed upon the economic leaders and the rayon executive committees for the state of affairs in the housing and utility sector, and provide more help in the recruitment, placement and indoctrination of the cadres.

Muscovites show a vital and immediate interest in the questions of improving the upkeep of housing and territories, and are the initiators of many patriotic undertakings. Of important significance is the movement to put the housing under volunteer upkeep, to organize volunteer repair groups from the population, persons on duty in the drives and courtyards, and the creation of housing councils. At present, on the threshold of the Olympic Games, the workers of a number of rayons have come forward with the initiative to hold a work campaign in the month of June and on 28 June a city-wide Saturday workday for improving the amenities of the capital. This initiative is of important significance and merits broad support.

It is essential in the future to actively disseminate all progressive forms for the participation of the residents in improving the state and current upkeep of the buildings and territories. Here an important role should be played by the party raykoms, the rayispolkoms [rayon executive committee], and the housing organizations.

The trade and domestic services for the public requires a serious improvement. The plans for the development of the service network, particularly in the new microregions, have systematically not been fulfilled by Glavstroy and Glavmaspromstroy [Main Moscow Industrial Construction Administration].

The Mosgorispolkoms, the rayispolkoms, the Mosgorplan, the main administrations for trade and public dining and motor transport, the Glavmasplodovochprom [Main Moscow Fruit and Vegetable Administration], the domestic service administrations, and the construction glavks must take every measure to minimize the existing lag in developing services, and fully utilize the funds allocated for these purposes.

In developing the material and technical basis of trade, one must follow the path of building large department stores together with self-service stores in each planned zone, and here it is possible to more widely employ trade equipment and rationally utilize the labor resources.

In public dining, it is essential to significantly increase the number of procurement factories, school-base and district dining rooms, and provide full coverage of all workers and students with warm meals. Much more actively than hitherto it is essential to develop a network of public dining enterprises, stores and departments for making up orders for the sale of semifinished products, culinary and confectionary products in the residential regions.

The Mosgorispolkom and the rayispolkoms, Glavtorg [Main Trade Administration] and Glavmasplodovochprom must increase the responsibility of the leaders of subordinate enterprises for the state of trade services for the public. For the strict observance of the Soviet trade rules, provide a constant availability of goods outlined in the assortment lists for sale, and more actively introduce the progressive forms and methods of servicing.

It is advisable to revise the hours of the service enterprises in such a manner that these be convenient for the public.

It is essential to deal more strictly with the economic leaders of the enterprises in the area of ensuring polite services for the public.

The activities of the medical facilities, continued V. V. Brishin, hold a special place among the other municipal services.

It must be said that, regardless of the measures taken, the level of work at many of the outpatient, polyclinic and inpatient public health facilities is still insufficient. The system of organizing medical services for the public is being slowly improved, and there has not been proper development for the new organizational forms which have proven effective for the operation of the medical facilities. The questions of the supply of medicines for the public have not been settled with sufficient clarity.

The attention of the Main Public Health Administration and Aptekoupravleniye [Pharmacy Administration] has been drawn to this repeatedly, however the situation is being slowly rectified, and the number of complaints has not declined.

The party raykoms and the Main Public Health Administration must strengthen control over the activities of the medical institutions, they must improve the coordination of work done by the public health bodies on the spot, and upgrade the work of all its units. The administration of the medical institutions and the party organizations must pay particular attention to improving the level of services in the work of the medical personnel, they must not leave unchecked a single instance of a negligent or inattentive attitude toward a patient, and they must take measures to create maximum conveniences and a better, more effective medical service for the Muscovites.

Measures must be taken to staff the facilities with medical personnel, particularly nurses and orderlies, they must more widely develop their training through special training facilities, and raise the prestige of these professions. It is also important to be concerned that an effective system of supervising the work of the middle-level and junior service personnel be worked out.

The tasks confronting municipal public health require the further development of its material and technical base. It is essential to continue work in creating large polyclinics, particularly polyclinics under the hospitals, and develop the network of medical and sanitary units for workers of industrial enterprises, expand and improve the outpatient method of serving the population, and organize clinical diagnostic centers. The Mosgorispolkom and its glavks must broaden the construction of large general hospitals for 1,200-1,500 beds, recuperating hospitals and children's facilities of the sanatorium type.

Measures must be taken to improve the social security service, and to distinctly outline the prospects of its development in the 11th Five-Year Plan in each rayon.

The Mosgorplan, the main public education and public health administrations must outline a long-range plan for the construction of preschool institutions in such a manner that in the 11th Five-Year Plan the demand for them will be fully met. It is also essential to provide for a significant expansion of the network of summer recreational facilities for children of preschool age. At present in the summer only one-quarter of the children from the departmental nurseries and only 2 percent of those from the rayon ones go to the countryside.

The rayispolkoms, the public education and public health bodies must work more effectively in creating proper conditions in all the preschool

institutions for the upbringing and all-round development of the children. Particular attention should be paid to improving the physical development of the children and to strengthening their health.

Our party and its Central Committee, said V. V. Grishin furthermore, carefully preserve and develop the Leninist tradition of a sensitive, considerate attitude toward people, their concerns and aspirations. "More attention to the needs and opinions of people. More direct contact with the masses," emphasized Comrade L. I. Brezhnev at a meeting with the voters of the Puzanovskiy Electoral District of Moscow.

In recent years the party organizations of Moscow have paid more attention to these questions. They are regularly taken up at the plenums of the CPSU raykoms, at meetings of the aktiv, at sessions of the raykom bureaus, and in the primary party organizations.

Significant organizational and mass political work is carried out to involve the inhabitants in solving the tasks of providing public services and amenities, and putting the residential buildings, streets and thoroughfares in order, and the territorial deputy groups and councils of directors are actively at work. In the labor collectives and at the places of residence, the workers and public are systematically informed on the questions of the life of Moscow, the nation, and the international situation.

This makes it possible to effectively settle questions which arise, and it helps the workers and the residents of the rayons take a more active part in turning the capital into a model communist city.

At the same time, proper attention is not paid everywhere to the needs and requests of people.

The gorkom and the party raykoms must strengthen the leadership of the primary party organizations over the service sphere and in improving indoctrinational work in the collectives. More concern must be shown for strengthening the primary party organizations, improving their structure, and bettering the placement of communists in production. Particular attention must be given to those collectives where primary party organizations have not been set up and there are no communists.

In all the labor collectives involved with the serving of Muscovites and the satisfying of their daily needs, work must be done effectively and systematically in inculcating a responsive and respectful attitude toward people, honesty and conscientiousness in the leaders and each employee. Man is the main value of our society, and there is nothing dearer than his health, happiness and well-being. Indoctrinational work in all the units of the city must provide an atmosphere of benevolence, a desire to help people, and attention to their proposals, requests, rights and legitimate interests, and to civil and personal dignity.



Along with indoctrinational measures, it is essential to raise in every possible way the demands and responsibility for the assigned job, and to strengthen discipline. It is essential to support and disseminate all that is new and advanced in the serving of the workers.

The party organizations and communists of the service sphere must work actively against shortcomings, against negative phenomena, and they must sharply and fundamentally raise the question of the responsibility of leaders who do not take measures to prevent various abuses.

One of the important means of contact with the masses, of expressing people's control over the activities of the state and economic bodies, and participation in the management of public affairs is the handling of letters from the workers and the proper organization of the receiving of visitors. Each year more than 600,000 Muscovites turn to the party and public organizations, the soviet and economic bodies, the editorial staff of newspapers, the radio and television.

The content of the incoming letters and appeals reflects the growing social activeness of the Muscovites, their interest in solving economic and social problems, in eliminating existing shortcomings, and their intolerant attitude toward a lack of discipline, mismanagement and bureaucracy.

Recently, particularly after the approval of the Decree "On the Further Improving of Work with Worker Letters in Light of the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress" approved by the party Central Committee, in the city a great deal has been done to improve this important matter. The questions of handling the letters and the organizing of the receiving of the public have been reviewed at the bureau of the Moscow Gorkom, the plenums of the party raykoms, the sessions of the rayon soviets and meetings of communists.

The party gorkom and raykoms regularly analyze the statements and proposals of the Muscovites, and take the necessary measures upon their alerts. The handling of letters has become more precise and professional in the executive committees of the local soviets, in the trade unions, the people's control bodies, and at the enterprises, institutions and organizations. A significant portion of the requests and applications is given an affirmative decision, and is considered and used in practical activities.

At the same time, the handling of the letters and the receiving of the public still are not carried out on the proper level everywhere. Many party, soviet and trade union organizations, economic and administrative bodies do not analyze the essence and nature of the requests, and they do not take effective measures to eliminate the factors and conditions which cause complaints by the Muscovites and persons arriving in the capital. As a result of this, on a number of questions, particularly relating to services for the public and public amenities in the city, the number of complaints is increasing.

A review of many letters at the party gorkom indicates that the resorting of the workers to the Moscow Gorkom and to the central bodies has been a consequence of an inattentive and at times thoughtless attitude toward the requests and demands the solution to which is within the competence of the soviet, economic and other bodies on the spot.

Many letters and appeals from the citizens show that there still are many leaders who are deaf to the requests of the workers, who are disrespectful of them, and play the bureaucrat, without considering the opinion of public organizations. All of this leads to the creation of an unhealthy atmosphere in the collectives, to various violations and deviations from the standards of our life.

The party raykoms, the rayispolkoms, the party and public organizations must establish stricter control over the review of requests and complaints, they must carefully analyze the reasons for their receipt, and must take strict measures to act on the guilty officials, even up to the legally established instituting of criminal proceedings for negligence and the violating of the order for reviewing complaints and requests.

Serious shortcomings continue to occur in organizing the receiving of citizens. The party raykoms, the rayispolkoms and the party organizations have still not seen to it that the hours and procedure of reception are observed everywhere. In a number of instances the receiving of citizens is shifted or canceled without reason.

The party, soviet and public organizations must constantly study the situation with the letters and complaints of workers, they must study the requests of the public, and generalize and disseminate the experience of the model organizations and institutions in the service sphere and the municipal economy. It is important to support those who boldly disclose shortcomings, who frankly speak of existing difficulties, and propose positive ways for resolving them. Any instance of clamping down on criticism should not be overlooked by the party bodies.

It is essential to make active use of the information contained in the letters, proposals and verbal statements of the Muscovites for studying public opinion, the needs and requests of people. The party organizations must improve their work in collecting and analyzing incoming information, for it aids the question of improving control and leadership, and preventing harmful rumors, and helps to promptly offset hostile propaganda.

It is important to strengthen in every possible way the unity of word and deed, and to regularly inform the workers and the public of the carrying out of their requests and proposals. In this work it is essential to raise the effectiveness of such forms as the unified political day, information conferences, and reports by leaders in labor collectives and at residences.

The process of instilling an attentive and respectful attitude toward man and to his professional proposals and requests, rights and legitimate

interests requires constant and painstaking efforts related to raising the level of activities of all institutions and officials.

The city and rayon soviets must more effectively and concretely settle the questions related to turning the capital into a model communist city, and they must pay more attention to improving construction and public amenities, to improving the work of transportation, medical facilities, the trade, public dining, consumer and communal service enterprises, and the housing system. It is essential to improve the receiving of the public and the reviewing of the requests and complaints of citizens, and act irreconcilably against bureaucracy and red tape.

In the solving of the posed questions an important place is given to the people's control bodies. It is essential that their work be focused more on raising attention to the requests and needs of the Muscovites. Constant concern must be shown so that the positions of people's controllers are filled by people who are loyal to principles, demanding upon themselves, and who, in the expression of V. I. Lenin, "say not a single word against their conscience," when it is a question of protecting public interests. It is essential to raise their authority in every possible way, encourage them for a conscientious fulfillment of their honorable social obligation, and protect their honor and dignity.

The Moscow City Trade Union Council, the trade union gorkoms and the city trade union organizations should pay more attention to the questions of improving the working and domestic conditions of the workers. They should more fully utilize the rights granted them of state supervision and public control, and should respond more acutely to instances of an inattentive attitude by individual economic leaders to satisfying the needs of the workers.

The Komsomol gorkom and raykoms must improve the activities of the Komsomol organizations in the service sphere, they must work more actively to involve the youth in labor in medical facilities, trade, public dining, consumer and housing services of the Muscovites, and help to create conditions for the more rapid mastering of specialties and production growth.

The certain results given above in the activities of the city party organization to carry out the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the tasks posed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev in the area of improving working, domestic and recreational conditions, the speaker continued, show that in Moscow, as throughout our nation, a great deal has been done in this area, and significant progress has been made in solving important social problems.

However there are also many shortcomings. Our task is to fight decisively against them, and to strengthen the work of providing a truly party, considerate and attentive attitude toward man and his needs in all spheres of the city's life.

As our society develops, the material and spiritual needs of the Soviet people will grow. This determines the party's course of further raising the

material and cultural standard of living of the people on the basis of the growth of social production and its efficiency.

The higher the economic potential of the nation, the better the life of the Soviet people will become. The might, authority and flourishing of our Motherland, the well-being of each family, the prosperity and happiness of each Soviet person depend upon how we will work and how we will carry out the designated plans.

The main task of the gorkom, the raykoms, the party organizations, all the communists and workers of the capital is now to carry out with honor the quotas of the concluding year and the entire 10th Five-Year Plan, and the accepted socialist obligations, and thereby create a good basis for the further growth of the economy, science and culture, and the prosperity of people. We have all the conditions for this.

In conclusion, V. V. Grishin expressed his confidence that the Moscow city party organization, rallied closely around the CPSU Central Committee and its Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, would successfully carry out the tasks confronting it, and achieve new successes in implementing the plans of economic and cultural construction, and in carrying out the task of converting Moscow into a model communist city.

#### Improvement of Living Conditions

Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 8 Jun 80 p 1

[Decree of the Plenum of the Moscow Gorkom on the Work of the Moscow Party Organizations in Carrying Out the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on Paying Greater Attention to the Needs and Requests of the Workers, and the Further Improvement in Their Working, Domestic and Recreational Conditions]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report of the First Secretary of the Moscow Gorkom V. V. Grishin "On the Work of the Moscow Party Organizations to Carry Out the Decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the Instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on Paying Greater Attention to the Needs and Requests of the Workers, and the Further Improvement in Their Working, Domestic and Recreational Conditions," the Plenum of the Moscow Gorkom notes that the Moscow city party organization is carrying out great organizational work in this area, and is constantly implementing the tasks posed by the 25th CPSU Congress and raised in the decisions of the subsequent plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the speeches and comments by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on raising the material prosperity of the Soviet people.

In all its work, the Moscow city party organization proceeds from the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev that the activities of our party and its aspirations are aimed at doing everything necessary for the good of man and in the name of man.

The workers of Moscow, like all the Soviet people, approve the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU and the fruitful activities of the party Central Committee and the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee headed by the outstanding party and state leader, the ardent fighter for peace and communism, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev. They wholeheartedly support the party's course of a continuous rise in the economic might and defense capability of the nation, and of a continuous growth of national well-being and the ensuring of the peace and security of peoples.

The social program elaborated by the 25th Party Congress is being successfully carried out in all areas and spheres of our life.

The 10th Five-Year Plan is an important stage in laying the material and technical base of communism, improving social relations, and developing the socialist way of life. Over its first 4 years, a new major step has been taken in the development of the national economy and in solving social problems.

With each passing year, the material and cultural standard of living of the Moscovites grows. Due to the concern of the CPSU Central Committee and the Soviet government, the capital is growing and gaining new amenities, and the working, domestic and recreational conditions of its inhabitants are constantly improving. The task posed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev of turning Moscow into a model communist city is being consistently carried out.

A great deal is being done in the capital to improve the conditions for the labor activities of people. Since the start of the 10th Five-Year Plan, 4 million m<sup>2</sup> of new production, service and laboratory space have been built. Hundreds of treatment plants and gas and dust recovery devices have been built.

A number of major measures has been carried out at the city's enterprises and organizations in creating healthy and safe working conditions. Some 370 million rubles have been spent for these purposes.

A great deal has been done to mechanize and automate production and to replace heavy, manual labor by machine labor. Some 1,270 mechanized and automated lines have been introduced, around 100,000 obsolete machine tools and units have been replaced. Over the 4 years, 2.9 billion rubles have been invested in the development of the city's industry. The city already has hundreds of enterprises where the working conditions meet the current sanitary standards. Some 234 of them have been awarded the title "Enterprise of High Production Efficiency," and 62 enterprises and organizations are model ones.

As a result of the work done in the city's industry profound, qualitative changes have come about. The capital-to-labor ratio has increased by 28 percent, and the energy-to-labor ratio by 11 percent. Some 125,000 persons have been released from heavy, labor-intensive and unmechanized jobs.



A number of measures to improve passenger services, to increase freight shipping, and to create favorable working and domestic conditions for the employees have been carried out in transport. Two new subway lines have been built, 60 passenger ground routes have been opened, and the number and capacity of suburban trains have increased. Some 410,000 new telephones have been installed in Moscow apartments.

A large volume of construction is being carried out in Moscow. Since the start of the five-year plan, 18 million m<sup>2</sup> of total housing have been built, along with many cultural and service facilities, including the Olympic facilities.

As a result of carrying out major organizational and technical measures in construction, the material and labor expenditures have been reduced and the use of heavy manual work has decreased.

A great deal has been done to ease the labor of working women. Some 47,000 women have been freed from heavy manual labor. There has been an increase in the availability of sanitary and service facilities for women on the job, and this is now around 90 percent.

At the city enterprises there has been a constant increase in the output of consumer goods, their quality has improved and the assortment broadened. The growth of consumer goods production over the 4 years of the five-year plan was 14 percent, and 30 percent for cultural and domestic products.

In 1976-1979, the monetary income of Muscovites increased by 18.3 percent. Average monthly earnings of employees in the city in 1979 reached 170 rubles in comparison with 154 rubles in 1975. The amounts of pensions and scholarships were increased. Expenditures on social security in 1979 rose by more than 20 percent in comparison with 1975.

In Moscow good opportunities have been created to provide active access for the workers to spiritual and cultural values.

The enormous concern of the CPSU for people is vividly expressed in the solving of the housing problem. At present in Moscow 78 percent of the citizens live in separate apartments, and each year around 400,000 citizens upgrade their housing conditions. In recent years, the amount of housing of Moscow has virtually doubled. For the purposes of ensuring its upkeep, in the city measures are consistently being carried out to strengthen the physical plant, to increase capacity, and improve the organization and management of the housing repair, road and utility services.

Significant measures have been carried out to develop the trade and domestic service enterprises, and to strengthening the physical plant of the medical and children's institutions and the other sectors related to the fullest satisfaction of the needs and requests of the city's inhabitants.

Since the start of the five-year plan, Moscow has opened around 1,300 new stores, dining rooms, cafes and restaurants, and around 700 consumer service enterprises.

The material and technical base of the fruit and vegetable offices is being enlarged, and over the last 4 years the capacity of their storage facilities has risen by 250,000 tons, and today is 1.3 million tons. Retail trade rose by 24.3 percent, and the volume of consumer services provided to the population increased by 18.6 percent. In the city there are over 1,300 departments for ordering foodstuffs. Over the 4 years, 26 hospital buildings with 6,000 beds have been put into operation, and an Oncological Scientific Center of the USSR Academy of Medical Sciences and an All-Union Scientific Research Center for Protecting the Health of Mothers and Children have been built. At present, over 90 percent of the capital's population has an opportunity to obtain medical aid by specialist physicians in new standard polyclinics equipped with modern facilities. Over the 4 years of the current five-year plan, 299 preschool institutions with almost 67,000 places have been completed. The nurseries and creches care for 416,000 children. The population's need for preschool institutions with full-day feeding of the children has been fully met.

At plenums of the raykoms, at meetings of the aktiv, at sessions of the raykom bureaus, and in the primary party organizations, the questions of improving the working and living conditions of the workers, the paying of more attention to people, and improving the handling of letters and organizing the receiving of the public are systematically reviewed.

At the same time, there still are shortcomings in the work of the party, trade union, and public organizations and the economic leaders in the area of improving the working, domestic and recreational conditions of the Muscovites.

In the city's industry there still is a high proportional amount of workers engaged in manual, unskilled labor. At a number of enterprises (the GPZ-2, Stankoagregat, Moskabel', Kalibr, Frezer, Serp i Molot, and other plants) they are slow in the reconstruction and technical reequipping of production and in improving working conditions. Not all the Moscow plants and factories fulfill the production plans for mass consumer goods, and do not deliver enough of them to the city's trade network. The quality and assortment of the individual goods of Moscow enterprises do not meet modern requirements. The development of city passenger transport has lagged behind the needs of the population. The enterprises of Glavmosavtotrans are not fully utilizing the opportunities to provide the city with motor shipments.

There are shortcomings in the work of the construction organizations, and these tell negatively upon the fulfillment of the outlined measures to improve working, domestic and recreational conditions and to increase the well-being of the Muscovites. In the construction organizations labor productivity is rising slowly. Construction is often of a poor quality, with flaws and unfinished work, and without proper planning. Glavmosstroy has not fulfilled the plans for building cultural and service facilities.

The level of housing, trade and consumer services still lags behind the demands made and heightens the increased needs of the Muscovites.

Glavmestostroyplan is slow in eliminating shortcomings in the work of the municipal operations offices. Glavmestrom is doing little to increase rapidly for the major overhaul and reconstruction of housing, it is slow in improving the organization of repairs, and permits poor quality and extended times for the repair of buildings and utilities. Glavmestodopravleniye has not provided proper sanitation cleaning and rubbish removal in many apartment buildings and residential districts, and has done little to speed up street sanitation on a number of territories, roads and alleyways.

The questions of a fundamental improvement in the quality and level of services for the public still are not at the center of attention of the economic leaders, the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations. In a number of trade and public service organizations, little indoctrination is carried out to improve the responsibility of the collectives and each worker for the honor of Moscow services or for the level of conduct at the work area. The level of work at certain outpatient, polyclinic and inpatient public health facilities does not meet the proper requirements, and the system of organizing medical services is being slowly improved. The questions of medical supplies for the public are not being solved sufficiently. The City Public Health Administration and Aptekopravleniye are slow in eliminating shortcomings in the work with the personnel. Little is being done to solve a number of urgent questions related to the preschool education of children. The completion of children's institutions lags behind housing construction.

Many of the listed shortcomings are caused by the fact that certain party raykoms are not sufficiently increasing the demands made upon the leaders of the rayon services or the service sphere for improving the organization and quality of the work, and indoctrinating a responsive and considerate attitude toward the needs of the Muscovites among the workers of these enterprises. At the enterprises of the service sphere and the housing and utility system, party influence is often lacking. More attention must be given to the questions of the placement of communists in the public service facilities.

The handling of letters and the receiving of the public are not on the proper level everywhere.

The Moscow City Party Plenum emphasized that one of the most important tasks of the Moscow city party organization is a further strengthening of work in the area of carrying out the decisions of the 19th Party Congress and the instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on paying more attention to the needs and requests of the workers, and further improving their working, domestic and recreational conditions.

The party raykoms, the party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations, as well as the economic leaders should eliminate the shortcomings

existing in this important question, and they should develop extensive organizational and political work aimed at the unconditional fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plans and socialist pledges for 1985 and the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole. Here particular attention must be paid to taking effective measures to further improve working, domestic and recreational conditions of the people.

The party organizations and the economic leaders of the enterprises must pay more attention to the reconstruction and the technical reequipping of production and accelerate the carrying out of this.

The party raykoms and the party organizations must increase the demands made upon the economic leaders for the correct organization of labor and the full implementation of the measures aimed at the further easing of working conditions and labor safety. Here particular attention must be given to the labor and life of working women.

Measures must be taken to increase the output of consumer goods in the rest of the country, to increase their quality significantly, and make fuller use of the existing opportunities of the enterprises in all industrial sectors for this. A study of the demand of the public must be improved. The Mosgorispolkom, the party organizations and the economic leaders of the transport and communications enterprises must more energetically eliminate the shortcomings and interrupted service of passenger transport.

It is essential to accelerate the pace of building the subway, to develop the streetcar network, particularly in the rayons which are far distant from the center, to improve the maintenance of city roads and thoroughfares, improve the technical condition of all types of transport, and work out plans for a future improvement in transport services for the public during the 11th and 12th five-year plans.

The party and public organizations as well as the leaders of the transport enterprises must instill in all transport workers a respectful and attentive attitude toward the passengers, and raise the prestige of the profession of a transport worker.

The leaders of Mosgorplan, the Main Administration for Capital Construction, the Mosgorispolkom, and the Main Architectural Planning Administration of the City of Moscow must improve the planning and allocation of capital investments, channel funds for completing the integrated development of the micro-rayons, and provide for an increase in the construction volume of housing, as well as cultural, service and utility projects for the purposes of eliminating the previously committed lag.

The leaders of the construction main administrations and the party organizations are to fulfill the plans, improve the quality of construction and installation work, and carry out measures aimed at easing the labor of construction workers and creating good conditions for them on the job and in everyday life.

The party raykoms and the party, Soviet and economic organizations are to increase the scale of housing, cultural, service and utility construction, they are to make rational use of the housing area, and provide a just allocation of housing for the purpose of improving living conditions first for the citizens needing this and considering their labor accomplishments, social activity and state of health. Particular attention must be paid to solving the housing questions of disabled persons and participants of the Great Patriotic War, large families and honored production workers.

The party raykoms, the Mosgorispolkom, the rayispolkoms and the leaders of the housing repair organizations and the public works services must eliminate the shortcomings in the upkeep and repair of housing, the amenities of housing territories, they must strengthen the housing service with skilled specialists, and raise the responsibility of officials for the operation and repair of the buildings.

It is essential to widely disseminate the advanced forms of public participation of the residents in improving the state and routine operation of buildings and territories and the providing of public or volunteer upkeep of the housing.

Wide support should be given to the initiative for holding a work month and on 25 June a city-wide work Saturday to embellish the capital on the threshold of the Olympic Games.

The Mosgorispolkom, the rayispolkoms, Mosgorplan, the main administrations for trade and public dining, Siazmosplodoovoshcheprom, the consumer service administrations, and the construction glavyks must take the necessary measures to eliminate the existing lag in the development of the service sphere and must fully utilize the funds allocated for the construction and repair of service enterprises. Responsibility of the enterprise and organization leaders must be raised for the state of trade and consumer services for the public and the strict observance of the rules of Soviet trade.

The party, Soviet, trade union and Komsomol organizations must improve indoctrinational work with the personnel employed in trade, public dining, the consumer service sphere, and the housing and utility system, they must raise the social importance of professions involved in satisfying the domestic needs of the workers, and instill in each employee a feeling of responsibility, an intolerance of shortcomings and the desire to serve customers in an exemplary way, and steadfastly introduce progressive forms and methods of work.

The party raykoms and the Main Public Health Administration of the Mosgorispolkom must strengthen control over the activities of the medical institutions, improve the operation of all units of Moscow public health, and develop its physical plant.

The party raykoms should delve more deeply into the essence of work done by the public health institutions, pay more attention to increasing the party



cell around the medical workers, and show more concern for indoctrinational work in the medical institutions. The primary party organizations at the public health bodies must pay particular attention to improving efficiency in the work of the medical personnel.

The Social Security Administration of the Mongoriapolkom is to take measures to improve the social security service and clearly outline the prospects of its development during the 11th Five-Year Plan in each rayon.

The plenum instructs the Mongoriapolkom, the rayispolkoms, the public health bodies and the leaders of the construction glavks to take effective measures to provide the entire child population with preschool institutions, including those out of town, to expand the number of groups with around-the-clock care of the children in these institutions, and provide the creches and nurseries with skilled personnel of teachers and medical workers.

Particular attention should be given to improving the all-round development of the children and strengthening their health.

The party raykoms are to strengthen leadership over the primary party organizations in the service sphere, and provide them with systematic help in raising the level of services and improving indoctrinational work in the collectives. More concern must be shown for strengthening the primary party organizations, improving their structure, bettering the placement of the communists, and increasing the party core. Particular attention should be given to those collectives where primary party organizations have not been created and there are no communists.

Considering that the handling of worker letters and a clear organization for the receiving of visitors hold an important place in creating a situation of good will and a considerate attitude toward man, the Moscow Gorkom Plenum obliges the gorkom bureau, the party raykoms, the rayispolkoms, the party and trade union organizations, and the leaders of the enterprises and institutions to constantly improve the handling of letters and requests from the workers, to thoroughly analyze the essence and nature of their comments, to take effective measures to eliminate the causes and conditions bringing about complaints from the workers and the public, not to allow violations of the established order for reviewing letters, to fight actively against manifestations of complacency, red tape and bureaucracy, to eliminate the shortcomings occurring in the organization of the receiving of workers, and pay constant attention to the questions of raising the level of work with visitors.

The party raykoms and the primary party organizations must systematically study the state of work with the handling of letters at enterprises and institutions, they must constantly supervise how the receiving of the public has been organized, select personnel for working with people considering their personal qualities, and teach them a responsive, attentive attitude toward the citizens.

The Soviets must solve more effectively and specifically the questions related to converting Moscow into a model communist city, and they must pay more attention to improving construction and public works, and to improving the operation of transport, medical institutions, trade, public dining, service and utility enterprises, and the housing system. The receiving of the public and the reviewing of the requests and complaints of citizens must be improved.

The people's control bodies must more actively direct the work of the people's control groups and posts at paying more attention to the requests and needs of the Moscovites. The authority of the people's controllers must be raised in every possible way.

The Moscow City Trade Union Council, the trade union gorkoms and the trade union organizations must pay more attention to the questions of improving the working and living conditions of the workers. Fuller use must be made of the right granted them of state supervision and social control. They must react more sharply to instances of an unattentive attitude on the part of individual economic leaders to satisfying the needs of the workers. They must participate in working out comprehensive plans for improving the labor safety conditions and the sanitary and health-improvement measures in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The Komsomol Gorkom and raykoms must constantly improve the activities of the Komsomol organizations in the service sphere, they must do more work to attract youth to work in production as well as in trade, public dining and consumer services, and they must strengthen control over the fulfillment of measures to create conditions for the youth for production growth and for mastering professions and specialties.

The Moscow Gorkom Plenum has assured the CPSU Central Committee that the city party organization, rallied closely around the CPSU Central Committee and the Politburo headed by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, will intensify its efforts to carry out the tasks confronting it, it will successfully fulfill the plans for economic and cultural construction and an all-round improvement in working, living and recreational conditions of the workers, and will constantly struggle to carry out the task of converting Moscow into a model communist city.

10272  
CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES JOINT PARTY-GOVERNMENT SESSION ON ECONOMY

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 17 Jun 80 pp 1, 2

[Gruzinform report: "All Efforts on Successful Completion of Five-Year Plan Targets! Joint Session of GCP CC and Republic Council of Ministers")]

[Text] The Georgian CP CC and the republic's government have established the practice in their work of regularly summarizing the results of the GSSR's economic development. These results are summarized monthly by sectors, and for the quarter as a whole at a joint session of the GCP and the republic Council of Ministers. This time, the joint session held on 13 June summarized the results for the first five months. This was done because of the difficult and tense situation that has developed in Georgia's economy and the necessity of taking decisive, urgent measures for unconditional fulfillment of the targets of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

But this is not the main reason. As CPSU CC Politburo Candidate-Member and GCP CC First Secretary Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze remarked in his speech, the main reason is that shortly prior to that there was a discussion with CPSU CC General Secretary and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Chairman Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, who inquired as to the state of affairs in capital construction, agriculture, and the overall situation in the whole national economy. In the course of this detailed conversation we informed Comrade L. I. Brezhnev on all these matters and all the most urgent economic-political problems.

Comrade E. A. Shevardnadze went on to say that Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev acknowledged with satisfaction that in the past four years substantial work has been done in the Georgian Soviet Socialist Republic with regard to the construction of power, ferrous and nonferrous metallurgy, machine-building, petroleum, chemical, and food industry enterprises. The plan with respect to the commissioning of fixed capital in power engineering (InguriGES, other facilities) and with respect to capital investment in the light and food industry were completed in 1979.

Leonid Il'ich remarked, nevertheless, that the republic had fallen behind in the construction of chemical industry enterprises, for which only 69

percent of capital spending was realized in 1979. Last year's plan was not met with respect to construction-installation work on ferrous and non-ferrous metallurgy, coal, and gas industry projects.

This year work is proceeding too slowly on vital start-up (puskovyy) projects, for which the four-month capital-spending plan was completed by only 85 percent; this is below the overall republic figure (93 percent). The January-April construction-installation work plan was completed by only 50 percent at the Madneuli Mining-Concentration Combine and only 70 percent in the Tbilisi Electric Locomotive Plant and the Kutaisi Motor Vehicle Plant.

The construction organizations are failing to keep up with ferrous metallurgy facility construction plans. Leonid Il'ich remarked that the republic has the capability of substantially improving the situation in capital construction. This year, plans call for commissioning ten extremely vital production facilities in Georgia. Much more attention must be focused on problems of the construction and assured commissioning of all vital facilities in 1980, including the 260,000-kilowatt Turbine No 5 at the IngurGES. Comrade L. I. Brezhnev also mentioned facilities such as the Rustavi metallurgy plant, where Blast Furnace No 2 is being remodeled, the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, the Gardabani and Agara canning plants, and other facilities.

For our part, we informed Leonid Il'ich that in the recent period the republic's party organization has become much more specifically and deeply involved in problems of capital construction, more vigorously influencing the processes taking place there, having a greater day-to-day impact on it, and preventing factors that hamper progress. Indeed, we cannot fail to be gratified by the fact that in the 10th Five-Year Plan the republic has been taking first place every year in the nation with respect to growth rates of fixed capital commissioning, capital spending, and completion of construction-installation work.

It was noted at the session that 5.592 billion rubles of fixed capital were commissioned in the first four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan--573 million rubles more than five-year plan targets called for and 43 percent more than in the corresponding period of the Ninth Five-Year Plan.

Capital spending totaled 5.68 billion rubles, a rise of 742 million and 37 percent, respectively. The volume of completed construction-installation work increased by 247 million rubles over the corresponding period of the preceding five-year plan.

Human and material resources have been concentrated on start-up projects; the number of simultaneously erected projects has been reduced. We are doing this work every year; it has enabled us to substantially reduce the amount of uncompleted production, the level of which declined from 119 percent in 1976 to 92 percent in 1979. But even this figure is too high, the ratio is abnormal.

The republic's builders met five-month targets pretty well. The total contract work volume plan was completed. Capital spending rose by 19 million rubles over the corresponding period last year. Growth of the volume of completed construction-installation work came to 105 percent.

The construction-installation work plan was completed in vital sectors of the economy such as metallurgy, chemistry, and light and food industry. Much is being done to complete the housing construction program.

This enables us to conclude that party supervision of capital construction--a most vital sphere of the economy--is improving in the republic.

The CGP CC has been imposing higher demands on obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms, which have become more deeply involved in problems of capital construction and are striving to make more effective use of capital investments and better organization of all building production.

As Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has advised, all it takes is to focus attention on unresolved problems, on unconditional surmounting of existing shortcomings in order to make fuller use of all capabilities and successfully carry out all the basic tasks with regard to capital construction. We cannot tolerate a situation in which the republic regularly fails to complete the fixed capital commissioning plan. Overall in the 10th Five-Year Plan, this indicator stands at 80 to 90 percent, while the total volume of underfulfillment for the first four years comes to 740 million rubles. Nor has the situation improved with respect to fixed capital commissioning this year. Only 149 million rubles have been commissioned in the first five months--10 percent of the year's plan.

Year after year, capital investments allocated to the republic are not being assimilated. Total underassimilation of capital investments, including the results of the first five months, comes to 200 million rubles since the beginning of the five-year plan. In the first five months, the capital spending plan was completed by 89 percent in agriculture, 87 percent in the meat and dairy industry, 86 percent in light industry, 84 percent in metallurgy, 81 percent in the Ministry of Procurement, 77 percent in chemistry, and 59 percent in the science sphere.

This is happening because clients and contract organization officials have failed to focus maximum concentration of labor resources, manpower, and equipment on start-up projects. According to last year's results, the scheduled commissioning was not met on 103 planned projects in the Ministry of Construction and more than 200 in the Ministry of Agriculture. In the first five months of this year, only two were turned over in the Ministry of Construction and four in the Ministry of Agriculture. Overall, completion of construction-installation work in these ministries with respect to carry-over projects in the first five months comes to only 87 and 78 percent, respectively.



The session focused special attention on the problem of facility commissioning.

The directives, advice, and recommendations of Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, the associated tasks set before the republic's party organization and soviet and economic organs, and concern for their successful implementation came to be the main content, the leitmotif of all speeches at the joint session of the GCP CC and the GSSR Council of Ministers.

Session participants focused their attention on maximizing efforts, surmounting and eliminating shortcomings, seeking out and mobilizing new reserves in order to utilize them in the remaining time for unconditional completion of the plans and socialist obligations of the concluding year and the five-year plan as a whole.

Participants emphasized that since 1976 the GCP CC Buro has made an annual practice of drawing up a list of the most vital projects on which material-technical and human resources must be concentrated. This has yielded definite positive results. In that period, more than 200 of the 224 most vital start-up projects have been put into operation.

This year, however, the situation on the most vital start-up projects is clearly unsatisfactory. We can no longer take seriously certain managers' excuses about difficulties in the delivery of basic construction materials. The main factor here is that the trust managers are not planning and monitoring the work properly, they are not supervising the course of construction adequately, processes of material-technical supply.

Work is lagging badly on the construction of the Gachiani-Batumi oil pipeline, the Tsnoris-Tskali and Tsiteli-Tskaro wineries, the Korbouli Milk-Production Livestock Complex, and the Vachiani and Sudzhuni livestock complexes.

Out of a total of 23 vital projects of the Ministry of Rural Construction, which were supposed to be commissioned this year, the plan is being completed on only eight projects, and out of 10 to have been commissioned in the first half year the plan has been completed on only five. Overall, the Ministry of Rural Construction completed the contract work plan by 99 percent, but on the most vital projects this indicator does not exceed 87 percent.

Participants in the joint session noted that the republic has accumulated excellent experience in party and technical supervision of the construction of major production complexes. Special staffs (shtabi) set up, for example, on the construction of the Inguriges, the Rustavi Chemical Plant, and other projects have coordinated the work of most organizations from many regions of the republic and the country. Everything has been focused on uniting the efforts of the client and the contracting and subcontracting organizations in the battle to complete the plan, to improve workers' working and living

conditions. All of this has yielded excellent results. Now this experience is being utilized at the Zestafoni Ferroalloy Plant, where 28 colleague [smezhniki] organizations are working harmoniously and rhythmically, and there is confidence that facilities to turn out 200,000 tons of ferroalloys will be commissioned on time.

It was noted, nevertheless, that while the contract work plan in the republic has been completed overall, plans with respect to this indicator in individual sectors are being underfulfilled. During the accounting period, for example, the vocation-technical school construction plan was completed by only 64 percent. The situation is so bad that the contract work plan in this sector has not been met once since 1976. Yet we are counting a great deal on this system.

The pace of construction of schools and health care facilities is too slow.

As before, a tense situation has developed in the housing construction program. In the first five months of 1980, only 160,000 square meters of housing went into operation--15 percent of the year's volume. To complete half-year targets, the builders will have to commission 184,000 square meters of housing in June alone. Participants in the session demanded that the builders radically restructure their work, and they emphasized the intolerability of a situation in which 160,000 square meters of housing are completed in five months and 184,000 in one month.

Although the volume of capital investment in housing construction rose by almost 200 million rubles--30 percent--over the Ninth Five-Year Plan, in the past four years the volume of underspending comes to 40 million rubles. Yet the task calls for unconditional assimilation of capital investment allocated for housing construction.

As before, there are continued gross violations in the formulation of housing construction plans, which ultimately leads to disruption of plan discipline. It is sufficient to note that today discrepancies in the indicators of the clients and contracting organizations with respect to commissioning amount to 27,000 square meters. The same confusion prevails in other indicators, in particular with respect to volumes of capital investment and construction-installation work. Yet this does not seem to alarm either the monitoring organs, or the client services, or the statistical organs.

GSSR Gosstab has done considerable work to improve material-technical supply. These efforts are taking place under very difficult, complex conditions. It happens that the builders themselves often introduce additional difficulties in the matter of uninterrupted and rhythmic deliveries of construction materials and components, because they are unable to substantiate their construction material needs properly. This happens most often because of bad organization or the lack of project documentation.

There are still frequent cases of interruptions in the supply of local construction materials for projects. In the first five months, for example, enterprises of the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry failed to deliver to the republic's construction projects 13 million standard bricks, about 11,000 square meters of soft roofing materials, and 9,000 tons of cement.

Session participants noted that the GCP and the republic's Council of Ministers are seriously disturbed by problems of uncompleted construction. Because of substantial underfulfillment of the fixed capital commissioning plan, the volume overall in the republic rose by 303 million rubles. The reason for this is to be sought not only in the unsatisfactory commissioning of production facilities but also in the large number of facilities already in operation which have not been formally commissioned.

At the beginning of the year, for example, there were about 30 facilities actually in operation which were not formally commissioned, with a fixed capital value of 7.5 million rubles.

Despite repeated warnings about the necessity of eliminating instances of inflated figures and other violations of state accountability in construction, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Rural Construction, and a number of other organizations are not making enough effort to combat such violations and abuses.

The Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction have failed to institute an effective system to combat figure-inflation, cover-ups, and poor organization. In 1979, for example, the board of the Ministry of Construction failed to examine the problem of figure inflation even once.

There are frequent violations of planning-financial discipline in the contracting organizations. It has reached a point where the current year's plan schedules projects for which project-estimate documentation had not been supplied as late as June. And there are about 30 such projects.

Session participants discussed in detail the broad program of power facility construction to be carried out, a topic on which Comrade L. I. Brezhnev focused special attention. They pointed out the necessity of accelerating the construction of the Vartsikhe GES, the Zhinvali GES, the remodeling of the Tkvarcheli GRES, and accelerated construction of the Khudoni GES. In the 11th Five-Year Plan, construction is to begin on the Upper Kura Complex and the Namakhvani GES on the Rioni.

Much attention was focused on the role and responsibility of the client for commissioning projects on time and bringing them up to projected capacity.

Much work was done by builders, installers, and clients in 1979 to put facilities at the Rustavi Chemical Plant into operation. Two out of three complexes were put into operation--one to produce weak nitric acid and one to produce ammonium nitrate, but so far no product is being turned out. And this is due to endless technological readjustments.

A slow pace characterizes the construction of the ammonia production complex, which is scheduled for start-up in the second quarter of this year. The client is at fault here--the board of directors of the Rustavi Chemical Plant, which is moving too slowly in the matter of manning and equipment (komplektatsiya). Yet the start-up of this complex crucially affects the commissioning of the next chemical facility--for the production of electrolytic magnesium dioxide, which is to go into operation in the third quarter.

Session participants noted that up to now in the five-year plan, the republic has achieved substantial success and laid a firm groundwork for successful completion of the five-year plan as a whole. In the first 4.5 years of the five-year period, targeted goals have been noticeably surpassed with respect to the basic composite indicators of the republic's economic and social development.

Despite this year's exceptionally difficult and unusual conditions, we have managed in the first five months to turn out about 60 million rubles of industrial goods over and above the plan. Many ministries and enterprises are maintaining high rates of production growth and labor productivity, improving product quality, and constantly seeking reserves.

The proportion of goods bearing the Emblem of Quality in overall gross production output now stands at more than 23 percent, and the republic is now firmly in second place nationwide with regard to this indicator.

Despite these successes, however, they must not be allowed to shield existing shortcomings and oversights which have caused the serious lag in the first half year with respect to a large number of important indicators of economic development.

This year is more than the concluding year of the Tenth Five-Year Plan--it is also a vital stage in realization of the targets of the five-year plan as a whole.

The current situation is such that in the time remaining to the end of the year we will have to undergo very difficult, serious, and crucial tests.

An especially serious situation is developing in industry, which has not yet managed to make up for the substantial lag that developed during the winter season this year. Moreover, in many sectors, and industrial production as a whole, the basic indicators have deteriorated even more compared with the first month. In order to complete the five-year plan



with respect to production growth rate, we will have to complete the current year with an industrial output growth rate of at least 8.4 to 8.5 percent. Session participants deem the task of achieving this indicator to be a matter of the prestige of all working people in our republic.

The GCP CC has called on all communists and all working people to have a sense of profound responsibility in this matter.

Participants pointed out a number of objective factors accounting for the lag behind targeted growth rates. Primarily, the pace of operation was slowed down somewhat in the harvesting of high-grade tea leaf and, consequently, primary tea processing because of unfavorable weather conditions. During the accounting period, for example, the volume of production in the Chay-Gruziya Association declined by 11.5 percent compared with the same period last year.

Union-subordinate enterprises continue to slow down industrial development. In recent times many of them have been subjected to frequent and substantial criticism for frankly poor performance. They have, however, apparently grown accustomed to this and reconciled themselves to existing shortcomings and oversights in economic performance.

Instead of the targeted increase, for example, enterprises of the USSR Ministry of Chemical Industry allowed an almost 7.5 percent reduction in production volume. Production volume declined by 9.5 percent in the Ministry of Nonferrous Metallurgy, 2.2 percent in the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and so on.

According to the results of the first five months, union-subordinate enterprises are maintaining a production growth rate of 5.1 percent versus an annual target of 7.5 percent, and their labor productivity growth rate is 3 percent versus a targeted 5.2 percent.

The GCP CC has required that obkoms, gorkoms, and raykoms step up their demands on economic officials and see to it that this lag is liquidated as soon as possible. Party committees and local soviet organs bear special responsibility for the state of affairs in union-subordinate enterprises. For these are the most numerous, important, and best-organized enterprises and, of course, we cannot tolerate even the thought that their collectives might let the republic and the country down.

Unfortunately, the republic has not only individual lagging enterprises but also whole ministries. Since the start of the year, for example, the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry has yet to fulfill the plan. The lag in the Gardabani Cardboard and Roofing Plant and the Kaspi Cement-Slate Combine, which are part of the system of this ministry, has become chronic.



Nor does the situation look much better in individual regions, for example Rustavi, where planned targets with respect to production output are not being met and the situation is worse than last year, Adzharia, where the rate of increase is only 1.2 percent, South Ossetia, with 0.9 percent, Gori, with 0.3 percent, Chiatura, with 3.6 percent, Kutaisi, with 4.8 percent, and others. Industrial output is also below last year's level in Tkibuli and Tskhaltubo.

Session participants expressed serious concern over the striving of some ministries and enterprises to revise plans downward.

Lagging regions and enterprises which regularly revise plans downward and enterprises which reduce volumes of production below established levels--these are among the main obstacles hindering forward progress and successful completion of planned targets.

The tasks set forth by the GCP CC for the near future include complete liquidation of the lag in the various enterprises, elimination of unjustified adjustments in plan targets, and disallowance of reduced production volumes compared with the level already achieved.

It is essential that party committees work out a precise system of operation, institute strict monitoring over the realization of reserves that have been found, and make enterprise officials strictly answerable for underestimation of existing capabilities, in order to comprehensively activate party organizations in the battle to ensure steady growth in industrial output. These are the requirements assigned to the republic by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev and the CPSU CC Politburo.

Everyone must take his place in accomplishing five-year plan targets with respect to increased industrial output; everyone must regularly match his contribution against unused capabilities, as the GCP CC requires.

It is also very important to strive for improvement in all qualitative indicators of management. Here again, according to the results of the first five months, a serious lag has developed. With respect to labor productivity, an increase of only 3.8 percent has been achieved versus an annual obligation of 6.6 percent. The situation is especially bad in this regard in some union-subordinate enterprises, also enterprises of the GSSR Ministry of Procurement, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, and Ministry of Construction.

The sector divisions of the GCP CC and the republic's Council of Ministers, Gosplan, and the GSSR State Committee for Labor are given the task of focusing substantial attention on problems of liquidating the lag in this vital indicator.

There are also serious shortcomings in such a vital qualitative indicator as fulfillment of profit plans in industry.

The GCP CC has directed the GSSR Ministry of Finance to show more initiative and vigor in establishing effective financial control.

In the republic's agriculture, again, a definite lag developed with respect to a number of indicators in the first five months. The sowing of spring crops has been considerably delayed in some regions. This is especially true of farms in Tetrtskaroyevskiy, Tianskiy, Beasafonakiy, and Anzarskiy rayons, Abkhazia, and elsewhere. The pace of corn sowing is too slow, and the sowing of soy and essential oil crops is not yet completed in many rayons. The republic's vegetable farmers are also lagging behind last year's level, especially in Goriyskiy, Lagodekhskiy, Gardabanskiy, and Marneul'skiy rayons, Abkhazia, and other regions. Tea harvesting has dragged on.

Compared with the corresponding period last year, the number of cattle, hogs, sheep, and goats has declined in the republic. The situation is especially bad in this regard in Kvarel'skiy, Goriyskiy, Bolnisskiy, Kaspiy, Lagodekhskiy, Onakiy, Aspindanskiy, Tsulukidzevskiy, Terzhol'skiy, Tetrtskaroyevskiy, Tsageretskiy, and other rayons.

A decline has also been recorded in the average weight of cattle purchased from social farms. A number of rayons (Akhalkalakiy, Goriyskiy, Borzhomakiy, and Khobakiy) are severely behind in milk procurement, while Kaspiy, Akhmetakiy, and Sachkherakiy rayons and South Ossetia are lagging in egg procurement.

This situation will require urgent, immediate measures to step up organized spring field operations and boost the pace of production and procurement of farm goods. The lag that has been allowed to develop in this matter must be eliminated, for most items, in the first half year.

In this matter, considerable aid for the farmworkers must come from agricultural equipment and the enterprises that produce it. Session participants noted, however, that the farm machinery--especially tea harvesting machines--manufactured by the republic's enterprises are not yet up to the farm workers' requirements. The products of such a key enterprise as Gruzel'mash are very costly and in many cases not suitable for work, evoking many complaints (reklamatsii). The GCP CC and the republic's Council of Ministers have directed enterprise officials to take immediate steps to liquidate shortcomings in their work and take more responsibility for the state of affairs.

The situation still remains tense in railroad transport. This primarily involves less than effective utilization of rolling stock. Despite the chronic shortage of rail cars, they are still allowed to stand idle too long on sidings for loading operations. In May, average daily freight car productivity declined by 13 percent compared with last year. Freight car idleness increased in enterprises of the Ministry of Construction, Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, the Rustavi Chemical Plant,

and elsewhere. Apparently, however, this situation is of little concern to officials of enterprises, organizations, and the administration of the Transcaucasian Railroad.

In any work sector, the accomplishment of vital and complex tasks unquestionably involves difficulties, session participants noted. Anyone who tries to get around difficulties will never succeed. The qualities of any manager, any official, are verified not when things are going smoothly and easily but when difficulties arise, when the official must show more skill, more diligence, more readiness to take wise risks, to take full responsibility. To fulfill a state plan as chairman of an economically strong kolkhoz or as the director of a leading enterprise is not so difficult. But to bring a lagging kolkhoz up to par, to make a neglected enterprise into a leading one--that takes the ability to set an example of high party-mindedness and genuine citizenship.

The plan has the force of law for each enterprise, construction project, sector, and ministry. Completion of the plan is more than a matter of honor for the communist or worker. It is a matter of complying with state discipline. Failure to meet plan targets is violation of the law, and it damages all society. Anyone who allows it must bear full responsibility to the party and the nation. Liberalism or leniency in this matter is intolerable. Party organizations must exercise constant control over plan fulfillment, rhythmicity of enterprise and project work, correct utilization of funds and material resources.

The GCP CC has directed all party and economic officials to show stronger principles, diligence, enthusiasm, and skill in surmounting difficulties and obstacles.

It has been said that sometimes new and interesting discoveries and valuable initiatives by leading workers are not disseminated promptly enough and incorporated in production just because officials do not have the patience to complete what they have begun.

A good initiative will win out only when the masses are convinced that it is worthwhile, advantageous, and useful. And to achieve this, officials must be true organizers of the masses, ardent propagandists and agitators. The only worker who enjoys prestige is the kind who boldly undertakes critical tasks, setting an example of love of labor and selflessness to others. We respect the kind of official who is devoid of complacency, who approaches his job critically, who takes criticism boldly and objectively, whether directed at him or the organization he heads, seeing it as comradely aid, the advice of friends. Those who avoid criticism are not fit to be managers.

The GCP CC has directed all economic officials to train their cadres to surmount difficulties, to achieve excellent organization and discipline in all sectors, to be dissatisfied with what has been achieved, to heed to

criticism from below, and to avoid high-handedness and arrogance, which can greatly harm the interests of our party.

Session participants emphasized that the successes achieved in the first four years of the 10th Five-Year Plan guarantee--provided the targets and obligations of the current, concluding year are met--a firm foundation for successful completion of the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole and a worthy greeting to the 26th CPSU Congress.

Participants noted that the tasks set forth by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev constitute a militant program of action for the whole party organization and all the working people of the Georgian SSR.

Participants in the joint session of the GCP CC and the republic's Council of Ministers assured the Leninist CPSU CC, the CC Politburo, and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that Georgia's communist organization will honorably carry out the tasks assigned to it, complete the 10th Five-Year Plan, and observe the 26th CPSU Congress with new glorious patriotic deeds.

6854

CSD: 1800

## REGIONAL

### SHEVARDNADZE ADDRESSES GEORGIAN KOMSOMOL

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 24 May 80 pp 1,2

[Speech by CPSU CC Politburo Member-Candidate and Georgian CP CC First Secretary E. A. Shevardnadze at the Triumphant Plenum of the Georgian Komsomol CC and the Tbilisi Gorkom Komsomol dedicated to the 60th anniversary of the Georgian Komsomol: "Live, Labor, Study, Struggle, and Win in the Leninist-Communist Manner!]

[Text] Dear comrades! Friends!

Komsomols and young people of Soviet Georgia!

Veterans of the Komsomol movement of all generations!

Distinguished guests!

Today is a noteworthy celebration in Soviet Georgia--we are solemnly observing the glorious 60th anniversary of the birth of the award-winning Leninist Komsomol of the republic--one of the militant detachments of the All-Union Leninist Communist Youth Union!

It is my pleasure on behalf of the Georgian CP CC, the Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Council of Ministers to heartily and sincerely congratulate you participants in this triumphant plenum and, in your person, all Komsomol members and young people of the republic, representatives of all generations of Georgia's Komsomol, heroes of collectivization, industrialization, the cultural revolution, the Civil War and the Great Patriotic War, right-flankers of the five-year plans on this jubilant celebration--the jubilee of the Leninist Komsomol of Soviet Georgia!

The heroic history of Georgia's Komsomol is a glorious chronicle of the struggle, study, and victories of the republic's young men and women under the leadership of the great party of Lenin.

The strength of the Leninist Komsomol is the party's leadership. This has been verified by life and confirmed by history!



"The Soviet people know that where the difficulties are, there communists are in the forefront. The Soviet people know that whatever happens, communists will not let them down. The Soviet people know that where the party is, there is success and victory!"

In these words of L. I. Brezhnev resounds the credo of the Leninist Komsomol, the symbol of its faith.

From the party, the Komsomol learns the art and science of being a trail-blazer, of overcoming difficulties, winning victories, justifying the people's trust.

Today, as you know, in connection with the 60th anniversary of Georgia's Komsomol the republic press has published the greetings of the party's Central Committee. This document emphasizes that the republic's CP highly appreciates the contribution of the Komsomol and young people to our economic and cultural development, the Komsomol's active involvement in implementing the CPSU CC decrees--so vital to our republic--regarding the Tbilisi Gorkom, further development of the republic's economy, the Georgian party organization, increased production of southern and subtropical crops, and accelerated development of Georgia's agriculture.

These events are landmarks in the republic's life. Our young people's successful participation in resolving these tasks and the party's and government's particular decrees regarding the Georgian SSR serves as a touchstone of the political maturity, social commitment, ideological toughening, and strong organizational solidarity of the Komsomol. It is gratifying to note that Georgia's Komsomol has passed this historic test with honors.

We have met many times recently with the Komsomol aktiv and the republic's young people. Meetings were held at the 31st Komsomol Congress in the Tbilisi State University, the Georgian Agricultural Institute, at the republic assembly of the student aktiv, the Seventh Komsomol CC Plenum, and on many other occasions. The Komsomol's tasks at the present stage have been mapped out precisely and in detail, with exceptional clarity.

It is always a pleasure for us representatives of the older generation to meet with young people. For such meetings are essentially meetings with the republic's tomorrow--meetings with the future, in a certain sense meetings with our own youth.

Sixty years of our Komsomol essentially constitute the bright, impressive panorama of the history of Soviet Georgia. The path traveled by the Komsomol is the path of the establishment and flourishing of our republic. Georgia's Komsomol has always kept pace with the party, taking active part in resolving the most vital and crucial tasks of the building of communism. It is the Komsomol, inspired by the teachings of Great Lenin, which has stood at the sources of the birth of a new, free Georgia,

laid the groundwork of our socialist economy and culture, marched in the vanguard of the pioneers of collectivization and industrialization. Thousands of young men and women, nurtured by Georgia's Komsomol, fought to the death in the great battle against fascism and, together with the whole people, shifted the republic's economy to a peacetime basis; they have been among the volunteers that built Rustavi, Inguri, and Madneuli; they have been among the trailblazers and right-flankers of the building of communism, the heroes of the Virgin Lands and shockwork Komsomol projects.

Today the nearly 800,000-man detachment of the republic's Komsomol is continuing and redoubling the traditions of the older generations, making a hefty contribution to the accomplishment of all Georgia's working people. On behalf of the older generations, I should like to express to all profound gratitude for the labor, the sincere intentions, the striving to serve every hour of life in word and deed the cause of the party, the people, the Homeland!

Georgia's Komsomol, under the constant guidance of the republic's party organizations, is taking active part in the creation of the material-technical base of communism, the formation and development of new, communist social relations, the nurturing of the new man--the builder of communism, implementation of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th Georgian CP Congress, implementation of current and long-range, long-term plans of economic and social development of the republic and its regions, administration of the economy and culture.

This generation of Georgia's Komsomol has many glorious deeds to its credit. Graphic proof of this is seen in the high governmental awards adorning the breasts of many young participants in today's celebration. Brilliant confirmation of it is seen in the records set by young workers and kolkhozniks who have made a hefty contribution to the republic's overall successes, winning the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU CC, the USSR Council of Ministers, the AUCCTU, and the Komsomol CC seven times in a row. Proof of it is seen in the challenge Red Banner of the Komsomol CC "For Success in Communist Indoctrination of Youth," which the republic's Komsomol has won four times in a row.

You are young. But here today, we people of the older generations also feel young. This is understandable. For the youth of each of us began in the Komsomol. And the Komsomol is a symbol of the future. This is why we are gratified to acknowledge that you, the Komsomol of the 1980s, are honorably preserving and multiplying the glorious labor, battle, revolutionary, and internationalist traditions of your grandfathers, fathers, and older brothers and sisters.

Such young guardsmen of the five-year plan as Vazha Gogiashvili and Alda Guguchiya, Tsisana Talakvadze and Elizbar Demin, Aida Gubaz and Tamaz Chikhladze, Liza Dryayeva and Artur Arutyunyan, Anzor Burdzhaneladze and

Meri Gogoberidze, Novruz Mamedov and Amiran Siradze, hundreds and thousands of young heroes of the five-year plan, are working shoulder to shoulder, forging the future, worthily carrying on the internationalist baton of labor, struggle, and creation passed on to them by the older generations. Creation in the name of our beloved socialist Homeland.

At previous meetings with the Komsomol and the republic's young people we have repeatedly emphasized that the main concern of the republic's party organization continues to be the economy. Our young people are working successfully in the national economy, with fervor and good results! The targets of the Ninth Five-Year Plan were fulfilled with the Komsomol's active participation. Now we are confidently storming the ramparts of the 10th labor five-year plan. And we have every reason to assume that we will conquer them. The resolution of this task is a matter of the honor and prestige of our republic, its party and Komsomol organizations.

In this concluding year of the five-year plan, our republic, our party organization, and our Komsomol face complex and serious tasks.

We concentrate our main attention on them! During the current economic year we must not only fulfil state plans and obligations but also lay the groundwork for accomplishing new goals in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The 11th Five-Year Plan will mark a steep upsurge in the republic's economy, intensive development of industry, construction, qualitative shifts in agriculture, especially livestock farming, and in transport. During the 11th Five-Year Plan we will have to erect large-scale industrial facilities, put new agricultural capacity into operation, and carry out a number of cardinal measures to develop the economy of individual regions of the republic on the basis of fuller utilization of their available labor and material resources.

In the resolution of these tasks the Komsomol is assigned a crucial role--that of taking active part in successful realization of the party's plans. But preparations for this must begin right now.

It is essential to complete the 10th Five-Year Plan in a shockwork manner and greet the 26th CPSU Congress, the 26th GCP Congress, and the 60th anniversary of Soviet Georgia with impressive labor successes!

To the resolution of this global task, all detachments of the republic's young people must contribute their bit, their part--young workers and farmers, the young intelligentsia, students, pupils, and Pioneers.

If every Komsomol member, all young men and women engaged in industry, transport, construction, and agriculture will enthusiastically, creatively, and conscientiously approach, with communist responsibility, the tasks facing them, they will be serving the party, the republic, and the country in a manner befitting their high calling and thus increase the republic's

contribution to the nation's prosperity. Our Komsomol members, our young people, are fully up to this task. The guarantee of this is their labor and their studies in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Our young people's best qualities are their ever-increasing social commitment, their revolutionary enthusiasm, their unflagging optimism, creativity, their passion and profound democratism; now as never before these must be cemented with high executive discipline in each collective, in each work place.

To strengthen discipline and develop the democratic principles of our life--such are the tasks of our young people! This work must be structured so that strengthened discipline becomes the guarantee of democratic development, and democratic development becomes the guarantee of strengthened discipline.

Georgia's Komsomol has much to be proud of. It was one of the initiators of the all-union youth movement "The Enthusiasm and Creativity of Youth to the Five-Year Plan of Effectiveness and Quality!" It has fervently advocated the broad dissemination among youth collectives of the initiative of the Rustavi metallurgists "Not One Laggard or Discipline Violator Among Us!" It is marching shoulder to shoulder with Georgia's whole party organization.

At the leading edge of the building of a new society is our young creative and scientific-technical intelligentsia. Its significant deeds speak for themselves; they have resulted largely from the comprehensive, goal-directed efforts of the republic's Komsomol working with these categories of young people. And we are confident that with each passing year the creative output of our young intelligentsia will continue to rise.

Young scientists and technicians, engineers and poets, physicians, agronomists and veterinary specialists, teachers and artists, composers and actors, young people of all professions are making a worthy contribution to the development of the material and spiritual values of the era of developed, mature socialism, to further cleansing of the republic's moral and psychological climate, to the cause of the correct social orientation of the rising generation.

We highly appreciate the contribution of the young people of the era of scientific-technical progress to all spheres of the building of communism.

Nearly 60 years ago, the immortal mandate of Great Lenin rang out at the Third Komsomol Congress--"Learn Communism!" This is now in force as never before. Now developed by the party to apply to today's conditions, it continues to constitute the core of all activities of the Leninist Komsomol.

"Learn Communism!" This means to profoundly and creatively master the theory of Marxism-Leninism; it means to arm yourselves with the practical



experience of the party in the building of communism, it means to prepare yourselves for active participation in the social and political life of the country; it means to create for the sake of society, for the good of the Land of the Soviets, for the welfare of all progressive mankind.

"You must train yourselves to be communists," said V. I. Lenin to the delegates at the Third Komsomol Congress. "It is the task of the Youth Union to structure its practical activities so that by studying, organizing, rallying, and struggling these young people can indoctrinate themselves and all those who see them as their leader, to train communists. It is essential that the whole matter of the indoctrination, education, and studies of today's young people instill in them communist morality."

This is the task of tasks, the question of questions in the life of our Komsomol organizations.

The young people of the 1980s, who are to live, labor, dare, and create in the 21st century and serve as the plenipotentiaries of the second millenium to the new, third millenium in the life of mankind, will need an inexhaustible intellectual potential, a high communist culture, a historically unprecedented love of labor, ideological toughening, and crystal moral purity, all the qualities of man in a new, revolutionary, communist civilization.

Only in this way can our young people, our Komsomol, carry out their historic mission of the building of a communist society.

For these great deeds all young men and women must prepare themselves right from their school days. They are fully up to the task!

A hefty contribution to the resolution of the tasks of economic and cultural development is being made by our young students, the pupils and students in the general-education schools and vocational-technical schools.

Their main job is to learn. Their main virtue is their diligence in mastering knowledge, their questing, their enthusiasm. When today's students and pupils enter the national economy, these attributes will yield an appreciable economic effect. This is why we believe that the positive shifts that have taken place in recent years in the professional development of future specialists and the improved qualities of the knowledge of the pupils and students in the general-education schools and vocational-technical schools constitute their most important labor deeds, their most significant accomplishments. But our students and pupils are maturing not only in the classrooms and lecture halls, they are growing up and acquiring civic maturity on the construction projects and in the plants, on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

I repeat, however, that the main task of those who are today mastering the complexities of science in the schoolrooms and lecture halls is to carry



on tomorrow the baton from the older generation of production workers, specialists, and scientists. This means, as Great Lenin put it, "to learn, learn, learn." To master science, to assimilate the wisdom of high socialist citizenship, to acquire the qualities of an active political warrior.

With us here today are representatives of young people in the armed forces. This constitutes one more proof of the fellowship of the Leninist Komsomol and the Soviet Union's Armed Forces, our republic's Komsomol and the valorous fighting men of the Red Banner Transcaucasian Military and the Red Banner Transcaucasian Border districts, a fellowship which is growing stronger every year.

At this point we should emphasize that the Komsomol organizations of Georgia, located right at the southern borders of our great Homeland, must constantly raise the level of military-patriotic indoctrination of young people; they must perfect young people's political, moral, and physical toughening; they must prepare our young men for worthy service in the ranks of the USSR's Armed Forces, in the defense of the gains of Great October.

You are aware of the complex international situation in the world today. A fierce battle is underway between the communist and the bourgeois world views. Recently in Warsaw, the conference of the Political Advisory Committee of the states participating in the Warsaw Pact discussed the current tasks of the struggle for detente and security in Europe, for establishing universal peace. The declaration adopted is a document of enormous political significance. Its aim is detente, to bring happiness and peace to the nations. And it is the task of young people to constantly strengthen the might of the bastion of peace and security of the peoples of the great Land of the Soviets, to make a contribution to the cause of detente, to be strong, to be always in a state of high battle and political readiness.

Speaking of the specific contribution of the republic's Komsomol to the matter of strengthening the communist indoctrination of young people, special mention must be made of the widely expanding struggle against formalism and bureaucratism in indoctrination work. It is a valuable and timely initiative. It accords accurately with the main principle governing the activities of the republic's Komsomol organization "From Each, Maximum Personal Responsibility; To Each, Maximum Komsomol Concern and Attention!" But you must not be offended if I say that there is still too much formalism and bureaucratism in indoctrination work. This evil must be mercilessly rooted out. Such phenomena are alive; they constantly shift their appearance and adapt themselves, so to speak, to the situation. One campaign, even a well-organized one, is not enough. It requires a constant, goal-directed, systematic effort, organized with strict scientific precision. Only this can make formalism and bureaucratism retreat, only in this way will they give in to our pressure.

A long-established good tradition is that we never forget that along with our successes we have plenty of shortcomings in our work, unresolved problems. It is not enough to keep them in mind; we must actively eliminate our shortcomings, resolve the problems, perfect all our activities in the development of the republic's economy, in strengthening discipline, in indoctrinating the people.

It is the duty of the Komsomol, of every young man and woman in the republic, to take active part in this matter, to make a personal contribution to bettering and perfecting all our organizational and ideological efforts.

Georgia's Leninist Komsomol has in its 60-year history traveled a remarkable path of rich, significant accomplishments and deeds. As we know, this journey has been crowned with our Homeland's highest award--the Order of Lenin. This award is a fitting assessment of the fidelity of the republic's Komsomol, of all its generations, to the revolutionary, battle, labor, and internationalist traditions of our people, its faithful dedication to the legacies of Great Lenin, the ideals of the Communist Party. And by rights the award belongs to all generations of Georgia's Komsomol.

Representatives of the older generations of the Komsomol are attending our celebration today. And once more with all our heart we warmly congratulate the Komsomol's battle-tested veterans, participants in practically all its victories, accomplishments, and initiatives, on receiving the Homeland's supreme award and on the 60th anniversary of the republic's Komsomol. We greet them warmly and, in their person, congratulate all veterans of the republic's Komsomol and Pioneer movement.

They are the mentors of the Komsomol members of the 1980s. To be a mentor is the honored duty of every representative of the older generation. It is gratifying to note that our young people are abundantly supplied with mentors, who give their efforts to indoctrinate worthy replacements for them. But the dearest and most beloved mentor of our country's young men and women, their fatherly and wise friend, is Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. His whole Komsomol and party career, his whole life, is an example of service to the party, to the Homeland, to the cause of communism. An example which we must strive to emulate.

Today, on this triumphant day for the republic's Komsomol, allow me to express words of sincere gratitude to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. To express to him our sincere thanks for his fatherly concern for young people, the Komsomol, the rising generation, our whole republic.

On this 60th anniversary of Georgia's Komsomol, obviously, we cannot fail to mention the constant concern and great practical aid provided to Georgia's Komsomol by the All-Union Komsomol CC.

This concern is reflected in the warm greeting of the All-Union Komsomol CC, published today in the newspapers. For its great efforts in the Communist indoctrination of young people, active participation in economic and cultural development, and on the occasion of the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Georgian Komsomol, the Republic Komsomol Organization has been entered in the "Book of Honor of the All-Union Komsomol CC," and a number of city, rayon, primary Komsomol organizations, and Komsomol-youth collectives have been awarded high honors.

This high praise for the labor of Georgia's Komsomol members obligates you to raise even higher the banner of diligence and high responsibility, to respond with specific deeds in honor of our beloved Homeland.

Today's jubilee of Georgia's Komsomol is a significant landmark in the life of our young people. You must enter this new stage with militant fervor, ready to accomplish new deeds and victories.

And as always, Georgia's Komsomol members must match their every stride with the heart of our Homeland--Moscow. We are gratified that our celebration today is being participated in by representatives of the Komsomol organization of the Hero City of Moscow and delegations of the Komsomol of the fraternal republics of Azerbaijan and Armenia.

The Komsomol of the Transcaucasian republics has a proud, unshakable tradition: that of raising high the banner of friendship and brotherhood, a banner raised by our fathers, by the older generations in the days of joint struggle for the bright future of their peoples. A tribute of fidelity to this centuries-old friendship and solidarity are the annual celebrations of Transcaucasia's young people at Krasnyy Most, which has become a symbol of our peoples' friendship and brotherhood.

This constitutes one more proof of the present generation's fidelity to the traditions of our fathers, confirmation of our faithfulness to their legacies, confirmation of the friendship and brotherhood of the young people of the Transcaucasian republics.

Komsomol members are internationalists and patriots!

Internationalism is our banner, a reliable guidepost in today's world and the world of the future.

Soviet Georgia is one of the 15 republics of the Land of the Soviets--a living embodiment of Leninist friendship and brotherhood among peoples. The republic carries high the Leninist banner of internationalism.

It is only logical that the party hymn is called "The Internationale." From the party of Lenin the Komsomol learns fidelity to the great ideas of friendship and brotherhood among nations, the bright ideals of internationalism!

This constitutes the guarantee of future successes!

Comrades!

The 60th anniversary of Georgia's Komsomol is a kind of summarization of the historic path that has been traveled. And the path traveled by Georgia's Komsomol is long and glorious. Today we can state confidently that in you, dear friends, we have a reliable replenishment and full-fledged reserve of the Georgian Communist Party.

In you we see our future. And we are gratified and proud of our remarkable young people, which means a remarkable tomorrow.

It is especially satisfying to me today to report that by decision of the GCP CC Buro, for valiant work in the communist indoctrination of young people and in connection with the 60th anniversary of the founding of the Leninist Communist Youth Union of Georgia, the republic's Komsomol organization has been awarded the Memorial Red Banner of the GCP CC!

Allow me to convey to you this award and to wish you great success in labor, studies, your civic duties, and great human happiness!

Long live the Leninist Communist Youth Union of Georgia and its glorious 60th anniversary!

Long live the Leninist Komsomol!

Long live the Communist Party of the Soviet Union--the mind, honor, and conscience of our era!

Long live communism!

6854

CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### MASHEROV TELLS STATUS OF BELORUSSIA INDUSTRY, CONSTRUCTION

Minsk SOVETSKAYA BELORUSSIYA in Russian 14 Jun 80 pp 1-2

[Speech by P.M. Masherov: "On Measures for Realization of the Instructions of General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade L.I. Brezhnev About Successful Fulfillment of the Plans for Capital Construction and Production of Industrial Output in the Concluding Year of the 10th Five-Year Plan"]

[Text] Comrades:

We are close to completion of the first half of the finishing year of the 10th Five-Year Plan. Facing the country, the republic and each labor collective especially acutely are the tasks of successful fulfillment of the state plans and the socialist pledges. These questions are under the fixed daily attention and control of the Central Committee of our party, and personally of the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, comrade L.I. Brezhnev. Literally three days ago Leonid Il'ich in a conversation with me made a detailed analysis of the state of affairs in capital construction in our republic, and gave very valuable instructions, practical advice and recommendations. Let me inform you of the content of this exceptionally important discussion, of the essence of the demands presented to us by the Central Committee of the party.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev noted that in the last four years in the republic considerable work has been done to erect enterprises in machine building, power engineering, the chemical, oil refining and other sectors of industry. He stressed with satisfaction that put into operation in 1979 were large capacities for processing oil, for production of ammonia and carbamide, and a number of types of machine building output, and much housing and facilities for cultural and domestic purposes were put into operation.

Along with this comrade L.I. Brezhnev made serious claims to us in connection with the lag in the construction of certain projects of primary importance. It was pointed out, in particular, that last year the introduction of capacities for production of fertilizers in the Beloruskaliy Association came to only 57 percent of the plan; quotas were not filled



for putting large production facilities into operation for production of sulfuric acid at the Gomel' Chemical Combine and in the Grodno Azot Association, for production of chemical fibers in the Mogilev Khimvolokno Production Association, for production of silk fabrics at the Mogilev Combine, and for production of spare parts for automobiles and certain other products.

Leonid Il'ich also expressed concern about the situation taking shape this year. In five months the plan for construction and installation in the Azot Production Association was fulfilled by only 68 percent, in the Bobruyskshina association it was fulfilled by 78 percent, at the Minsk Tractor Plant Association by 70 percent, and at the Zhlobin Artificial Fur Factory it was fulfilled by 60 percent. In the Fourth Ore Administration of the Belorusskally Association there is a lag in mining capital construction, and in the assembly of the third vacuum crystallization line, and the design shortcomings of the first two lines are being eliminated very slowly. As a result the country is not receiving a large quantity of potassium fertilizer.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev stressed that the republic has the potentials to improve the state of affairs significantly in capital construction. He asked that especial attention be given to completion of work on such projects of great importance for the national economy as the Pinsk Plant for Automatic Forging and Pressing Lines, the Moxyr' Oil Refinery, the Azot, BelavtoMAZ, Belorusskally, and Khimvolokno production associations, the Bobruysk Plant for Production of Fertilizer Application Machines, the Grodno Synthetic Fiber Plant, the Minsk Combine for Construction Materials, the Mogilevsk Silk Fabrics Combine, the Kobrin Textile Mill, the Pukhovichskiy Mixed Feed Plant, the Krupskiy Flax Plant, the Borisov Meat Combine, the complex for raising and fattening 54,000 head of swine in the Sotsializm Sovkhoz in Gomel'skiy Rayon, and the Drushba poultry farm in Baranovichskiy Rayon.

The evaluations and conclusions briefly but pithily formulated by Leonid Il'ich make it possible for us clearly to consider the situation which has taken shape here in capital construction, to understand thoroughly the significance for the country of facilities erected in the republic and thereby to be permeated with a truly party and state responsibility for putting them into operation on time.

The statements of comrade L.I. Brezhnev concern vitally important questions, proper solution of which, I would like especially to stress this, depends first of all on us ourselves, on all of our cadres. Accepting these instructions with gratitude and thankfulness for guidance and unconditional fulfillment, we are called upon immediately and everywhere at each construction project to organize the work on a level which fully meets the high demands placed before us.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia has also passed a decision about holding this meeting of the aktiv in order to bring the

instructions of comrade L.I. Brezhnev to a broad group of our cadres, and also to set forth the essence of the specific measures worked out by the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia in the spirit of the demands of Leonid Il'ich, measures which should be implemented everywhere, in a militant way, completely and in the best way.

Of course at our chief construction projects, just as at certain others, there are many difficulties and complexities, and unsolved problems. The measures of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia submitted for your attention take this circumstance into account. Set forth in them are specific measures taking into account the actual situation which has taken shape at each of the most important construction projects. Each participant in the meeting has the text of these measures. This frees me from the necessity of setting them forth in detail.

Therefore I would like to direct your attention, comrades, to the chief, basic directions on which it is necessary to concentrate all our effort, all our practical work.

First of all this means timely and complete supply of construction sites, particularly underway projects, with supplies, structural parts and equipment.

Take, for example, the problem of supplying construction sites with rolled metal. It is hardly possible to name one where the leaders have not tried to explain the existing shortcomings, the lag in fulfillment of the plans by the shortage of metal. There are no words for it, this problem is not among the simple ones. But nevertheless we can do much for its solution ourselves, with our planners, technologists and suppliers.

Now, let us say, can we justify the fact that in the last four years the expenditure of metal per 1 million rubles of completed construction and installation operations has increased by 16 tons? Recalculated in terms of annual volume this comes to 40,000 tons of rolled metal, which is approximately as much as we are lacking every year for fulfillment of the construction program.

This indicates a low technical level of the design decisions. Our designers and planners, apparently, feel that the demand of the party concerning all-possible intensification of the regime of economy pertains to somebody, but only not to them. Meanwhile it hardly needs to be demonstrated that the saving begins, figuratively speaking, with the planner's pencil point.

Guilty of wastefulness to an equal and perhaps even to a greater degree are the agencies of state expertise, the clients and builders who accept for execution plans which are not economical enough, which do not meet modern demands.

Moreover, constantly spilling tears about the shortage of metal, the builders sometimes dispose of the on-hand resources of it in an unconsidered way,

without any kind of calculation. Judge for yourselves. Even last year manufactured according to an order from construction trust No. 23 was 1,870 tons of metal structural parts with a cost of more than half a million rubles. But they can be used only in the remote future, since the plan for construction and installation operation in the current year with respect to the project for which they are intended comes to a total of only 1,000 rubles. Where, it is asked, will metal be saved with such an approach to its utilization?

We have a right to make serious claims also against the republic's supply services. They often disrupt deliveries and dispose of the funds for rolled metal allocated to construction ministries and departments in far from the best way, especially with respect to nomenclature and assortment. As a result of this during just the elapsed period of the current year due to different types of forced changes in brands and profiles of metal over 5,000 tons of it was overexpended by the construction organizations.

But even this is not all. Having received metal without consideration of the planning needs, that is, not what is needed for today, enterprises in the construction industry, striving at any price to fulfill the quota for gross output, proceed to the issue of incomplete structures. Thus a paradoxical situation is created: the plants for prefabricated reinforced concrete have fulfilled the plan, their workers have received a bonus, but the construction projects are choking due to a shortage of the necessary structural parts under the conditions where considerable resources of metal and cement have been laid up in above-normal reserves of products which cannot be put to use. These reserves, by the way, today come to over 100,000 cubic meters and the use of them would allow us additionally to perform construction and installation operations worth more than 50 million rubles.

To put it briefly, the reserves, and moreover huge ones, are available. And not only of metal. There are even more of them in the production of our purely local building materials. Brick is what I have in mind in particular. According to the estimates of contracting organizations, the shortage of it in the current year comes to about 80 million pieces. Along with this, bringing up to planned capacity the Gomel' and Bobruysk plants for silicate brick, the Polotsk Building Materials Combine, the Lyubansk Combine for Silicate Brick and Lime, and the Obol'sk Ceramic Products Plant can yield additionally 150 million units of brick per year. But for this it is necessary simply to operate well, for there are no objective reasons at all for such a lag.

Ministers comrades V.L. Bil'dyukevich and L.V. Busakov, deputy chairman of Gosplan of the Belorussian SSR comrades G.N. Serov and M.P. Zavorotnyy, chairman of the board of Belmashkolkhozstroy comrade A.T. Kichkaylo, and also the corresponding party committees and soviet agencies must decisively correct the situation at the indicated enterprises and in the next two-three weeks fully supply the construction sites with brick.

In a word, bringing order into the production and expenditure of materials represents a large reserve for increasing the volumes and speeding up the rates of construction. The question here is in the skillful management in all units of the construction conveyor--from the planning organization to the construction site.

Among the priority measures which should be undertaken for unconditional fulfillment of the tasks set forth by comrade L.I. Brezhnev, an important place belongs to outfitting the underway projects with the necessary equipment. But here a very unfavorable situation has been created. As of 15 May of this year still not allocated were funds of more than 11,000 units of different equipment, and about 50,000 units, which in accordance with the schedules for performance of operations should already have been assembled, were lacking at the construction sites. The given problem is being solved especially poorly in the Asot, Bobruyskshina and Bobruyskfermash production associations, at the Vitebsk Television Plant, and the Drushba Poultry Farm.

The technology of assembly operations, and this is emphasized in a number of decrees by the CPSU Central Committee and the government, requires that equipment arrive, as a rule, no later than 3 months before the start-up of the capacities. Meanwhile over 13 percent of the equipment for projects being introduced, and for construction projects of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transport and Ministry of Water Management up to 30 percent, is planned for delivery in the fourth quarter. I think that there is no need to explain the kind of consequences contained in such a situation, if energetic actions are not taken. But so far these are not evident. We are awaiting from Gosplan, Gosnab, the ministries of the republic, and the client enterprises the effective taking of measures guaranteeing the search for the lacking equipment and its timely delivery for installation.

Even now it is obvious that the bulk of the equipment will come in the second half of the year. And this means that in the near future the volumes of installation operation will increase many-fold. So in order to help the builders to cope with this it is necessary to connect the necessary number of skilled operating personnel to the assembly and testing of the equipment. In the measures all this must be provided for each underway project and must be carried out in practice without fail.

Timely provision of materials and equipment to construction projects is inconceivable without clearcut operation of transport. But there are still many disorders here, especially among the railroad transport workers. Just in May of this year ten plants of the Belorussian SSR Ministry of Industrial Construction were undersupplied with 264 cars for prefabricated reinforced concrete, enterprises of the Ministry of the Building Materials Industry lacked 689, and the Ministry of Road Construction lacked 320 cars.

Such failures are intolerable in principle, the more so now when the question of successful completion of the capital construction plans has been raised so acutely. If the work continues on such a level in the future,



the situation will be aggravated still more in connection with the forthcoming haulings of agricultural products from the new harvest. Taking this into account the Administration of the Belorussian Railroad, and the Belorussian Ministry of Motor Vehicle Transport jointly with construction organisations, and with enterprises in the construction industry and the building materials industry must work out and implement additional measures for a significant improvement in utilisation of rolling stock and uninterrupted delivery of freight to projects under construction. The work of transport should be under the direct and strict control of the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers.

In the system of measures which it is incumbent upon us to implement in the light of the instructions of comrade L.I. Brezhnev, one of the central places belongs to provision of cadres for the construction projects. There are not enough cadres at the majority of construction projects underway. Now, for instance, for the erection of new capacities in the Azot Association there is a shortage of more than 400 builders and assemblers, at the Kobrin Textile Mill they are short 200 workers, at the Vitebsk Television Plant they are short 250, and so on. We are obliged to solve this problem no matter what, and it must be done immediately.

Apparently, here again we cannot do without enlisting people from other sectors. The oblast committees, city committees and rayon committees of the party, the oblast executive committees, city executive committees and rayon executive committees must in very short periods jointly with the builders work out this problem so that no later than July all the major underway projects will be fully staffed with manpower in accordance with the plans of organization of construction. In addition it is necessary wisely to use the student construction detachments numbering more than 14,000 people. It is the duty and obligation of managers, of party, trade union and komsomol organisations of construction projects to provide all the conditions for their highly productive labor.

Along with this I would like to say with all certainty that the enlistment of workers in construction in an emergency procedure from other sectors is a forced measure. The task is to create stable cadres of builders. On this account we have a concrete program of action set forth in the corresponding decrees of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the government of the republic in 1977-1978. However it is clearly being fulfilled unsatisfactorily. First of all this pertains to Mogilevskaya and Grodnenskaya oblasts, to the cities of Vitebsk, Bobruysk Kobrin and Volkovysk, to the Ministry of Rural Construction of the Belorussian SSR and to Belarashkolkhozstroy.

As before turnover of personnel is high, and there are huge losses of working time as a result of truancy, stoppages, and illness. In essence, every day more than 16,000 people do not go to work. Here is a real reserve of manpower, of which the builders do not have enough. In order to use it, it is necessary sharply to raise the level of organization of production, to improve working and living conditions for the builders.



Let us take one of the key questions--mechanization of difficult and labor-intensive operations, the share of which is being reduced extremely slowly and in which almost 55 percent of the total number of workers is engaged at the present time. Of course, this has a negative effect on formation of cadres of builders now. And if we do not seriously concern ourselves with the questions of complex mechanization of construction processes, then even in the very near future in connection with the unfavorable demographic situation the problem will be aggravated still more.

Therefore it is necessary for Gosstroy, Gosplan, the construction ministries and departments of the republic not so much to work out projects for industrialization of the construction industry, projects for which, by the way, we have no shortage, as much as to solve these problems practically.

It is necessary more seriously to be occupied with improving the daily life of the builders. It is hardly tolerable that at the majority of construction sites, just as many years ago, the normal conditions do not exist at all for satisfying the most elementary sanitary-hygienic and domestic needs of the people. As before the builders are poorly supplied with housing, and also work clothes and hot meals. But certainly for each of these items there are the corresponding decisions and instructions. Thus, measures of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia regarding fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress established for ministries of industrial and rural construction, reclamation and water management the assignment of creating in 1976-1980 at 215 construction trusts and mobile mechanized columns (PMK) base dining facilities, in which feeding of the people could be organized, and also filling of heated containers for delivery of hot food directly to the projects. Unfortunately, by the beginning of this year this assignment had been fulfilled only by one-fourth. Here is a large field of activity both for party, soviet and economic agencies, and also for trade union organizations which so far are not distinguishing themselves in this matter either by initiative, activity, or persistence.

Realization of the tasks set before the republic is accompanied directly and indirectly with the marginally clearcut and smooth operation of all units of the construction industry. Even here it is difficult to count on success without having given the most fixed attention to its direct organizers--the brigade leaders, foremen, those performing the operations. The working mood of each toiler, the productivity of labor depend on their professional training, on their ability to establish the harmonious work of the collective and, finally, not the last, on their human qualities. And this means that the recruitment of these people, their education and training should be the subject of especial concern by party organizations and economic agencies. The fate of the construction projects is decided namely here, in the brigades and units, namely here should the organizational and ideological-political work be concentrated.

It is especially important to do this because many city committees and rayon committees of the party have so far not fulfilled the demands of the

Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia about strengthening the primary party organizations of construction sites. A significant number of them continues to remain organizationally weak, and small in size. At every third production section, in every second construction brigade up to this time no lower party units or party-komsomol groups have been created, and party organizers have not been approved. There are especially many such sections and brigades in Gomel'skaya, Vitebskaya and Grodnenskaya oblasts.

It is necessary on the whole to raise the level of party leadership of construction, decisively to get rid of formalism, when important problems are considered superficially, without penetrating into the essence of the question, more not for the matter but for the record.

Thus, the bureau of the Grodno city committee of the party discussed the question "On the work of the management and the party organization of the Grodnopromstroy construction-installation production association for strengthening party and state discipline, for increasing the effectiveness of capital investments." A truly vital topic, worthy of the most fixed attention. Certainly being built in the city are very large capacities of great national economic significance, about which I have already spoken. But the pity is in that the decree adopted does not disclose the causes of the serious shortcomings in the work of the collective, the lag in fulfillment of production assignments. This document is mottled with general appeals, it suffers from declarativeness, diffusiveness, indeterminacy of instructions, of the demands advanced, and it does not give clear, well thought-out recommendations.

The party committees are obliged radically to change the style and methods of management of construction, to put an end to the substitutions of soviet and economic agencies, to establish effective and qualified control over fulfillment of the party directives by construction organizations. The main efforts of the party committees and their staff should be concentrated not only on preparation of "standing" decrees often needed by noone, but on organizational and political work directly at the construction sites, which was already discussed.

One of our main tasks has been and remains improvement of the management of construction work, increasing the discipline and responsibility of cadres at all levels. This is now especially urgent in connection with the improvement of the economic mechanism that is being implemented. There was a thorough discussion of this at the plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia at the end of last year. And although much time has already passed, no essential steps have been taken in the direction of radical reorganization of management so far.

Moreover, certain managers, striving to create the appearance of well-being at the sections entrusted to them, start on the criminal path of write-ups and deception. Last year, for instance, the revealed inflation of the volumes of construction and installation came to 9.6 million rubles.

Last week the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia specially considered these questions and was compelled to hold certain managerial workers to strict party responsibility. Among them are the minister of installation and special construction I.A. Antonovich and the minister of rural construction of the Belorussian SSR V.D. Danilenko. They were warned that if they do not take decisive measures for eradication of the write-ups and deception at subordinate enterprises and organizations, they will be released from the posts occupied. Punished following party procedures and dismissed from the job was the director of the Belteploisolyatsiya Trust, A. Ya. Volokh. Certain other leaders of enterprises and organizations were called to account.

In the future we will continue, not looking at the post held, no matter how high it is, to fight just as decisively and uncompromisingly against anyone who instead of actual backing of plans and pledges tries to direct his own energy and inventiveness to concealment of blunders and defects in management, to creation of the appearance of well-being in his own departments, at enterprises and organizations.

There is no way to justify deviation from the principles of socialist management, our moral philosophy. This is incompatible with the high title of communist, of a Soviet leader. The party committees are called upon everywhere to introduce our party, Leninist style of work, joining as one efficiency, initiative and creativity, a sense of high personal responsibility for the entrusted portion of the job. Namely such a style, a truly party approach to the matter should permeate the activity of all of our cadres engaged in the solution of the very complex socio-economic problems at the concluding stage of the five-year plan.

For us today the main points of application of our forces are those sections of economic construction on which successful fulfillment of the five-year plan quotas is directly dependent. Among them are the under-way industrial facilities of huge importance named by comrade L.I. Brezhnev.

It is the primary duty of the party organization, of all workers in the republic to respond in deed to the address of Leonid Il'ich.

Here we need literally a universal mobilization of forces, means, knowledge and energy of our people, of all our material and spiritual resources. And for this reason it is necessary to approach each worker, to address the communists and komсомол members, all of our workers, to lift them up to highly productive, shock labor, to unconditional fulfillment by each one of the established quotas.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia feels that it is necessary in the shortest time to conduct--in the collectives of construction organizations, enterprises of the building industry, ministries, departments and client-enterprises--open party meetings at which to work out a system of concrete measures for insuring unconditional putting of planned capacities and facilities into operation, to determine the place

of each communist, of each official, of each subdivision in fulfillment of the plans for capital construction.

One of the tasks of primary importance is the organization of competition at construction projects being introduced, a competition that is lively, effective, and aimed at inspired, quality work, at daily overfulfillment of assignments and obligations.

In order to explain the tasks ahead and to organize their fulfillment on site, it is necessary to send to the builder collectives the most prepared workers from party committees and soviet agencies, economic scientists, specialists from construction ministries and departments, and the best lecturers and propagandists.

The course of the work at the chief construction sites in the republic must be taken under the daily effective control of party committees and party organizations, and means of mass information--the press, television and radio.

Your role, comrades, in solution of these problems, is great. I have in mind everyone who is attending our meeting and directly connected with work in construction organizations. We await from all of you work that is creative and full of initiative, work in a regime of high intensity, with great party responsibility.

By the cadres' attitude to fulfillment of the extremely important instruction of the CPSU Central Committee we will judge the degree of their maturity, their capacity and ability to cope successfully with the most complex, with the most difficult tasks of economic construction.

Comrades! The workers in our industry, the core of the republic's national economic complex, are also called upon to solve such serious and responsible problems in the time remaining this year.

What is the situation in this sector?

Industry as a whole has successfully completed the plan for four years of the five-year plan and has gotten a good start on the work this year. A remarkable labor victory has been gained by the collectives of enterprises in Minsk and Brest, which have already reached the level envisaged by the five-year plan with respect to rates of growth in volumes of production and labor productivity. Workers, engineering and technical personnel and employees of the Integral Production Association imeni XXV s"yezda KPSS have fulfilled the five-year assignment for the basic economic indicators by the 110th anniversary of the birth of V.I. Lenin. The results of their work received high praise from the General Secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, Chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev. The list of labor collectives which have achieved early realization of the five-year plans is increasing every day. Now there are more than 300 enterprises on it.



We cannot but be happy about the actual fact that according to the sum of the annual plans of the five-year plan the republic will give the country additionally output worth almost 2 billion rubles. This is a weighty contribution by the workers of our industry to realization of the socio-economic program adopted by the 25th CPSU Congress.

However, in sizing up what has been attained, it is necessary to be aware that in this sector we are faced with many unsolved problems. The main one of them and, perhaps, the most urgent is that as a result of lowered plan rates for increasing the volumes of production during this year we will not be able to reach the assigned five-year plan rate of growth, that is at the level of 43 percent, if we do not take additional measures.

The reasons for the situation which has taken shape are well known. As has already been said, the plan for the current year with respect to rates of growth is somewhat below the level envisaged by the five-year plan. This is the first thing. Secondly there is the poor organizational work by party committees, soviet agencies, and economic cadres for mobilization of the labor collectives to fulfillment of the five-year quotas by all enterprises without exception on the basis of fuller utilization of existing reserves and potentials for raising the effectiveness of production. No matter how strange it sounds, certain economic leaders, putting it simply, have forgotten about the rates of growth in production of industrial output assigned by the five-year plan, they have ceased to compare the annual plans and the results of their fulfillment with these assigned rates. In addition, oftengrossly violated is the state planning discipline, and often the current assignments are not backed up. It is necessary to state that we have not succeeded in reducing substantially the number of lagging enterprises. As a result of this the losses in release of output are counted not just in hundreds of millions of rubles.

Thirdly there is the wastefulness in the matter of utilization of labor resources, manifested first of all in the inadequate rates of introduction of the advances of science and technology, of mechanization and automation of production processes, in the unfounded upkeep of a surplus number of workers, in the almost not decreasing losses in working time. Namely as a result of this the five-year assignment for growth in labor productivity in industry has been threatened with nonfulfillment. Preliminary calculations show that during the five-year period it may increase by 27 percent with a quota of 30.

Further, achievement of the outlined goals is made difficult due to the violation of the schedules for putting production capacities into operation and assimilating them, which has already been discussed.

In fulfillment of the demands of the November 1979 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the instructions of comrade L.I. Brezhnev, and taking into account the situation created, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the government of the republic have recently passed



a decree "On Additional Measures for Fulfillment of the Five-Year Plan for Production of Output and Raising the Rates of Growth of Labor Productivity in the Republic's Industry." It obliges the ministries and departments of the Belorussian SSR, the oblast, city and rayon organizations, and labor collectives to implement the outlined concrete measures for securing in the remaining period of the year a significant increase in production of output at operating enterprises and faster putting of new capacities into operation which are needed to increase the output of industrial products even in the current year.

The main stress should be placed on increasing party and state control, on increasing the executive discipline locally. The party committees and party organizations, the ministries and departments are obliged to know well the actual state of affairs, opportunely to prevent possible disruptions, and to insure a high level of organization and discipline at all sections of production.

It cannot be tolerated that recently many of them have weakened the demands on the cadres regarding the fate of the five-year plan, to a certain degree they have taken a laissez-faire approach to this matter, and they are not insuring fulfillment of the instructions from the Central Committee on the necessity for mobilization of all potentials for maintaining high and stable rates of development of industry.

This, in particular, is shown by the results of the work during the elapsed period of the year. In five months the volume of industrial production increased by 6.8 percent, and labor productivity increased by 4.7 percent. In May the situation worsened: the rates of growth of industrial production came to 4.9 percent, and for labor productivity only 3 percent. The number of enterprises not fulfilling the plan assignments for sale of output rose from 79 to 83, and from 92 to 110 for labor productivity. Enterprises of the Ministry of the Timber Industry, the Ministry of Light Industry, the Ministry of Industrial Construction, and the Ministry of Local Industry of the Belorussian SSR, and also as a whole industry in the Vitebskaya, Gomel'skaya, and Grodnenskaya oblasts and in the city of Minsk lowered the rates of growth of the volumes of production and labor productivity attained during the previous four months.

It is difficult to believe that the following ministers do not know that attainment of the assignment of the five-year plan will not be secured with such rates as those in May: comrade L.N. Nagibovich for light industry, comrade L.V. Rusakov for local industry, comrade A.Ya. Kiykov for the timber and wood-working industry, and also secretaries comrades S.M. Shabashov and N.N. Gutnikov, of the Vitebsk Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia, and comrades Yu.M. Khusainov and V.N. Yakovlev of the Gomel' oblast committee. Of course they know, just as they know that the adopted decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Belorussian SSR Council of Ministers aims them not only at solution of problems of a sector or oblast scale, but also at increasing the contribution to realization of the assignments

of the five-year plan for the republic as a whole. However, knowledge of the task raised, as is evident, is not adequately reinforced by organizational work directly in the labor collectives.

The Central Committee considers it necessary once again to direct the attention of all our cadres to the importance of absolute fulfillment of the complex of measures outlined in the decree of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia and the Council of Ministers of the Belorussian SSR.

The task is to reach in June-December rates of increase in production for industry as a whole of not less than 7.7 percent, including for Brestskaya Oblast 7.8 percent, Vitebskaya Oblast 6 percent, Gomel'skaya Oblast 8 percent, Grodnenskaya Oblast 8.5 percent, Minskaya Oblast 7 percent, Mogilevskaya Oblast by 10 percent, and for the city of Minsk 8 percent.

Indicators for rates of growth broken down by republic ministries and departments are also determined in the measures proposed to the participants in the present meeting of the aktiv.

In order to attain the outlined level it is necessary first of all to insure fulfillment of the plan by all enterprises, I stress namely by all of them. I cannot avoid here pointing to the fact that in the elapsed period of the five-year plan at the fault of the lagging ones the national economy failed to receive output worth almost 400 million rubles. The damage here is not only material, or economic, but also moral. There are many production formations and subdivisions which violate economic contracts and conditions for delivery of output, which in turn disorganizes the work of cooperating enterprises, and leads to idle periods and rush work.

Behind each case of neglect is the inability or the lack of desire of the leaders to break with out-dated styles and methods of management, or errors in the recruitment, placement and training of cadres. It is necessary to give a principled, strict evaluation of such facts. Every case of nonfulfillment of plan quotas by an enterprise or a ministry as a whole should be the subject of review in the party agencies. When the plan has been approved and has taken on the force of a law of our state, pointed out comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev, one obligation remains--to fulfill it, and then to fulfill it on time with the least cost and the best indicators. This requirement pertains to all managers, and we must insure its strict observance at all levels--from the republic agencies to the enterprise.

We should not lose sight of those enterprises which are successfully coping with the plan and have even completed the five-year plan. Here, based on the labor activeness of the production collectives, it is necessary to seek new potentials for additional, above-plan release of output and growth in labor productivity.

The meat and dairy and food sectors, which occupy about 17 percent in the structure of the republic's industrial production, have a substantial effect on insuring the necessary rates of increase in output during the five-year plan. Their development in recent years has been carried out unsatisfactorily, the volumes of production here practically are not increasing. The annual plans for these sectors over a number of years have been set considerably below the level envisaged by the five-year plan. And for all of what they did fulfill, the actual volumes of production proved to be more than 500 million rubles less in comparison with the five-year assignment. The situation continues to remain unsatisfactory at the present time. For the Ministry of the Meat and Dairy Industry of the Belorussian SSR, for instance, the volume of production for 5 months was reduced by 1.7 percent in comparison with the corresponding period of last year, and in May it was reduced by 7.7 percent. This is explained in large measure by the undermupply of the sector with livestock and milk for industrial processing in virtue of the known difficulties in animal husbandry. Along with this, not everything, far from everything is being done either by the enterprises in the meat and dairy industry to organize more complete processing of the incoming raw material and to increase the output of the finished product. It is becoming obvious that this difficult and at the same time exceptionally important sector needs stronger management.

Here, just as in industry on the whole, we again and again come up against the chief problem of our economic growth-- the problem of increasing the effectiveness of production, of rational, truly economical utilization of fixed capital, raw material and supplies, and of manpower resources.

Let us turn to such a hardly new but still very acute problem as the yield on capital. Indeed during the years of the Tenth Five-Year Plan it not only was not increased, as was foreseen by our measures for fulfillment of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress, but it even continues to be reduced. And the causes here have long been known, and they have been spoken about more than once.

As before, newly introduced capacities are slow to be assimilated, machine tools, mechanisms and equipment are far from fully utilized, and radical measures are not being taken to unstick the bottlenecks, which do not allow us to utilize in full measure all the available potential of the enterprises and even of whole sectors. It is possible to cite many examples here. But this is what is characteristic. Any manager of a production collective, in which matters regarding the yield of capital are not taking shape favorably, as a rule, refers to a series of objective causes, most often to the shortage of raw material and supplies. Yes, this problem exists. But it cannot be used to conceal personal shortfalls in organization of the matter.

Everyone knows, for instance, how acute the problem of spare parts for motor vehicles is for us. But yet at the Belorussian Motor Vehicle Plant the capacities for their production are being used only by 76.6 percent.

There are no special complexities in provision of material resources here. At the same time during the past year the undersupply of the indicated items by the enterprise came to 3.1 million rubles worth, and during January to May of this year 600,000 rubles worth.

Something similar is occurring also in the Bobruyskshina Association, at the Berezovo and Mogilev home building combines, the Petrikov Plant for claydite gravel, and a number of other enterprises and associations.

But the problem of raw material, fuel, and energy resources must be viewed somewhat from different, truly proprietary positions. It is no secret to anyone that many managers, unfortunately, are not giving due attention to rational utilization of the existing very considerable reserves and potentials. In the first quarter of the current year the additional assignment for reducing the expenditure of fuel and energy was not fulfilled by about half the ministries and departments of the republic. At many enterprises there is overburning of fuel, overexpenditure of electrical and heat energy, and losses of metal. In addition a number of managers disrupt the plan assignments, citing a shortage of those very material resources which are not always thriftily used by them.

Thus, during the past year alone the Mogilev Khimvolokno Production Association overexpended basic types of raw material worth 3.4 million rubles. With a 1.9-fold increase in the output of synthetic fiber during the years of the five-year plan, the amount of wastes increased 2.3-fold.

It is possible and necessary to put into action the vast reserves for speeding up the rates of growth in product output and improvement in utilization of all physical-commodity elements of production, which are rooted in the implementation everywhere of the strictest regime of economy, of rationalization of the use of raw material, supplies and energy, in decisive reduction of their direct losses. The matter should be set up in such a way at each enterprise, in each sector in order to close all channels for large and small overexpenditures. The main thing here is the improvement of technology, and combatting mismanagement.

It also goes without saying that the most important way to increase the effectiveness of production is to insure steady, dynamic growth in labor productivity. The appropriate indicators have already been mentioned. It is impossible to recognize them as satisfactory. Still remaining low is the increase in industrial output owing to the given factor. In four years of the five-year plan it came to 69 percent instead of 80 according to the measures of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Belorussia. And here is how the picture looks this year. The industry of Orsha, for instance, is developing only by means of extensive factors. Only 19 percent of the increase in output was provided on the basis of an increase in the productivity of labor at enterprises in Mogilev, 21 percent in Borisov, and 31 percent in Pinsk. These indicators are not much better in certain other cities, in a number of ministries and departments of the republic.



This means that many economic managers still have not mastered modern methods of intensification of production, the development of it on the basis of a firm union with science, and introduction of the latest advances of technology, and the advanced know-how of labor organization.

Consequently, party and soviet agencies, ministries and departments, and each labor collective must work tirelessly on this decisive direction in development of the economy. It is necessary to do everything possible in order to overcome the committed lag as much as possible before the end of the year. In the 11th Five-Year Plan it is necessary for us to implement a group of fundamental measures which will insure a sharp increase in labor productivity, the growth rates of which should be 1.5-fold higher than in the present five-year plan. This is the goal. And among all goals it is the most important, the chief one.

In a word, we are obliged to work much better, to attain higher results in the development of the national economy.

Allow me, comrades, on your behalf to assure the Central Committee of the CPSU, and comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that the communists, the workers in the republic will do everything in order to attain the goals envisaged by the five-year plan, to greet the 26th congress of our Leninist party worthily. (Applause).

10908  
CSO: 1800



## REGIONAL

### GAPUROV ADDRESSES TURKMEN CENTRAL COMMITTEE

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 15 Jun 80 pp 1-3

[Address of M. G. Gapurov, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, at a republic scientific-practical conference on inculcating multinationalism and patriotism in the workers: "Raising the Level of Worker Indoctrination With Patriotism and Multinationalism"]

[Text] Comrades!

Our scientific-practical conference is devoted to a very important and urgent topic. Indoctrinating the workers in multinationalism and patriotism is one of the principal areas of ideological work and plays a role of the first order in the party's activity to shape the new man--the builder of communism.

We draw fundamentally important principles and conclusions and specific guidelines on these topics from the materials of the 24th and 25th CPSU congresses, the address of Comrade of L. I. Brezhnev entitled "On the 50th Anniversary of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics," and the decrees of the CPSU Central Committee on the work of the L'vovskaya Oblast party organization and the Tbilisi party gorkom and on further improvement of ideological work and political indoctrination in response to the report of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan on the work to carry out the decisions of the 25th party congress.

"In resolving the problems of the country's further development along the path outlined by Lenin," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said, "the party attributes great importance to the work of constant, systematic and thorough indoctrination of all the citizens of the Soviet Union with multinationalism and Soviet patriotism. These two terms represent an inseparable whole for us. They are, of course, inculcated in the workers by Soviet life itself, by our entire activity. But there is also a need for the deliberate efforts of the party and all those that work on the political ideology front. Our effort in this direction is a very important part of the overall cause of building communism."

The work of indoctrination with multinationalism is being done on the basis of widespread popularization of the Leninist policy of our party concerning nationalities and an effort to make clear to the workers the basic issues in the development of nationalities and relations among nationalities, and the friendship and brotherhood of all the peoples of our multinational socialist homeland.

The roots of our friendship go back far into the centuries.

It is well known that even in the 12th century the main trade routes connecting Central Asia and the Russian state crossed Turkmen lands. In the 16th to 19th centuries Russia's relations with the Turkmen on the eastern shore of the Caspian Sea became steadily stronger. By the first half of the 19th century a portion of the Turkmen tribes of the Transcaspiian area had become Russian subjects; the outstanding role played in this process by the influential Turkmen elder Kiyatkhan is well known.

These very old economic and political Russo-Turkmen relations were one of the important reasons for the notable event that a major portion of Turkmenistan voluntarily annexed itself to Russia in spite of the intense anti-Russian agitation and all manner of provocations on the part of English intelligence agencies and Turkish emissaries.

When they became part of the Russian Empire, the Turkmen people not only collided with the reactionary Russia of the tsar and large landowners, of exploiters and colonizers, but, above all, they became acquainted with the democratic, populist and proletarian Russia, the birthplace of the great Lenin, the birthplace of the October Revolution. The latter indeed defined the true progressive meaning of Turkmenistan's becoming part of Russia.

A very important factor in developing and strengthening Russo-Turkmen relations, a factor that prepared their growing to become indestructible Leninist friendship between the Russian and Turkmen peoples, was the participation of the Turkmen workers in the revolutionary movement to liberate the multinational working masses of Russia under the leadership of the Russian proletariat and its fighting vanguard--the party of Bolsheviks headed by Vladimir Il'ich Lenin.

The victory of the Great October Socialist Revolution marked a radical change of direction in the historical destinies of the Turkmen people, as indeed of the other peoples of Central Asia.

The appeal of the RSFSR Council of People's Commissars entitled "To All Moslem Workers of Russia and the East" had particular importance to the peoples of Soviet Central Asia, including the Turkmen people. "From now on your beliefs and customs," that document stated, "your ethnic and cultural institutions are proclaimed to be free and inviolable. Organize your life as a nation freely and without hindrance. You have the right to do so. Know that your rights and the rights of all peoples of Russia are

safeguarded by the entire might of the revolution and its institutions, the Soviets of Worker-Soldier and Peasant Deputies."

The Turkmen Commission of the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)] Central Committee, the VTsIK [All-Russian Central Executive Committee] and RSFSR SNK [Council of People's Commissars], created in the fall of 1919, played a large role in carrying out the policy of the party and Soviet state in the east. In connection with its departure for Central Asia V. I. Lenin sent the famous letter entitled "To Our Comrades the Communists of Turkestan," in which he emphasized that "establishment of regular relations with the peoples of Turkestan can be said to have tremendous and world-historical importance at the present time to the Russian Socialist Federal Soviet Republic. The attitude of the Soviet worker-peasant republic toward weak peoples that have been oppressed up to now will have practical significance for all of Asia and for all the world's colonies, for thousands and millions of people." Lenin's prediction was completely borne out.

Under the leadership of the Communist Party Lenin's nationality policy was unswervingly carried out. On 27 October 1924 the Second Session of the USSR TsIK [Central Executive Committee] settled the issue of creating the Turkmen and Uzbek union republics. On 20 February 1925 the All-Turkmen Founding Congress of Soviets adopted the Declaration on Formation of the Turkmen Soviet Socialist Republic and resolved to petition for acceptance of the new republic into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics. This petition of the Turkmen people was granted by the Third All-Union Congress of Soviets. Upon entry into the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics the Turkmen republic acquired authentic national sovereignty and ensured the most favorable conditions for eliminating the region's lag in economic and cultural development inherited from the prerevolutionary past and for the construction of socialism.

Under the leadership of V. I. Lenin our party worked out a concrete program for performing a social task of such great difficulty as achieving the actual equality of all the country's peoples, a task unexampled in history. The social principle of comprehensive aid from the large and advanced nationalities, above all from the Russian people and its working class, to the backward peoples which had been oppressed in the past was made the basis of that program.

The party's Central Committee, the Soviet government and V. I. Lenin personally undertook in the very first years after the October Revolution to carry out major steps on a nationwide scale to develop cotton growing in Central Asia. Great social significance was attributed to cotton growing and to irrigation, which is closely related to the raising of this crop. This is evidenced by Lenin's notable word: "It is irrigation that is needed above all and irrigation that will do most to rebuild the region, give it a rebirth, bury the past and strengthen the transition to socialism."

Effective accomplishment of socialist transformations in the region was possible only because there were experienced and hardened cadres. In the twenties and early thirties, when there was an acute shortage of trained personnel in Central Asia, including Turkmenistan, the country's other regions, above all, the largest industrial centers, came to our aid. Assessing the extremely great importance of this form of assistance to the republics of the Soviet East, Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said: "The party invested its most valuable capital in the cause of building socialism in Central Asia--the labor, talent and enthusiasm of its best workers. The party drew from its own ranks, from the throng of the working masses, thousands and thousands of able organizers, men with a feeling for the new."

The shaping and growth of the working class, in particular the working class from the indigenous population, had tremendous importance to the building of socialism and above all to the republic's industrialization. Speaking about the importance of training skilled Turkmen workers, M. I. Kalinin, speaking in 1925 in Kizyl-Arvat, noted: "Only through them will we penetrate the depths of the east, through them we will be able to spread the ideas of communism among the oppressed peoples of the east."

In January 1925 a decree of the Soviet of Labor and Defense turned the Reutov Cotton Spinning Mill near Moscow over to the young Turkmen republic. The very next year there were 50 Turkmen trainees at work in the mill, most of them women. From that time there has been close and truly fraternal friendship and creative cooperation binding together the competing collectives of the Reutov Cotton Spinning Mill and the Ashkhabad Cotton Combine imeni F. E. Dzerzhinskiy.

The friendship between work collectives of the capital of Turkmenistan and the Moscow area, which has become stronger year after year, is a splendid example of practical implementation of Lenin's nationality policy. It demonstrates how firmly the ideas of multinationalism are rooted in the consciousness of the working class and the entire Soviet people and how profound are the traditions of cooperation and mutual assistance of the fraternal peoples. "This kind of assistance," Comrade L. I. Brezhnev has said on this topic, "the readiness to undertake enormous efforts and, I will say frankly, sacrifices in order to overcome the backwardness of remote areas occupied by nationalities and to speed up their development was left to the Russian proletariat by Lenin as its high multinational duty. And the Russian working class and Russian people have discharged that duty with honor. As a matter of fact, this was a glorious exploit of the entire class and the entire people, accomplished in the name of multinationalism. And it, this exploit, will never be forgotten by any of the peoples of our homeland." The Turkmen people remember and will remember forever this exploit of their Russian brothers.

With the assistance of the fraternal peoples and thanks to the unstinting concern of the Communist Party and Soviet government, the Turkmen republic achieved an unprecedented prosperity in all spheres of social life--political, social, economic and cultural. A remote area that had been backward



was transformed into a highly advanced industrial and agrarian republic. And now, in the context of advanced socialist society, Soviet Turkmenistan is marching confidently toward the new frontiers of communist construction as a part of the fraternal family of peoples of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.

Comrades!

The 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union has defined clear and firm guidelines in the area of further consolidation of the economic and defensive might of the Soviet people, the prosperity and convergence of the socialist nationalities, and a rise of their multinationalist and patriotic consciousness.

Relations among the nationalities in mature socialism, L. I. Brezhnev has said, "are a reality which is constantly developing and putting forth new problems and tasks." One such task in the present stage, he has emphasized, is "finding the most proper ways of developing the separate nationalities and ethnic minorities and combining in the most proper way the interests of each of them with the general interests of the Soviet people as a whole."

The objective basis and foundation of the multinational solidarity of our society is material production, the country's unified national economic complex. It is socialist production relations which have given rise to the new type of relations among the nationalities--fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance, which are a pledge to unprecedented rates of economic and cultural development for all the country's republics and oblasts.

Now that there exists a unified national economic complex in the USSR, the Soviet republics and economic regions are by and large manufacturing products by their combined efforts. Everything created in the country is the fruit of the labor of more than one nationality. And when we speak with pride about how Soviet Turkmenistan is producing almost one-fifth of the gas extracted in the country, that last year the kolkhozes and sovkhozes raised an abundant harvest and sold the state 1,215,000 tons of raw cotton, we are not forgetting for a minute that the labor of thousands of productive collectives of the country of soviets is invested in every cubic meter of gas produced and in every ton of cotton harvested.

Within the structure of industrial production of the Turkmen SSR which has now taken shape, the following industries are involved in nationwide specialization: petroleum production and refining, gas production, the generation of electric power, production of lump sulfur, various types of chemical products, and equipment for the metallurgical, petroleum and food industries. In the agricultural sector the specialized branches are the production of cotton, karakul furs, and cocoons of the mulberry silkworms. The development of these industries is our paramount multinational concern, a question of honor.



Thus we are developing above all those industries for which we have the most favorable economic, natural and social conditions. At the same time equipment and machine tools, machines and building materials, products of light industry and the food industry, and consumer goods are coming from all parts of our multinational homeland to the Turkmen SSR on the basis of cooperation, through planned exchange of material goods. We are receiving everything we need for the comprehensive development of the republic's economy. And the workers of Soviet Turkmenistan are sincerely grateful to all our fraternal peoples for their unselfish assistance and support.

Notable success has been achieved in the multinationalization of the economy and in utilizing the advantages of specialization and the division of labor. But this is not the limit. The 24th and 25th CPSU congresses called for further improvement of the location of the productive forces and for optimum combination of sectoral and regional planning.

As we move forward toward communism, the interrelations of the economic regions become intensified, the utilization of each other's natural and energy resources takes place on a greater scale, there is an increase in the number of undertakings on an all-union and interrepublic scale--such as the huge petroleum and gas pipelines, railroads and highways, the unified electric power system, radio-relay lines, and so on. This will in turn bring about a further strengthening of interaction and mutual assistance among the peoples of different nationalities.

But this normal process is not taking place haphazardly, nor spontaneously, but is being accomplished under the leadership of the Communist Party. The party is carrying on ramified and purposive work to organize all the Soviet people into a unified multinational army of builders of communism and to inculcate in them a feeling of pride as members of the entire Soviet nation.

"This is a tremendous and expansive feeling that is extremely rich in its content," L. I. Brezhnev has said. "It goes deeper and broader than the natural ethnic feelings of each of the separate nationalities making up our country. It incorporates everything that is best and that has been created by the labor, courage, and creative genius of the millions and millions of Soviet people."

The feeling harbored by the workers of our republic--people belonging to more than a hundred nationalities and ethnic minorities--of belonging to the great family of people of the country of soviets is embodied above all in their selfless endeavor to carry out the historical decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress and the assignments of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The republic party organization is paying a great deal of attention to inculcating in the workers, in every individual worker, a feeling of responsibility for his area, for his enterprise, for the state of affairs in the collective, and is persistently establishing in the consciousness of the

workers a clear understanding that all socialist enterprises today constitute important components in the country's unified national economic complex.

Above all this means that every worker, every collective and the republic as a whole must unconditionally fulfill plans and assignments and their obligations to the country and punctually and competently fulfill interrepublic cooperative deliveries in accordance with the division of labor which has taken shape and the diverse forms of mutual assistance of the peoples of our country in solving the problems of the entire nation.

Regarding augmentation of the real contribution of the republic's workers to the wealth of the entire nation as a concrete embodiment of its patriotic and multinational duty, the Communist Party of Turkmenistan is stepping up the effort to improve the quantitative and qualitative indicators of the rise in the level of intensification of social production and for higher efficiency in utilizing the capital investments, various physical and labor resources which have been allocated and all internal potential and capabilities in the interests of the entire state.

Party organizations are monitoring progress in fulfillment of product deliveries on a constant basis; they are using the press and other media for agitation and popularization to explain where the products are going and how important it is to the national economy that they be shipped on time.

We regard it as the paramount duty of every communist to do everything to strengthen in the masses the desire to make the best use in the interests of the entire nation of the economic potential created in the republic.

The most effective factor in mobilizing the masses to successfully perform economic tasks and to master progressive know-how is socialist competition, during which people acquire the collectivist psychology and ethics, and the sacred feelings of patriotism and multinationalism become more and more effective. Socialist competition firmly binds together all the oblasts, cities, rayons and major production collectives of Turkmenistan with a number of oblasts, cities and rayons of neighboring fraternal republics. Workers in industry, construction, transportation, trade and consumer services in the republic are competing with Soviet Azerbaijan, cotton growers are competing with Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Azerbaijan, the workers of Ashkhabad are competing with the workers of Dushanbe, Nebit-Dag and Novaya Kakhovka. Competition not only promotes effective fulfillment of national economic plans, but it also binds the competing collectives closer together and strengthens the fraternal friendship of our peoples.

Competition has become an integral part of productive and civic life and has been transformed into a powerful instrument for deeper fraternal ties and exchange of progressive know-how among all the country's regions. In recent years it has been enriched with new forms. Shock watches in honor of the union republics have continued since the time of preparation for the

50th anniversary of the USSR, and worker relays, counterplans, large-scale contracts between related entities, collaboration between workers in science and production, work team cost accounting, personal plans for raising labor productivity, personal thrift accounts, and tutoring have become quite widespread. These initiatives are strengthening the awareness that the interests of the workers are inseparable and the same and are involving them in the country's economic life regardless of the nationality they belong to.

A central place in our propaganda work is taken by a review of the joint effort of the peoples of our country for the victory of socialism and communism, for development of the national economy as a single complex, and for multinationalization of all aspects of the life of the peoples of the USSR. Much has been done in these years to popularize and establish multinationalism within work collectives themselves. Many glorious deeds have been done by the watermen of the Central Asian Shipping Line, whose work force includes representatives of about 30 nationalities. The work force of the shipping line has for many years been competing with the collective of the Danube Shipping Line. The high title of Collective of Communist Labor has been awarded to 6 of its crews, 53 teams and 30 shops, sections and divisions. Nearly 2,000 watermen bear the title of Shockworker of Communist Labor. The rightflankers include the following captains and chief engineers: the Russian A. Stroganov, the Ukrainian A. Breus, the Turkmen Ch. Gel'dyyev, the Uzbek I. Nurmetov, the Tatar Z. Shakhmayev, the Kazakh Dzh. Aminov, and the Korean N. Tsoy. The multinational collectives of teams of dockworkers of L. Radzhanov (port of Chardzhou), of fitter-assemblers of R. Shakirzyanov, O. Khudaybergenov and U. Sadykov (of the Chardzhou, Khodzheyli and Aral'sk ship repair plants, respectively), and the crew of fitters supervised by I. G. Savitskiy have become the pride of the shipping line.

Participants in the movement for the communist attitude toward labor now include 107 crews of the shipping, service and auxiliary craft, and technical fleets, 95 teams of dockworkers and ship repair workers, and 56 shops, sections and divisions with a total of 4,137 persons. About 3,000 watermen (nearly half) have been awarded orders and medals of the Soviet Union. Quite a few valuable initiatives and deeds have arisen in the multinational collective of watermen, and everything that is new and progressive is supported. Rivalry in work and the exchange of know-how help to accomplish the common cause. The introduction of the Shchekino method has been going on in the shipping line for 15 years. In those years the size of the work force has dropped from 10,000 to 6,000 persons, while the volume of cargo carried has increased.

Such methods as using barges which do not have a ship's crew, creation of cost-accounting operational groups of vessels, and mastery of two or more specialties have become more and more widespread.

The collective of the shipping line is working smoothly and successfully discharging its socialist obligations with respect to shipments of the cargo of the national economy both for Uzbekistan, Kazakhstan, Tadzhikistan and Turkmenistan, as well as for our friend the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan.

Everyone is aware how important Vladimir Il'ich Lenin felt the Kara Bogaz Gol Gulf to be to development of the country's chemical industry. At present the Order of Labor Red Banner Production Association Karabogazgolsul'fat, of the All-Union Association of the Soda Industry (Soyuzsoda) of the Ministry of Chemical Industry, which celebrated its 50th anniversary in June 1979, is the leading enterprise in the industry. On the basis of results for operation in the 1977-1979 period its collective repeatedly emerged as the winner of the republic and all-union socialist competition and successfully fulfilled the fourth year of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

The success achieved is the fruit of the heroic labor of the association's multinational collective. Representatives of 32 nationalities and ethnic minorities of the Soviet Union are working hand in hand in this association. The association has a work force of 2,370, 2,200 of whom participate in socialist competition. The title of Shockworker of Communist Labor has been earned by 685 persons. The title of Collective of Communist Labor has been awarded to 1 shop, 23 shifts, 13 sections and 53 teams. Teams of sulfate workers supervised by party members Shukurov, Dzhumadurdyev and Aliyev, which fulfilled their 5-year assignments ahead of schedule, are displaying examples of truly heroic labor under problematical conditions.

The Gaurdak Sulfur Plant, headed by Lev Sergeyevich Vinogradov, Hero of Socialist Labor and deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Turkmen SSR, which has become a closely knit collective in the 40 years of its operation includes representatives of 29 nationalities in its work force. Thanks to the skillful work of the management and the party, trade union and Komsomol organizations, the plant has constantly achieved success in its production. The production of sulfur has increased from less than 100 to 500,000 tons.

Every worker at the plant is informed about the kind of enterprises in our country the product is being shipped to and what would be the consequences of failure to fulfill the plan for delivery of sulfur to enterprises of the fraternal republics. This enhances every worker's feeling of responsibility for his own work, for the quality and effectiveness of his own performance. That is why a wholesome atmosphere of fervent interest in raising labor productivity, in developing socialist competition, in developing tutoring and in strengthening discipline has been created in the collective.

Party organizations and the management of industrial enterprises make extensive use of cases of interrepublic and interdepartmental relations involving deliveries of equipment and machinery in their indoctrination work. At the Maryyskaya GRES, at the Gaurdak Sulfur Mine, at the Chardzhou Chemical Plant and elsewhere beautiful geographic maps have been made that



vividly show the cities, oblasts and republics equipment comes from and where the finished product is being sent. This strengthens the workers' feeling of multinational community and of interest in the affairs of others with whom they have relations. Those carrying on propaganda and agitation use this material in their lectures and conversations and in classes devoted to economic subjects.

We might name tens and hundreds of other multinational collectives and kol-khozes and sovkhozes in the republic which have been unselfishly working for the glory of our socialist fatherland. I will refer to just one example. In Tel'manskiy Rayon of Tashauzskaya Oblast is the Kolkhoz imeni M. I. Kalinin (R. Meredov, deputy to the Supreme Soviet of Turkmen SSR, is chairman of the board, and B. Gurbanov is secretary of the party committee). There are Turkmens, Uzbeks, Chuvashes, Bashkirs and Tatars living and working effectively there. The kolkhoz's party members have done everything they could to weld the collective into a single amicable family and for it to increase the production of cotton and other agricultural products year after year.

In the years of the 10th Five-Year Plan the kolkhoz has sold the state 20,380 tons of raw cotton, while the plan called for 17,200 tons, and it has overfulfilled plans for procurement and sale to the state of grain, vegetables, melons, milk, meat, eggs and karakul furs. The kolkhoz's party organization is showing constant concern about inculcating the kolkhoz members with multinationalism and about creating in the collective an atmosphere of friendship, comradeship and mutual support. The party organization is aided in this by veterans of kolkhoz production and World War II who by their personal example inculcate in young people love for the homeland, their native region and their work. They include Hero of Socialist Labor S. Kurbanov, G. Dovletova, G. Karayev, G. Kurbanova, K. Narbayev, K. Ashirov and others. Young men and women show tremendous attention and interest in listening to their stories about prerevolutionary peasant life in Central Asia and about how the kolkhoz came into being.

The Sovkhoz imeni A. M. Gor'kiy in Amudar'inskiy Rayon of Karakalpakskaya ASSR is the kolkhoz's neighbor and rival in competition. Team No 1, headed by S. Kurbanov, Hero of Socialist Labor, competes with teams led by Ye. Shulakov of the Kolkhoz imeni XXII Parts'yezd in Amudar'inskiy Rayon of Karakalpakskaya ASSR, by Kh. Seyidov of the Kolkhoz imeni Narimanov in Bagatskiy Rayon of Khorezmskaya Oblast in Uzbek SSR and by G. Dzhumnikov of its own kolkhoz.

The neighbors are always helping one another out with equipment and machinery operators, and they exchange know-how. It is in competition that everything that is valuable, everything that exists in the Soviet man is manifested: his high political consciousness, his ideological conviction, his civic and ethical maturity, his activity in his work and civic life, his collectivism and his readiness to always come to his comrade's aid, his love for his multinational Soviet homeland, and the insufferability of the feelings of patriotism and multinationalism.



The party committee keeps in its field of vision the equipping of party members and nonparty people with Marxist-Leninist theory, which is such a very important part of multinational and patriotic indoctrination. Fifty persons are studying in the system of party studies, 120 young men and women are studying in the Komsomol educational system, and 166 persons are learning through the system of economic education.

In 1975 the kolkhoz members heard 13 lectures, 6 addresses and more than 100 discussions on the problems of multinational indoctrination. The question of the status of multinational and patriotic indoctrination of workers in the light of the decisions of the 25th CPSU Congress was specifically taken up in a party assembly. Many kolkhoz members are studying by correspondence in VUZ's and tekhnikums. There are personal libraries in most families. New customs and rituals--Komsomol weddings, retirement ceremonies and ceremonies for people entering the Soviet Army--now have a solid place in everyday life.

Much attention is being paid to study of the Russian language both in regular schools and also by adults. Kolkhoz members strive to read books, newspapers and magazines in Russian. At public request films in the Russian language are constantly shown in the club, amateur performers do songs in Russian along with songs in their native language, the number of inter-ethnic marriages is increasing. Multinational friendship clubs are doing fruitful work in the schools, members of the club correspond with students of the German Democratic Republic and the Latvian and Estonian SSR's.

The kolkhoz members live in up-to-date dwellings with conveniences, they have television sets and refrigerators, half of the families have their own cars or motorcycles. The kolkhoz members have a clear awareness that all these successes have become possible thanks to the aid of the other fraternal peoples of our country and to the unrelenting concern of their own Communist Party concerning the prosperity of the Soviet people, and they are fully determined to honorably and conscientiously do their work in the future as well, to discharge their sacred multinational and patriotic duty to the fraternal peoples--to give the homeland more cotton and other farm products year after year.

The very large construction projects of our country, on which representatives of dozens of nationalities and ethnic minorities of the Soviet Union ordinarily work, are a wonderful school of practical education in multinationalism.

We should especially speak about the Karakum Canal imeni V. I. Lenin, one of the largest irrigation installations in our country. Realization of the age-old dream of the Turkmen people about a large body of water has become possible in the present era, when the growth of the economic might of the Soviet state and the level attained in the development of science and technology make it possible to carry out this magnificent task by the joint efforts of all the country's peoples. In his greetings to participants of

the great construction project in commemoration of the 25th anniversary of the date of its commencement--in 1979--Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev wrote: "Construction of the Karakum Canal is a convincing example of the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU and of the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the country of soviets. Representatives of all the union republics have been building it together with the Turkmens."

There is every reason to say that the construction of the canal, dedicated to V. I. Lenin, has become a real school of multinational and patriotic indoctrination. Representatives of more than 30 nationalities and ethnic minorities of our socialist fatherland have been working side by side for 26 years now to build this project, the most magnificent of the century. The equipment, materials, machines and technology required to build the canal are coming from enterprises in more than 200 cities of our country.

The multinational collective of construction workers, project planners and operational personnel of this unique installation has reason for pride. The Karakum Canal, which is more than 1,000 km long, has transformed life over an enormous area of Turkmenistan and is playing an important role in the rise of the republic's economy. At the present time more than 450,000 hectares of fertile land, on which nearly half of the cotton produced in the republic is grown, are in the canal's irrigation zone. These are the kind of important results that have come from channeling the resources of our entire multinational homeland into construction of this very large hydraulic engineering installation!

Hundreds and thousands of representatives of the most different nationalities and ethnic minorities of the USSR are also working to develop and exploit the very large gas deposits of the republic at Shatlyk and Gaz-Achak. It is not without reason that a commemorative stela bearing the deeply meaningful words: "Shatlyk--offspring of the friendship of the nationalities" has been set up at the entrance to the gas fields of the Shatlyk deposit.

It is important that many workers have become true masters of their work and have received the recognition and respect of their comrades. I am thinking above all of the Russian Pavel Yakovlevich Shcheblykin, Hero of Socialist Labor and member of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of Turkmen SSR; the Lithuanian Konstantin Pavlovich Stepanaytes, deputy of the republic's Supreme Soviet; the Ukrainian Vladimir Afanas'yevich Linichenko, winner of the State Prize of Turkmen SSR in 1978; the Turkmen Khalmurad Dzhorayev, holder of the Order of Lenin and Labor Red Banner; and Khalmurad Bekmuradov, holder of the Order of October Revolution and Labor Red Banner.

We are gratified and proud that the Turkmens, yesterday's charvadars--herders and farmers--have joined the detachment of glorious builders of the Karakum Canal and producers of the blue fuel; they have become good specialists and representatives of the glorious working class.

A notable phenomenon of our Soviet reality such as the broad and constant exchange of know-how in construction of communism among republics, oblasts, cities and rayons, and work collectives has taken on ever greater proportions. Workers of the party committees of our republic have made trips to study and creatively apply progressive experience: the building of inter-farm livestock-raising complexes and concentration of production in Moldavia, elimination of lagging enterprises in Rostovskaya Oblast, improving the culture of rural life in the oblasts of Uzbekistan, ethical education in Azerbaijan, and communist indoctrination of young people in Belorussia.

Comrades! It is not only economic development, but also the flowering of culture of the Turkmen SSR that has furthered the triumph of the ideas of proletarian internationalism and socialist patriotism among the republic's workers. In the years of Soviet power an authentic cultural revolution has been carried out. A region in which nearly the entire indigenous population was entirely illiterate before the revolution (only 7 persons knew how to read and write per 1,000 inhabitants) has become a republic which is entirely literate. The fact that at the present time there are 160,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education working in the republic's economy is a vivid confirmation of this. In Soviet Turkmenistan there are 55 scientific institutions. The total number of scientists has reached 5,099. With respect to a number of important indicators of the development of science our republic has moved to advanced positions in world science, especially with respect to the problems of studying and harnessing solar energy and the desert.

At present more than 1 million of the republic's 2,835,000 inhabitants have successfully made the transition to universal secondary education, 33,100 students are studying in VUZ's, and more than 33,000 young men and women are learning various occupations in secondary specialized educational institutions. The republic has 7 theaters, 3 symphony orchestras, 960 club institutions, 1,290 libraries and 15 museums. In just the last 10 years our publishing houses have brought out more than 5,100 book titles with a total printing of 5.9 million copies. The Turkmen are reading in Russian the works of K. Marx, F. Engels, and V. I. Lenin, as well as documents of the CPSU. Publication of the fourth edition of the works of V. I. Lenin and the collection of the writings of L. I. Brezhnev entitled "Leninskii kursom" [On Lenin's Course] in the Turkmen language was a very important event. The workers have an opportunity to look at television programs every day from the republic and central studios, and there is a radio in every home.

Comrades! The language problem has great importance in our multinational country. The CPSU Program states: "There shall continue to be guarantees of the free development of the languages of the peoples of the USSR, of full freedom for every citizen of the USSR to speak, to bring up and teach his children in any language, without allowing any sort of privileges, restrictions or compulsions in the use of a particular language. In the context of fraternal friendship and mutual trust among the peoples the

national languages are developing on the basis of equality and mutual enrichment."

Our socialist state is creating all the conditions for development of the national languages. Newspapers are published in this republic in Turkmen, Russian, Uzbek and Kazakh, magazines are published in the Turkmen and Russian languages, and there are regular television and radio programs in these languages. Instruction in the republic's schools is conducted in the Turkmen, Russian, Uzbek and Kazakh languages. There are Russian theaters and concert organizations alongside the Turkmen institutions.

Today all the nationalities and ethnic minorities of our multinational homeland are actively studying the great treasury of Marxism-Leninism in their own native language, they are assimilating and augmenting the wealth created by the other peoples and all humanity.

The tendencies in the development of languages show that the era of socialism is typified not by the integration of languages in the sense of an absorption of one literary language by another, as asserted by our ideological adversaries abroad, but by their natural mutual enrichment with lexical and other elements.

It would seem proper here to reiterate the idea I expressed at the 18th Plenum of the Central Committee of the republic's Communist Party in June 1979, when we defined the tasks of the party organization of Turkmenistan in carrying out the decree of the CPSU Central Committee entitled "On Further Improvement of Ideological Work and Political Indoctrination."

We Turkmen love our native language in the same way as the Russians love their native language, the Uzbeks their native Uzbek language, the Kazakhs their own Kazakh language, and like all the fraternal peoples who love their own native language. At the same time, along with our native languages, we also need like the air we breathe the Russian language, the language of Pushkin, of Lenin, the language which is a powerful instrument for inculcating multinationalism and is an important factor in bringing the nationalities and ethnic minorities closer together.

Bilingualism is developing successfully in our multinational country. The mastery of one's mother tongue and a second language, above all and most frequently Russian, is the principal form of multilingualism in our country. A special division of Turkmen-Russian bilingualism has been created in the Turkmen Academy of Sciences for the purpose of the most successful solution of this problem at the present-day level of science. We expect of the new division sound and thorough scientific recommendations which will help to solve more quickly and correctly the complicated problems of bilingualism, so that the broad masses of workers in our cities and rural areas can master the Russian language.



The Russian language--the language of communication among the nationalities and of the cooperation of all the nationalities and ethnic minorities of our country--has played and is playing an outstanding role in giving birth to a new historical community--the Soviet people--and in strengthening the unification of the nationalities of the USSR.

Even before the Great October Revolution V. I. Lenin, advocating "that every inhabitant of Russia be able to learn the great Russian language," predicted a great future for it as one of the possible world languages. At the present time the Russian language has become a powerful factor for bringing the Soviet nationalities and ethnic minorities into contact with the achievements of world culture and artistic values, for the rapid rise of their ethnic cultures and for their enrichment with the traditions that have built up down through the entire history of human civilization.

In the context of the very rapid development of economic and cultural relations among the nationalities and the progress of science and technology and the mass media, without a good knowledge of the Russian language it is not possible to keep pace with events and to effectively share in the advances of world culture.

It is our profound conviction that improvement of the teaching of the Russian language and the entire population's mastery of the language for communication among the nationalities are a very important factor to the further strengthening of the multinational character of the Soviet way of life.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan has always paid and is now paying much attention to improvement of the teaching of Russian in the republic. We have taken steps so that the study of Russian begins in the first grade in the ethnic schools. Measures are planned to improve the training of teachers of Russian.

A. M. Gor'kiy's precept that all the best books published in the languages of the nationalities of the USSR be translated into Russian and thereby become the property of the nationwide readership is being accomplished in the USSR. The intensive translating activity in the country is helping to strengthen the unity of multinational Soviet literature and to transform each of the ethnic literatures into a literature that is precious and comprehensible to any Soviet reader regardless of the nationality he belongs to.

We feel profound gratitude for publication of the works of Berdy Kerbabaev, Khydyr Der'yayev, Beki Seytakov, Kara Seytliyev, Khadzhi Ismailov, Nurmurad Sarykhanov, Kerim Kurbannepesov, Tousand Esenova, Ata Atadzhanov, Kayum Tangrykulyev and many others in almost all the languages of the nationalities of the USSR and in a number of foreign languages, and we see this as a manifestation of the friendship among nationalities.



The multinational artistic culture of the nationalities of the USSR came into being and has been developing on the basis of the revolutionary ideas of Marxism-Leninism and the unified social system, under the everyday leadership of the Communist Party and thanks to the collective efforts of all the fraternal peoples and nationalities. Speaking at the ceremonies commemorating the 50th anniversary of formation of the USSR, L. I. Brezhnev said that Soviet socialist culture, which is one in its spirit and in its fundamental content, incorporates the most valuable features and traditions of the culture and way of life of every one of the peoples of our homeland, while at the same time each of the Soviet ethnic cultures receives nourishment not only from its own springs, but also draws upon the cultural wealth of the other fraternal peoples and in its own turn has a beneficial effect on them and enriches them.

The culture of Soviet Turkmenistan, as indeed like the culture of the other Soviet republics, is strong thanks to its multinational traditions. The centuries-old Turkmen classical literature and applied art, developing on ethnic soil, on the ideas of fervent patriotism, unselfish struggle for national and social liberation of our people, has at the same time been characterized by feelings of friendship and fraternity with other peoples. This is convincingly indicated by the creations of Makhtumkuli, Seidi, Kemine, Mollanepes, Zelili, Mollamurt and others.

The history of the development of contemporary Turkmen literature and art, as of the other fraternal literatures and art, is characterized by a general tendency: devoted service to the indestructible unity of the peoples of our great fatherland. It can be said with full confidence and without any exaggeration at all that there is not a single Turkmen writer or cultural figure who to some degree has not touched upon the noble theme of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR.

Turkmen Soviet literature and art in recent years has been characterized by ever deeper penetration into the life of our society, by an interest in the important problems of the present, and by a desire to remain always in the lead. Our writers and artists are interested in the construction of Nefte-zavodsk and the KamAZ (Kama Motor Vehicle Plant), the Maryyskaya GRES and the BAM (Baykal-Amur Main Rail Line), they are excited by utilization of the resources of Kara-Bogaz and the yield from the fields of the Noncherno-zem Zone, the labor exploits of the petroleum workers of Tyumen' and the gas workers of Shatlyk. And these are the concerns of our country and our society.

Artists are finding their motifs, subjects and the forms of their works in the present struggle of the peoples for socialism, in the everyday practice of building communism, and their works serve the cause of strengthening the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and proletarian internationalism. It is no accident therefore that the character of the new historical human community which has come about in the USSR--the Soviet people, the stages and sources of its formation, which go back to the era of the revolutionary

liberation movements, the civil war, the socialist 5-year plans, and World War II--all of this is now receiving the fixed attention of the creative intelligentsia of our republic. It is sufficient to mention the following novelist: "Destiny" by Khyrdyr Der'yayev, "Brothers" by Beki Seytakov, "The Black Caravan" by Klych Kuliyeu, "Flints" by Ata Atadzhanov, "Toyli Mergen" by Kurbandurdy Kurbanakhatov, the paintings of Izzat Klychev, Aykhan Khadzhiyev, Yevgeniya Adamova, Aman Kuliyeu and Yakub Annanurov, the feature and documentary films of Alty Karliyev, Khodzshakuli Narliyev, Yazly Seyidov and Kakov Orazzakhatov, the symphonic music, operas and ballets of Veli and Nury Mukhatov, Ashir Kuliyeu, Aman Agadzshikov, Chary Nurymov and many, many other skilled masters in the field of culture whose works offer a profound and convincing reflection of humanistic and multinational pathos.

Or take two works written by the Russian writer Yuriy Trifonov, "Slaking of Thirst," and the Turkmen Berdy-nazar Khudaynazarov, "Song of Rushing Water," which tell about the construction of the Karakum Canal and the multinational collective of construction workers carrying out the assault against the desert. They are based on different life situations, and the treatment and conception are different. But the principal thing that unites them is the passionate desire of the literary artists to show thoroughly and fairly the essential thing in our socialist reality, which is the way the feeling of mutual allegiance is formed in the hearts of people, how a common cause unites into a single collective people who have come from the most different republics and regions of the country of soviets to help their Turkmen brothers. Representatives of different nationalities are working amicably, unselfishly and inspiredly on behalf of Turkmenistan's prosperity and consequently on behalf of the might of our entire country.

The development of Turkmen literature in all its genres has received a truly invaluable and tremendous influence from Russian classical and Soviet literature and the creativity of its outstanding masters A. S. Pushkin, I. N. Tolstoy, N. A. Nekrasov, A. P. Chekhov, A. M. Gor'kiy, V. V. Mayakovskiy, A. S. Serafimovich, D. A. Furmanov, N. A. Ostrovskiy, M. A. Sholokhov, A. A. Fadeyev, K. A. Fedin, A. A. Surkov, N. S. Tikhonov, M. V. Isaakovskiy, A. T. Tvardovskiy, L. M. Leonov and many, many others.

We can state quite definitely that a weighty and beneficial influence has been exerted on the development of our literature by the creativity of the Ukrainian T. Shevchenko, P. Tyehina, M. Stel'makh and O. Gonchar, the Belorussians P. Brovka and Ya. Kupala, the Latvians A. Upit and V. Latsis, the Lithuanian E. Mezhelaitis, the Kazakhs Dzhambul and M. Auezov, the Uzbeks Khamza Khakim-zade Niyazi and Aybek, the Kirgiz Ch. Aytmatov, the Tadzhiks S. Ayni and Mirzo Turmyn-zade, the Georgian I. Abashidze, the Armenian Ye. Charents, the Azerbaijanis S. Vurgun and M. Guseynov, and the Dagestanis R. Gamzatov.

Cooperation, mutual influence, mutual enrichment and convergence of the socialist nationalities are taking place in diverse fields of art--painting,

the film, the theater, the dance and choral arts. Along with the Russian classics, our theaters have also had success and are having success with performances of the works of dramatists of the Ukraine, Belorussian, Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tadzhikistan and Tataria, Bashkiria and Dagestan, Azerbaijan and Kara-Kalpakia. At the same time plays by our Turkmen dramatists are being done in Azerbaijan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia and other republics.

Reality has recently launched many effective forms of cooperation and cultural exchange among the nationalities of our homeland. In our republic we have had great success in holding 10-day periods devoted to the literature and art of the Russian Federation, the Ukraine, and Uzbekistan; they have become true holidays of socialist culture. The 12th All-Union Film Festival, held last year in the capital of our republic, has taken on the character of nationwide enjoyment of the achievements of the culture of the Soviet peoples. This year there have been Days of Soviet Literature in Turkmenistan in which writers of all the fraternal republics of our multinational socialist homeland took part.

The steadily advancing process of development and convergence of cultures constitutes interesting material for reflections and practical action. At present everything that is best and talented in each ethnic culture becomes the property of all the peoples of the USSR. Along with mutual influence and mutual enrichment of the socialist cultures, they inevitably affirm, reinforce and develop the overall Soviet principle. Consequently, the creative people of the various nationalities, living in any of the union republics or autonomous oblasts, are able to participate most directly in their ethnic cultural life and moreover to successfully promote its prosperity.

In Turkmenistan there is the State Folk Dance Ensemble, which is well known not only in our republic, but even far beyond the borders of the republic and the country as a whole. It is made up of representatives of different nationalities, but this does not prevent them from successfully conveying the specific ethnic features of the Turkmen dance and dances of other nationalities of the USSR. The art of the people, who previously were prohibited by the laws of sharia and adat from singing and dancing and from drawing living figures, now take advantage of their deserved recognition far beyond the borders of the republic and the country. The workers themselves have become not only consumers of art, but creators of new cultural values in their own right. This is quite convincingly indicated by the fact that aside from professional theatrical and concert institutions, we have 43 folk theaters, 4,500 amateur artistic collectives involving more than 68,000 persons.

The expanding relations among the national cultures, whose constant convergence and mutual influence have long become a generally recognized pattern, have great importance in the development and strengthening of the multinationalistic essence of the Soviet way of life.

But it does not follow from this at all that we are taking full advantage of the educative capabilities of expanding contacts of the artistic intelligentsia of our peoples. We need to improve and perfect this activity and to make still more purposive use of exchange of artistic values in the interests of the multinational indoctrination of the workers.

The processes of very rapid development, the convergence and the enrichment of the culture of the nationalities are taking place at present not only in literature and art, but also in science, in education and in indoctrination. This is furthered by the achievement of universal secondary education, the operation of an extensive network of VUZ's and scientific institutions, including the academies of sciences of all the union republics. This very rapid growth of the intellectual, cultural and moral potential of every republic by no means eliminates the problem of more effective mutual assistance in furnishing qualified personnel for all spheres of scientific, educational, artistic and creative activity.

The Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan issues a vigorous appeal to the scientists and artists in Moscow, Leningrad and the other cities of the fraternal republics to solve the crucial problems of artistic and cultural construction in the republic.

Comrades! Guided by the principles of Lenin's nationality policy, the Communist Party of Turkmenistan is carrying on an everyday organizational and ideological effort, taking into account the ethnic peculiarities of the population, is indoctrinating the workers in the spirit of loyalty to their multinational debt, profound love and gratitude to the great Russian people and all the peoples of the country for their constant aid and support.

The fundamental multinational line in personnel policy is playing a large role. The Communist Party of Turkmenistan is selecting and assigning personnel in accordance with abilities and political and moral attributes and taking into account the ethnic composition of the population. This approach, as experience has shown, is conducive to multinational solidarity of the workers.

The problems of multinational and patriotic indoctrination of the republic's workers are in the center of attention of Turkmenistan's party organization. They were taken up in detail at plenums of the Central Committee of Turkmenistan in April 1973, in May 1976, and in June and July 1979. A thorough discussion of these problems was held in the Bureau of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan during discussion of the work of the party committees of Turkmen State University imeni A. M. Gor'kiy and the polytechnical institute.

"Affirming in the consciousness of the workers, above all the young generation," L. I. Brezhnev said at the 25th party congress, "of the ideas of Soviet patriotism and socialist multinationalism, of pride in the country of soviets, in our homeland, a readiness to protect the achievements of socialism has been and remains one of the most important tasks of the party."



Party organizations have taken up the instruction of the congress as they would battle orders. At present the plans for current work and prospective plans of ideological work and indoctrination of party committees extensively reflect the problems of multinationalistic and patriotic indoctrination. Party organizations are striving to unify into a single complex all the components of communist indoctrination of the Soviet people, including multinationalistic and patriotic indoctrination, to carry on ideological and political training of party members and the broad masses inseparably from their work training and moral training, and to affirm multinationalism not only in their consciousness, but also in the everyday life and way of life of the Soviet people.

At the same time the comprehensive approach presupposes differentiation of propaganda and agitation among different strata of the population and consideration for specific ethnic features. And here there is still a great deal that needs to be thought through; new approaches have to be found to organizing ideological work and indoctrination so that it can be conducted more effectively.

In the process of shaping multinational consciousness of the workers the Turkmen party organization is using diverse methods and means in the field of political education. It is carrying on purposive popularization of Marxist-Leninist theory and the programmatic principles of the CPSU on the nationality question and of the decisions and materials of the 25th party congress. Propaganda teams are regularly sent to rayons and cities; lecture series are organized in work collectives, educational institutions and cultural establishments, and there are civic and political reading sessions, evenings, theoretical conferences and Leninist "Fridays." Popularization of the advantages of Soviet socialist constitutional law occupies a large place. A demonstration that our constitutional law is built on the friendship of the nationalities and represents a living embodiment of the ideas of the multinational fraternity of the workers is helping considerably to enrich the content and enhance the emotional power and effectiveness of all ideological work. The scientists of the Academy of Sciences, the Institute for the History of the Party of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan and of higher educational institutions have made a definite contribution to performing these tasks.

Thorough explanation of the nature of the Marxist-Leninist theory of the nationalities, of the principles of the party's nationality policy, and demonstration of the very great importance of the new historical human community--the Soviet people--have great importance in the multinational and patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people. The Soviet people is welded together by common historical destinies, socioeconomic life, fundamental interests and goals, the uniformity of the social structure, and unified Marxist-Leninist ideology.

Party organizations and the mass media have recently been staging more and more widely a campaign to popularize the socialist way of life. This is

directly related to multinationalistic and patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people, since the socialist way of life, which is essentially multinational, is a vivid embodiment of the achievements of the Communist Party and the Soviet people in building an advanced socialist society and of the triumph of Lenin's nationality policy.

The further prosperity and convergence of the nationalities under socialism and development of socialist relations among the nationalities in the present stage constitute one of the most important areas in our propaganda work. Barriers are being broken down between the nationalities, whose importance was repeatedly mentioned by V. I. Lenin, and the prerequisites are being created for further convergence of the peoples of the USSR in the material and cultural spheres.

In their ideological and political work party organizations in the republic are relying both on objective factors related to the increasingly intense multinationalization of all aspects of social life, and also on the growing consciousness of the masses, on their more thorough assimilation of Marxist-Leninist theory, which is a most important factor in shaping communist conviction in the workers. From this standpoint all units and forms of education and political enlightenment are being constantly improved, and serious attention is being paid to the study and popularization of the theoretical principles and practical standards of socialist patriotism and multinationalism.

These topics have been included in the curricula of general secondary schools and vocational and technical schools and in the syllabi of VUZ's and tekhnikums. In the system of party education there has been an increase in the number of seminars on theory devoted to study of the problems of multinationalization of social life under the conditions of advanced socialism.

In multinational and patriotic indoctrination of the workers the mass media have a large role. It should be said that the effort of the republic's mass media along these lines has recently improved both in its form and also in its content. In the pages of the republic's press the topic of multinational and patriotic indoctrination is treated in theoretical articles, in articles devoted to economic and cultural life, in publications on moral and ethical topics, and in reports from correspondents on the country's international life.

Articles published in the newspapers SOVET TURKMENISTANY and TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA under the feature heads "Multinationalism in My Life," "Guarding the Homeland," "We Live on the Border," "Fraternity--Custom, Friendship, Law," which are written by party and Soviet officials, public figures, writers, artists, teachers and journalists, are read with great interest. Their topics are various problems of communist indoctrination, including inculcation with Soviet patriotism and multinationalism.

And the aspects of multinational and patriotic indoctrination have a special place in the programs of Turkmen television and radiobroadcasting. The republic television viewers have given great popularity to the program "Screen of Friendship," which is prepared by the television studios of five republics--Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Kirgizia, Turkmenistan and Tadzhikistan. Following a discussion of the topics in the coordinating council, this program goes on the air once a month and is simultaneously seen by television viewers in the five republics. It gives an up-to-date and figurative account of life, multinational friendship, and production achievements of the workers of the fraternal republics of Central Asia and Kazakhstan, their joint work for the good of the homeland, and new things in culture, science and art. Particular attention is paid to popularizing advanced know-how and to development of socialist competition between republics, their capitals and other cities, rayons, and work collectives of related enterprises bound together by contractual obligations.

In recent years it has become widespread practice to publish joint issues of republic, oblast and rayon newspapers, to publish in their pages exchange columns, selections on particular topics, and materials concerning exchange of know-how by party and Soviet organizations of the union republics, for the newspapers to hold joint visits for purposes of exchanging know-how in economic and cultural construction. Such publications make a worthwhile contribution to the effort of multinational and patriotic indoctrination.

So that multinational indoctrination becomes more concrete and effective, party and public organizations in the republic use the network of people's universities, clubs of multinational friendship, film lecture bureaus, popularization through lectures, tourism and excursion to provide comprehensive surveys and to popularize the achievements of the country and the socioeconomic and cultural flowering of all the nationalities of the USSR.

We also make extensive use of the notable works of highly patriotic multinational Soviet literature, the creations of composers, artists, sculptors, filmmakers, and dramatists of all the nationalities and ethnic minorities of the country. This is shaping and enhancing general Soviet pride and reinforcing the multinationalistic consciousness of the workers. In order to give this greater direction, a republic television club "Vatan"--"Homeland" should be created on the model of the "Travelogue Club." We are convinced that it would find the broadest public in the republic.

The republic's party organization is constantly explaining to party members and the broad masses of workers that the processes of multinationalization, which embrace all aspects of the life of the Soviet people--the economy, social relations, the state, law, science, education, culture and people's everyday life--are in line with the general patterns of development of Soviet society, that these processes are the basis for a further strengthening of the unity of the Soviet people and for new advances of the USSR in economic and cultural construction.

In orienting the political, patriotic and multinational indoctrination of the workers, party committees and organizations of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan are constantly striving for love for one's region, pride in the republic's achievements to be organically merged in the consciousness of our people with a pride in the achievements of the other fraternal republics and to become inseparable from general Soviet pride in the great accomplishments by all the Soviet people and our entire country.

It is the highest patriotic duty of the Soviet people to work consciously, conscientiously and highly efficiently to fulfill the plans outlined by the party. Party organizations are directing patriotic indoctrination toward the development of socialist competition, toward enhancement of its role in solving economic problems, toward raising efficiency and improving the quality of performance, and they are revealing the nobility of the example of production frontrankers and glorifying the patriotic deeds of heroes of labor.

In their practical work party organizations are constantly reinforcing in the masses the consciousness of their belonging to a unified socialist homeland, to the great multinational army of builders of the new society, they are persistently working to inculcate in the workers a spirit of profound respect for all nationalities and ethnic minorities and intolerance of manifestations of ethnic exclusiveness.

Party organizations are rightly paying particular attention to shaping the multinational views of the intelligentsia, above all its creative alliances, they are striving to do their work more concretely with the scientific and artistic intelligentsia, with the personnel of government institutions and with young students. The party and Komsomol and educational authorities are doing everything so that multinationalism becomes a rule of behavior for the adolescent generation. In the teaching of the social disciplines in VUZ's and tekhnikums there is extensive treatment of the Marxist-Leninist theory of nationalities and ethnic relations, of the nature of the CPSU's nationality policy, lecturers and teachers in educational institutions use the forms of classroom and extracurricular work to shape in students a love for the Soviet homeland and a respect for the workingman regardless of the nationality he belongs to. Military-patriotic indoctrination of the Soviet people and of our young people occupy an important place in ideological work.

Service in the Soviet Army is a university for ideological and moral hardening, for civic maturity and soldierly courage, a university that shapes noble attributes--heroism and unlimited love and devotion to the socialist homeland. This is an unshakable milestone in the life of every young man. Leaving a deep trace in his consciousness and psychology, it is conducive to development of stable ideological and moral attributes of the personality and inculcates a sense of friendship, comradeship and collectivism.



Party, soviet, Komsomol and public organizations of Turkmenistan are carrying on extensive and diverse military-patriotic work, seeing that the USSR Armed Forces constantly receive a worthy replenishment. We should continue in future to pay the most constant attention to this line of ideological and political indoctrination, taking it as a means of further strengthening the unity of the armed forces and the people, of enhancing the moral authority of the Soviet soldier, who is called upon to vigilantly defend and protect the achievements of the Great October Revolution. The soldierly courage of the older generations, the combat traditions of the Soviet people manifested in the years of the Civil War and World War II are a wonderful foundation for multinational and military-patriotic indoctrination.

The revolutionary, labor, combat and multinationalist traditions of the Soviet people play a large and inestimable role in the life of our society. They incorporate the richest social and moral experience and experience of life of the working class in the workers of all nationalities, accumulated in the years of revolutionary struggle and the construction of socialism and communism.

The republic's party organization is purposively popularizing the social and political traditions and is introducing new labor and civic customs and rituals into the everyday life and culture of the workers. Traditions which are multinational in their spirit and content are becoming ever more widespread: ceremonies at which the results of socialist competition are totaled up, the awarding of red banners and pennants to the progressive collectives, honoring worker dynasties, harvest holidays--"pagta-bayramy." This is bearing its fruit.

Civic rituals have been considerably renewed, and impressive new forms have made their appearance. At the monuments to V. I. Lenin, at monuments to fighters in the revolution, to soldiers who fell in the years of World War II, veterans of the revolution, war veterans and veterans of labor present Komsomol membership cards to the upcoming generation; long-standing production workers initiate young people into the working class; soldiers take their oath; newlyweds bring flowers, young Pioneers and Komsomol members keep an honorary watch and take the oath of loyalty to the party and people.

At the same time we take into account that along with the general Soviet sociopolitical traditions every people has historically formed its own ethnic traditions in its way of life, customs and rituals, which contain experience accumulated down through the centuries and the wisdom of generations. We are respectful toward the social and spiritual wealth. But at the same time we see that there is quite a bit that is outdated, archaic and ethnically restrictive in the traditions, customs and rituals.

We must be resolute in renouncing customs and rituals which do not conform to our moral standards, which contain modes of behavior of the tradesman and the ethics of the master. Sumptuous weddings, expensive funerals, and

excessive rituals of various kinds, which still occur, are incompatible with the ethics of the socialist way of life. While satisfying people's yearning for something beautiful and exalted, the new civil customs, rituals and ceremonies should reflect to the maximum our Soviet way of life, should be multinational in nature, and should correspond to the high standards of communist morality.

At the end of this May the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Turkmenistan, the republic council of ministers and the "Znaniye" Society of Turkmen SSR called together the chairmen of the assemblies of elders of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. For 2 days we conducted an exhaustive discussion about having our elders become more actively involved in work to introduce new traditions and rituals, to activate work to overcome the remnants of the past, including the custom of bride-money. We are convinced that the elders will be very helpful to party organizations in this effort.

The CPSU Central Committee is calling the attention of all of us to the fact that nationalistic prejudices are extremely vigorous, they tend to stick in the psychology and consciousness of certain people even when the objective prerequisites for any sort of antagonism in relations among the nationalities have ceased to exist. This situation is all the more important because remnants of the past are being revived in every way from abroad.

Bourgeois propaganda is striving to implant various reactionary theories of the nationalities and of relations among them and is using nationalism as one of the principal instruments in its anticommunist activity. It is falsifying Leninist nationality policy and the experience of solving the nationality question in the USSR.

It is well known that bourgeois propaganda agencies and anti-Soviet special services and centers abroad such as the Turkmen editorial staff of the Radio Liberty Committee, the Association of Turkestanis in the United States and West Germany, the Federation of Turkish Settlers and Emigres in Turkey, the radio center in Gurgan, Iran, and television in Meshed, Iran, various centers of "sovietology," which front as scientific research institutions, have invigorated their hostile activity and propaganda aimed at the population of our republic. Along with them there are daily broadcasts by the radio stations of Peking, which attempt in every way to discredit communist construction in the USSR and the domestic and foreign policy of the CPSU.

They spread misinformation concerning the republic, they rabidly propagandize revanchism, nationalism, pan-Turkism and pan-Islam, and they attempt to judge the socialist transformations of the republic from nationalistic positions.

The hostile propaganda is attempting to speculate on remnants of the past which have persisted in the consciousness and behavior of certain individuals and is striving persistently to touch off nationalistic feelings, to

sow enmity among the nationalities of the USSR living and working in Soviet Turkmenistan as a unified fraternal family, they try to infiltrate the idea of incompatibility of ethnic identity with multinationalism, and they try to distort the Leninist nationality policy of the CPSU.

All of this confronts ideological workers with the task of subjecting the bourgeois an opportunistic conception on questions of development of the nationalities to resolute and documented criticism, to demonstrate the principal role which revolutionary transformations have in the social development of humanity and the fact that problems of the nationalities are subordinate to the class interests of the workers.

The republic's party organizations are directing the activity of their ideological institutions toward exposing in every way the ideology and policy of imperialism, the reactionary nature of contemporary forms of racism, bourgeois nationalism and national chauvinism. Through the mass media--in the programs of republic television and radio, in newspapers and magazines, and above all in party publications, we are exposing the antihumanistic nature of the bourgeois way of life, the spiritual and moral degradation of capitalist society, various anticommunistic and anti-Soviet activities of imperialism, and the actions it is taking against peace, social progress and the freedom of nations.

To be sure, everything is not going easy for us. We have quite a few difficulties in this area. In this effort we are waiting for more effective aid from the scientific-methods council on problems of foreign ideological currents and the sector of scientific communism and criticism of foreign ideological currents newly created in the republic's academy of sciences.

In all our work to expose bourgeois policy and ideology its thorough criticism must be organically combined with popularization of the advantages of the socialist system and the Soviet way of life, with a convincing demonstration of the advances of real socialism in economics and culture, of the role of multinationalism and of the solidarity of the socialist nationalities.

The interrelationship between the tasks of multinationalistic and atheistic indoctrination deserves the most serious attention. As a matter of fact, religious beliefs have played and do play an antihumanistic and reactionary role in the division of nationalities and in their opposition to one another.

We should bear in mind that nationalistic and religious remnants complement one another and support and nourish one another. Nationalism and religion, which are doomed to disappear by the entire course of social progress and which have been deprived of the class base they once had, are striving by their common efforts to survive and even to expand their positions.

The solution of the nationality question in the USSR and affirmation of proletarian multinationalism as the leading principle governing relations among the nationalities and ethnic minorities of socialist society has largely promoted emancipation of society's cultural life from the influence of religion and the church and the evolution of mass atheism among the Soviet people. But in our republic we have quite a few people who are believers. In this connection we should bear in mind that our ideological enemies at the present time are putting particular emphasis on popularizing Islam and patriarchal and feudal customs from the past as means of inflaming nationalistic disagreements and of undermining the ideological and political unity of the Soviet people. Their purpose is to revive religious feelings on an anti-Soviet basis and to disseminate anti-Sovietism on the soil of Muhammadanism. Acting as "friends of Islam," they have begun to discredit the nationality policy of our party more vigorously, to argue that communist ideology is "incompatible" with ethnic spiritual values, by which they mean Islam, to distort above all the status of the Moslem religion in the USSR, to "overlook" that every religion is freely practiced in our country, including Islam, that the party and state are paying constant concern to preservation of ethnic cultural values, to the preservation and restoration of monuments of the ancient culture of all the peoples. We need to learn to combine multinationalistic and atheistic indoctrination purposively so as to deprive nationalism of its religious disguise and religion of the claim that it represents the nationality. This is all the more important because religion and the church are always exploiting wholesome ethnic feelings and ethnic traditions and customs. We are particularly disturbed that such intolerable phenomena such as attacks on the honor and dignity of women, the marrying of girls underage, preventing them from attending higher and secondary educational institutions and vocational and technical schools, and the selling of young girls for bride-money, which still exists among the religious portion of the population, are playing into the hands of hostile foreign propaganda.

Charlatan Moslem priests, who are the bearers of the old and reactionary principles and ceremonies, acting on their own in so-called "holy places," are attempting to inflame religious fanaticism, to arouse a disposition of national exclusiveness, and are implanting harmful feudal and tribal relics and ceremonies in family relations.

We need to bear in mind that the fight to overcome religious prejudices requires long-lasting, painstaking and persistent efforts, since the process of introduction of the new is extremely complicated.

The point is that not infrequently our lecturers, propagandists, agitators and ideological activists confuse progressive traditions and customs of the people in their everyday life with religious ceremonies and primitive standards of relations in the early commune with the principles of communist social life.



As experience has shown, many of our ideological activists still are not able to clearly distinguish religious principles from principles that are actually those of the people, sometimes they do not know and cannot convincingly prove the harm done by a particular custom or ceremony and its religious nature.

In this area as nowhere else we should distinguish in theory and practice what is truly national from what is nationalistic, those peculiarities which are ethnic from various religious relics and superstition. If we do not know that, it will be difficult to solve these complicated problems.

Our conference is taking place at an important time, when our party and all the Soviet people are welcoming the upcoming 26th CPSU Congress. The workers of our republic, along with the entire Soviet people, are striving for a worthy celebration of the congress of their own party and to successfully fulfill the assignments of 1980 and of the 10th Five-Year Plan as a whole.

Dear comrades!

In conclusion I would like to express my confidence that the discussion at our conference of the basic problems of multinational and patriotic indoctrination and the broad exchange of experience and opinion will be of practical help in the further improvement of this important effort.

7045

CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### KIRGIZ DISCUSS SECONDARY, HIGHER EDUCATION

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 3 Jun 80 p 2

[Interview by Askar Tursunovich Tursunov, Kirgiz SSR minister of higher and secondary specialized education, by correspondent]

[Text] The Presidium of the Scientific-Technical Council of the USSR Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education will begin work today in Frunze. In a conversation with our correspondent, Kirgiz SSR Minister of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education A. T. Tursunov talked about the problems that will be discussed at the coming meeting.

[Question] Askar Tursunovich, what topics will be discussed at the meeting of the presidium? Who will attend the meeting?

[Answer] This is the first time the Presidium of the Scientific-Technical Council of USSR Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] will be meeting in our republic. The main purpose of the meeting is to discuss the results of the research activity at the nation's VUZ's in the past year and to determine the methods of its further improvement. The meeting will be attended by deputy ministers and the chiefs of the research administrations of union republic minvuz's, prominent academics representing higher education, administrators from the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology and representatives of the Higher Certification Commission of the USSR Council of Ministers. Special attention will be given to the need for stronger cooperation by higher academic institutions with the scientific establishments of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the union republic academies, research organizations and industrial centers and enterprises.

The USSR Minvuz decided to hold this meeting of the Presidium of the Scientific-Technical Council in Frunze because of the definite success in the development and organization of research in Kirgiziya.

[Question] What is the scientific potential of higher education in our republic?

[Answer] Kirgiz higher education is now represented by 10 VUZ's, employing 3,748 instructors, including 80 doctors of sciences and 1,210 candidates. The young active reserve consists of 220 post-graduate students and more than 14,000 undergraduates. Republic VUZ's are successfully solving many important problems in the intensive development of branches of the national economy, science, technology, culture and education. They are taking part in the investigation of major scientific and technological problems in accordance with assignments specified in the plan for economic and social development, with coordinated plans and with the programs of the State Committee of the USSR for Science and Technology and the republic Academy of Sciences.

Our VUZ's have been honored with various awards for their achievements.

[Question] In your opinion, what is the most significant aspect of the work of the Kirgiz SSR Minvuz from the standpoint of the topics that will be discussed by the presidium?

[Answer] I would say that it is the work on improving the organization and supervision of research projects. A new statute on the ministerial scientific-technical council has been drafted, and the wording of sections pertaining to major fields of science has been revised and updated. Basic research guidelines have been clarified for VUZ scientific establishments and departments. Proposals regarding the attainment of several important objectives in the republic economy have been submitted to the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences and Gosplan.

The question of putting the achievements of VUZ science to practical use in the production sphere was discussed by the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers. Several steps were taken to expand the network of scientific establishments: For example, two more sectorial research laboratories will be opened--"Automation of Product Size and Quality Control" and "Technology of Concrete and Lightweight Concrete Items and Structures."

[Question] Please give us a brief description of the principal achievements of VUZ science.

[Answer] Working with other groups, VUZ scientists have attained important theoretical and applied results in the social, natural and technical sciences. The amount of research has also increased. In 1979 it was 2.1 times as great as in 1975. All of the projects are of topical interest and most of them are put to practical use in the national economy. The novelty of the projects and the fundamental accuracy of their emphasis on the needs of the national economy have been corroborated by the 24 patents and 34 commendations awarded in the past year. The main areas of study chosen by our VUZ research centers are cybernetic engineering, mechanics and machine building for the mining industry, solid state physics, nuclear spectroscopy, earthquake-proof construction, metallurgy and ore derivation, the investigation and comprehensive exploitation of Kirgiz natural resources, and others.

More attention is being given to the concentration of scientific effort on national economic problems, and this has heightened the effectiveness with which research findings are put to practical use. Here is an example. In the past year the Frunze Polytechnical Institute completed research projects costing just over 3 million rubles, but their economic impact amounted, according to enterprise estimates, to 8 million rubles. The findings of 27 research projects are being employed in the production sphere.

Scientific and technical contacts are being maintained with the Ministry of Construction, the Geology Administration, machine-building plants and other departments and enterprises, as well as several scientific institutions in the nation, including establishments of the USSR and Kirgiz SSR academies of sciences. The close and creative cooperation of students from the Frunze Polytechnical Institute with the laboratories and collective of a machine-building plant led to the creation of an academic-production association, for which we have the highest hopes.

The work of the particular departments in which the scientific activity of their students is still not an organic part of the overall scientific and technical process must be monitored and coordinated more intensively by problem councils and sections of the scientific-technical council. Shortcomings of this type are characteristic of our pedagogical institutes.

The progression from investigative research to concrete applied scientific projects should be more dynamic.

We do not have the necessary material and technical base. This is why the allocation of funds for the technical equipping of VUZ research labs is still not being planned.

[Question] Please tell us, Ankar Turaunovich, what is being done in our republic in regard to the important issue of interaction between the student and technological progress.

[Answer] It is true that this is a matter of exceptional importance. Training in the VUZ today places increasing emphasis on independent student activity, closely resembling actual research projects. More than 26,000 of our 34,000 undergraduates are working on research projects. We have design bureaus and science clubs which emphasize work on contracted projects. The quantity of synopses of Soviet and foreign literature has increased noticeably. Student scientific activity is coordinated with department research.

The Frunze Polytechnical Institute has 13 design bureaus. They have drawn up the plans for a pediatric clinic for the Tokmak Gorispolkom, a laboratory wing for a 1,000-ton press for the Kirgiz SSR Academy of Sciences, a safe seating 75 patrons for the Gagarin Gorispolkom, the Writing Center of the Union of Kirgiz Writers and several other interesting designs.

The Soviet higher school is developing and intensifying its scientific creative energy for the purpose of maximum active participation in the economic development of our motherland.



HEALTH

## NAKHICHEVAN PARTY, GOVERNMENT LEADERS MEET TO DISCUSS MEDICAL SERVICE

Baku DAILY NEWS in Russian 3 Jun 80 p 2

[Article from Azerinform: "The Focus of Attention is on Health"]

[Text] Nakhichevan, 2 June. A joint convocation of the bureau of the Nakhichevan party obkom, the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Council of Ministers and a traveling board of the Azerbaijan SSR Ministry of Health was held to discuss the pace of implementing the decree of the Central Committee of the Azerbaijan Communist Party [CPAz] and the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers on measures for implementing the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers, "On Measures for Further Improving National Health Care," and measures for further improving the health care of the population of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR, in the light of the aforementioned decree and the resolution of the Central Committee of the CPAz concerning serious shortcomings in medical services to the population of the republic.

At the present time, it was noted at the session, the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR possesses the necessary facilities and medical staff for rendering skilled medical treatment and preventive medical care to the population. Appropriations for these purposes are increasing year by year.

In recent years, in Nakhichevan alone, a children's hospital and polyclinic, stomatological polyclinics for children and adults, blood transfusion stations, an endocrinological dispensary and a new wing for the ophthalmic hospital have been put into operation. A new hospital has been opened in Ordubad, the central hospital in Il'ichevsk was greatly enlarged, and a hydropathic center has been established at the Darydarskaya hot springs, etc.

At the same time, it was noted at the session, there are serious shortcomings in the organization of medical services to the population of the autonomous republic. According to a number of indicators significant lapses from the average republic and average union standards have been permitted. Underutilization of allocated funds has been permitted; the material-technical base of a number of medical-prophylactic, pharmaceutical and sanitary-epidemiological establishments do not meet with established requirements; and many of them are situated in unsuitable accommodations.

Organization of sending doctors to courses for advancing their skills is unsatisfactory. Conduct of preventive and special-purpose examinations for the population is at a low level. The organization of food service for the patients in the hospitals is cause for serious concern, particularly at the children's hospitals. And the needs of the population and the medical-prophylactical establishments for the required medicinal preparations and resources are not being completely met.

At the session, speeches were made by First Secretary of the Nakhichevan Obkom of the party, E. N. Ragimov; Deputy Chairman of the Nakhichevanskaya ASSR Council of Ministers, M. K. Ibragimov; and Azerbaijan SSR Minister of Health, T. A. Kasumov.

0006

ESC: 1500

## REGIONAL

### ABKHAZ PARTY OFFICIALS CRITICIZED FOR POOR WORK WITH CADRES

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 7 Jun 80 p 2

[Gruzinform report: "The Main Thing in the Work is the Selection and Placement of Cadres"]

[Text] An Abkhazian Obkom plenum was held for a detailed, principled discussion concerning work with respect to the selection, indoctrination, and placement of cadres and ways to strengthen party and Soviet organs as well as the most vital sectors of the national economy with qualified, resourceful people.

Having listened to and discussed GCP CC Buro Candidate-Member and Abkhazian Obkom First Secretary B. V. Adleyba's report "The Tasks of the Abkhazian Oblast Party Organization with Respect to Improving the Training, Placement, and Indoctrination of Cadres in Light of the Requirements of the 17th GCP CC Plenum," participants in the plenum spoke of the necessity of stepping up the organizational and political efforts of the oblast party organization in order to improve the quality make-up of leadership cadres and make fuller use of reserves for boosting the economy and labor resources of Abkhazia. Commenting on what has been achieved in this vital matter, the main speaker and other speakers emphasized that cadre work is a constant process which requires uninterrupted improvement, that cadre policy is a powerful lever by which the party influences the course of social development.

Plenum participants noted that an enormous role in enhancing the creative initiative and involvement of the working masses has been played by the historic CPSU CC decree on Georgia's party organization and CPSU CC, USSR Council of Ministers, and GCP CC decisions on Abkhazia. Having opened a new stage in the autonomous republic's economic and social development, they have laid the groundwork for a radical restructuring of work with cadres.

At the same time, participants noted, the work being done in the training, placement, and indoctrination of cadres is not yet fully up to the standards imposed by the 25th CPSU Congress and the 25th GCP Congress, the

CPSU CC, USSR Council of Ministers, and GCP CC decrees on the Abkhazian ASSR, and the 17th GCP CC Plenum. There is too much haste and too many errors in the selection of leadership cadres. Party and state organs have not focused enough attention on the correct placement and utilization of national economy and culture specialists. The level of qualifications and engineering-technical training of leadership cadres in the economy are not always up to today's requirements.

For inadequate work with cadres and shortcomings in the strengthening of party and state discipline, officials of the Gagra, Sukhumi, and Tkvarcheli gorkoms and Ochamchirskiy and Gal'skiy raykoms were severely criticized at the plenum. It was pointed out that obkom, gorkom, and raykom divisions are not providing enough effective help to the cadre services of the ministries and departments, trade union and Komsomol organ officials, and People's Control Committees in perfecting the style and methods of their work; they have not always taken a sufficiently principled and exacting approach to the evaluation of cadre performance.

A speech was given at the plenum by GCP CC Second Secretary G. V. Kolbin.

The plenum passed a decree on the matter discussed.

6854

CSO: 1800



## REGIONAL

ESTONIAN AGITPROP CHIEF ON PUBLIC OPINION, SOCIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Apr 80 p 3

[Article by Yu. Nymm, chief of the Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia: "Barometer of Social Activism; Party Life: For Education--a Comprehensive Approach"]

[Text] As we know, in the Decree, "On Further Improving Ideological and Political-education Work," adopted a year ago, the CPSU Central Committee held party committees responsible for giving special attention to a thorough and comprehensive study of public opinion and for doing sociological research. A well-directed analysis of public opinions and moods will, along with other sources of information, be of great aid in studying results of ideological education work, its effectiveness among various groups, and in correcting our efforts.

It would be well to share the public opinion study experience accumulated by party organizations, scientific and ideological institutions of our republic, and also to report on certain problems awaiting solution.

Our information organs, the republic radio and television, and the press services, began more or less regular sociological research in Estonia approximately 15 years ago. Two basic means for studying listeners' perceptions were utilized: telephone questionnaire surveys and so-called journal surveys. The analyses, it should be noted, exerted noticeable influence on improving newspaper articles and television and radio broadcasts.

Many party raykoms and gorkoms, and primary party organizations shortly afterward adopted the initial practices. They used it with success particularly in working out plans for social and economic development, and subsequently also for comprehensive plans for ideological work.

The Department of Propaganda and Agitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia attentively analyzed, summarized and assimilated all that was valuable in this practice. We introduced, for example, punched cards, by which all questions asked by listeners of lecturers and party committee workers have become systematized. More than 50,000 questions have been summarized. Analytical information based on the data received is now being compiled quarterly for the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic.

Reverse communication has also been set up. "Sorted-out" questions are received at ministries and other republic departments where they are answered and clarified. Composite information goes to party committees which use it in day-to-day work.

Not everything, of course, went smoothly. We experienced a number of "growing pains" at first, due to unprofessionalism and poor orientation. The matter of improving sociological research came under special scrutiny in the Central Committee. A republic coordinating council under the Estonian SSR Academy of Sciences was created. In short, the cooperation of party committees and sociologists was more solidly established. Now, as a rule, scientific efforts of academic institutes and republic Vuz's have been secured for a majority of cities and rayons. Their efforts are constantly finding a more clear-cut, concrete purpose.

For example, study, "Our Collective and I," was carried out in the Vyruskiy Rayon. The lagging sovkhoz, "Vyru," became the object of study. A survey revealed that workers were dissatisfied with the organization of work, the disposition of socialist competition and the microclimate in the collective. It became necessary to give serious attention to this collective farm, and in particular, to strengthen the management. The new director, G. Lyuke, reorganized the entire management system. Communist Party members supported him. Workers' assemblies, meetings and discussions in living quarters became regular in the sovkhoz. The political and organizational work being carried out on the collective farm was not slow in also having an effect on economic indicators.

Another example. After a comprehensive opinion study among a large group of young workers and their teachers at the cotton combine, "Krengol'mskaya Manufaktura," the Narva party gorkom aided the primary party organization in developing and implementing a total program for improving everyday life and working conditions at the most prominent enterprise in the republic. The result? Labor productivity rose, work-time losses decreased two-fold, and personnel turnover markedly declined.

A maritime party raykom in Tallin conducted a study entitled "Young People's Way of Life." It helped determine measures which have already facilitated achievement of noticeable improvement in educational work among general education school students. For the first time, this rayon fulfilled the plan for full enrollment of eighth-class students in special secondary educational institutions.

Public opinion analysis helps in regulating repeatedly the degree to which party committees' efforts are properly directed and in revealing the interdependence of different fields of education. Take, for example, free time. At every two out of three Tallin enterprises where model cultural and educational, and sports-program work was set up, the number of unauthorized absences from work was several times smaller than the city-average indicator. Or regarding training. Where the number of those receiving aid was greater than the city average, work discipline is considerably better, and there are also more correspondence students.

Much has been accomplished, but there is also no shortage of unsolved problems. It is just in its early stages. It is no secret, for example, that here and there sociological research is considered more as a fad, and its results are little used in practical work. Moreover, the data, as one sees, sometimes reflects year-old events. But life, meanwhile, takes its normal course, and much, as they say, goes out-of-date along the way.

Our department of propaganda and agitation at one time directed municipal and rayon party committees towards the study of large-scale problems, for the most part. It soon became clear that gorkoms and raykoms, having become enthralled with the prestige-factor of some "super-profound" topic, were hopelessly "drifting" when it suddenly became urgently necessary, say, to make a report on rayon combine operators' opinions concerning economic incentives and working conditions on the eve of harvest.

It has also happened that the research carried out was rather serious, but the conclusions drawn from it were superficial and premature. In the Pylvaskiy Rayon, for example, a detailed survey concluded that in the production association, "Lina," "there was absolutely no work incentive."

Such cases helped us learn that not only in the organization of public opinion studies but also in the interpretation of its results an analytical, scientific approach is indispensable. This problem is not a simple one. It rests on a short-

age of trained personnel and on their total employment in basic work in an institute or Vuz. Recently, for this reason, incidentally, the Kalininskiy Raykom of the city of Tallin, the Pylvaskiy and Kokhtla-Yarveskiy raykoms, and likewise, the Pyarnuskiy Party Gorkom were either not able to carry out research at all or were not able to conduct it on a sufficiently scientific basis. Even the very signing of contracts with scientists often still depends on personal contacts of party workers with sociologists. However, we soon expect an improvement in the situation. At the University of Marxism-Leninism of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Estonia there already is a functioning department of sociology where party members study research methods. Its first graduation takes place this year.

More thought should also be given to the efficiency-factor of our studies. Frequently, they are timed according to the next plenum. Is this alright? Absolutely. The information collected enables a report or speech to be more profoundly argued. But here is what the problem is. It is as though a large part of the valuable material "goes into limbo" afterwards. Indeed, these figures, facts, and these conclusions ought still longer to serve party committees at all levels as a veritable compass and be of great help in their work.

The matter is also not helped by unnecessary duplication of research. Not long ago in the capital of the republic, the Morskoy and Oktyabr'skiy party raykoms selected practically the same topic for analysis--students' moral values and their plans after finishing their eighth-year class and secondary school. The topic is, naturally, of extreme importance to us. And, no doubt, there is some specific trait indigenous to each of these rayons. But could it be sufficiently great to warrant special attention? The picture in both rayons, incidentally, came out to be very similar.

The meaning here is that it was more expedient for one raykom to have studied the given topic and to have drawn conclusions applicable to both. Perhaps many other committees could also have derived benefit. There is still unfinished work in the exchange of research findings. It is indeed intolerable that there should be individual study, merely "for self-interest," of public opinion regarding issues of interest to many.

It must be admitted that a random element still reigns at times in the choice of topics. Here also is a fault of our department. It is true that something is already being done to correct the situation. An ideological commission, under the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the republic,



which will be able to more deeply probe the problems of public opinion research, has been created.

Sociological studies are, of course, far from being the sole or main means of determining public opinion. They "work" only in conjunction with all ways and means of party communication with the masses. We are striving to make the already traditional united political education days more effective, and to see that assemblies in collectives, and people's meetings with party, soviet and economic managers are spent in a more active manner.

We are also attentively analyzing everything new in this field. Television and radio broadcasts, for example, in which ministers answer listeners' questions, have become very popular here. Recently in Narva an "Open Letter Day," sponsored by the newspaper, SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, came off with great success. There are many spinoffs from this. Their purpose is the same-- to make sure that our channels of communication with the masses and our means of sounding out public opinion provide still greater help to party organizations in consolidating an overall approach to education, and that they become authentic barometers of people's labor and social activism.

11941  
CSO: 1800



## REGIONAL

### 'LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA' OBSERVER REVIEWS ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE

Leningrad LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 1

[Article by I. Strogov, economic reviewer for LENINGRADSKAYA PRAVDA:  
"Higher Tempo, Closer to the Goal!"]

[Text] The first half of the year which concludes the 10th Five-Year Plan is drawing to a close. What reserve of forces will workers in Leningrad industry bring to bear in the second half of the year? At what speed do they approach the middle of the year? Figures describing production-economic activity results for the last five months provide a preliminary answer to these questions.

The brilliant reflection of the Lenin jubilee fell in May of this year. The nationwide socialist competition in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin merged organically with the traditional pre-May competition and heated up even more thanks to a massive striving for a worthy celebration of the 35th anniversary of our great victory [in World War II]. The efforts and energy of competition participation have facilitated the manufacture of a variety of products sold above the plan. In May, Leningrad enterprises supplied the national economy and the people of the country with various means of production and more consumer goods than the plan assignment obligated them to. Using a running calculation, the value of the output supplied above the plan in these five months was about 100 million rubles. Let us recall that Leningraders obligated themselves to sell 160 million rubles more worth of industrial goods in 1980 than the prescribed amount. We can note with satisfaction that a very important point in the obligation has been carried out and then some. That is natural. During the course of the competition, its participants have revealed and are bringing into play previously unconsidered reserves and are finding new opportunities for increasing production and improving labor productivity.

During the last five months, the production volume in Leningrad and the oblast has increased by five percent as compared with the same period last year. The overwhelming portion of the overall increment in production, 92 percent (98 percent in Leningrad proper), was obtained through increased

labor productivity. That is both an economic and a social indicator. It is shaped under the influence of such factors as level of awareness of people, their attitude towards labor and their understanding of their own responsibility for its end results. It depends on the political world view and vocational skill of the laborers, on the psychological climate in the collective, and on the scope and depth of the socialist competition. That is why the level and effectiveness of the ideological and educational work of party, trade-union and Komsomol organizations can also be judged to a certain extent by this indicator. This work contra-indicates a "gross" approach. Each person must be within its sphere of influence. That is a mandatory requisite for the slogan under which Leningraders are competing to have full force: "From High-Quality Work By Each Person to High Labor Effectiveness in the Collective!"

Following this slogan, workers in Leningrad industry are called on not only to achieve the entire increment in production through increased labor productivity, but also to reach the frontier of producing more output with fewer workers. The Leningrad party organization is orienting city and oblast workers towards this.

In May, the Leningradskaya obkom bureau approved a patriotic initiative by a brigade of fitters led by USSR State Prize winner I. V. Zakharov at the "Kirovskiy Plant" association. Like other leading city and oblast collectives, this brigade decided to continue its labor special effort begun in honor of the Lenin anniversary until the end of the 10th Five-Year Plan in order to greet the 26th Party Congress with concrete labor achievements. The initiative by leading workers is based on their life's experience and is supported by actual deeds.

The example set by I. V. Zakharov's brigade and other such collectives is graphic and instructive. It convincingly supports the demand formulated in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree on improving the economic mechanism that the brigade form of labor organization and stimulation be widely developed in view of the fact that this form must become the basic one in the 11th Five-Year Plan. A brigade working under one job authorization best combines the interests of each person with the interests of the collective as a whole. Joint responsibility generates mutual exactingness. All together and each individually is interested in unswerving improvement in labor productivity. That prompts them to master related occupations and operations, to come to the aid of their comrades and, when necessary, to substitute for them. It develops the precious sense of comradeship and collectivism.

This slogan, which elevates a person and gives him new strength, is becoming increasingly organic to our society. All Leningraders shared the joy and pride of participants in the construction and utilization of projects in the "Kirovskiy Plant" production association, who were warmly congratulated in May by Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in connection with the important new successes achieved in installing and utilizing the capacities. Laborers of Leningrad and the oblast reported the gratifying news that the

200,000th "Kirovets" tractor left the "Kirovsky Plant" main conveyor in late May. This kind of event concerns everyone. At the same time, all are also touched and disturbed by instances of lag in certain Leningrad enterprises. Leningrad-wide indicators continue to be drawn downwards by the laggards. Based on results for the past five months in Leningrad and the Oblast, 43 enterprises did not come up to the planned mark in labor productivity. Thirty-three associations, combines, plants and factories did not cope with the sales assignment. In the aggregate, they failed to provide various output worth 15 million rubles. This is a debt owed not just specific suppliers and customers, but in a certain sense all Leningraders as well. It is the direct obligation and a matter of honor of those who have permitted violations of plan discipline to make it up as soon as possible.

On the threshold of the second half of the year, we naturally must clearly realize what still must be done to conclude the five-year plan successfully. Of particular importance is the efficient use of metal and a substantial reduction in specific expenditures of it. Machine and tool building are, as is known, the leading branches of Leningrad industry. Metal is for them the most important raw material. The strictest economy of use of metal resources must become a voluminous source for replenishing them. The recent CPSU Central Committee decree on improving the quality of metal products and the efficient use of metal on the basis of introducing low-waste technology in light of the demands of the November (1979) CPSU Central Committee Plenum stresses that a thrifty attitude towards metal and the full use of reserves and opportunities for saving it are a matter for the entire party and all the people. It goes without saying that one should be equally thrifty and thoughtful in using other raw and other materials, fuel, water, steam, electricity.... Leningraders must occupy a prominent place among the ranks of fighters for this common cause. They are called upon to be examples of conscious observance of state and plan discipline in the expenditure of material and energy resources, to display business-like, creative initiative aimed at real economy. This savings is an absolute condition for overfulfilling plan assignments and actualizing the socialist obligations assumed for 1980. A worthy goal. Achieving it is important not only in and of itself, but also because it successfully prepares us to embark on the 11th Five-Year Plan.

The Leninist special labor effort continues. Workers in Leningrad industry, like all Soviet people, see it as their duty to greet with honor the 26th Leninist Party Congress and celebrate it with new achievements in labor and creativity.

11052

CSO: 1800

KIRGIZ FOCUS ON SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by Pro-Rector S. Nazarov of the Frunze Polytechnical Institute:  
"Once and for a Lifetime"]

[Text] Graduates of the Frunze Polytechnical Institute will be meeting today in the Palace imeni V. I. Lenin. The people who gather in the auditorium will be graduates of many years, specialists in various branches of the republic economy, who love their work and devote their talent and energy to it. It is work they love.... It demands much of a person. But how much happiness it gives the person in return, what complete, incomparable satisfaction the person derives from the knowledge that he has performed his work skillfully and expertly.

The 14 VUZ departments train specialists in 29 fields: More than 22,000 have been trained over a quarter of a century. For its success in the training of highly qualified personnel, the FPI [Frunze Polytechnical Institute], as one of the nation's 20 best VUZ's, was awarded the Anniversary Medal of the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, USSR Council of Ministers and AUCCTU, commemorating the 50th anniversary of the founding of the USSR. This award was for the institute's excellent theoretical training of students, the skillful guidance of students in practical matters, creative inquiry and scope, and active participation in the resolution of socioeconomic problems in the development of society.

Particular attention is given to scientific work at the FPI. Just last year, 200 research projects were being conducted at the institute, and 174 had been contracted by enterprises, production associations and scientific organizations of the nation and republic. The economic

Impact of the implementation of the institute's research findings amounted to 8.3 million rubles just in the past year. In the last 4 years, 125 institute proposals have been certified as inventions.

For the third year in a row, the institute has been awarded honorary certificates of the USSR Minvuz [Ministry of Higher and Secondary Specialized Education] and the central committee of the branch trade union for its success in the socialist competition among the nation's VUZ's.

The Frunze Polytechnical Institute has been assigned an important role in the resolution of problems in the republic economy.

In this article, S. Nazarov, the pro-rector of the institute, tells how a person can become an FPI student and discusses problems in vocational guidance.

It would seem that the choice of a place of work and a profession should be a personal matter. But what if the person makes a mistake? What if he has to keep looking for the one profession that will be his favorite? Are the resulting loss of time, irritation and waste of energy fair to the person and to society? After all, the progress of society is proportionately related to the work of each of its members. The problem of the correct professional counseling of youth in accordance with the needs of the national economy and with a view to the abilities and inclinations of each individual is of great significance.

The Kirgiz SSR has 10 VUZ's and around 40 secondary specialized academic institutions. Each year their student bodies are supplemented by many secondary school graduates. I will cite two figures: Around 55,000 people graduate each year from day schools, and around 12,000 graduate from night schools. It would seem, therefore, that specialized academic institutions should not be suffering from a shortage of applicants. Nonetheless, for several years now, our institute, for example, has found it difficult to fill classes in such special fields as machine-building technology, the working of mineral deposits and others. On the other hand, there is a great deal of competition each year for student slots in such majors as motor vehicle transport, the economics of construction, automation and telemechanics, and the technology of public catering. Why is this happening? Is it due to the appeal of these professions? Is it due to the students' recognition of their own aptitudes? If so, then how can we explain the poor marks of those who finally become students? How can we explain the high percentage of "drop-outs"? How can we explain the dissatisfaction of some people with their chosen profession?

Here is an example. After attending classes for 8 months, a freshman sent the following request to the rector's office: "Please grant me a withdrawal



from the institute, as I have not chosen the right field and I will not do well in my classes if I continue to attend this VUZ. I am more interested in art and sewing."

Her request was naturally granted.

According to the data of Tartu State University studies, 36 percent of all postgraduates feel that they do not know enough about their chosen field, and 10 percent do not know anything about the work performed by specialists in their field. These facts indicate that the cultivation of vocational interests and vocational identification is not keeping up with the requirements of technological and social progress.

One of the main objectives in this area is the stimulation of vocational identification. In my opinion, the work in this area should begin with the concept of "vocational aptitude," which is interpreted as a set of individual psychological features that will guarantee effective work in a socially necessary occupation and career satisfaction. In view of this, vocational guidance should be regarded as a system for directing the vocational development of the individual in line with his abilities and the needs of society.

As the decree of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers "On the Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Indoctrinational Work" stipulated, however, the present state of occupational training, education and vocational guidance does not meet the rising requirements of national production and technological progress. Besides this, some school pupils have a contemptuous attitude toward physical labor, and parasitical impulses are not uncommon. An analysis of our institute's student body indicates that the academic background varies considerably from one youth to another. The students in the best position are those who have graduated from secondary specialized academic institutions and secondary vocational and technical schools and who have enrolled in the institute in a field corresponding to their previous training. They are fully aware of why they have come to the institute. The same can be said of young people who come to the institute from the production sphere. The career ambitions of graduates of general educational schools, on the other hand, are mainly based on the surface appeal of professions. And sometimes it is a simple matter of curiosity, or even the recommendations of their friends and parents. The kind of occupational training they are offered in these schools is not sufficient for the vocational identification of the graduates. This means that the schools must improve the occupational training of students. Why do our schools, rayon and oblast departments of public education and the Kirgiz Ministry of Education not study the experience of, for example, the Baltic republics, where occupation training has been organized fairly well?

The vocational guidance work at our institute is based on a standard plan, drawn up for 5-year periods. It is coordinated by the vocational guidance

council and by agitation commissions in each separate department. Basic areas are the responsibility of separate council sections. The institute gives procedural assistance to experimental schools and has a noncompetitive admissions program. Organized discussions at enterprises and schools have become a tradition. Students do some vocational guidance work with youth during work-study assignments and vacations. We even hold lecture series for school pupils on "Current Events in Science and Technology," where reports are presented by deans, scholars and instructors.

In my opinion, we are doing a great deal. But it is not a simple task to combine the interests of the VUZ with the interests of the newly enrolled students.

A comparison of the marks on entrance exams to the marks on secondary education certificates showed that around 85 percent of the certificates gave a higher mark. Approximately 50 percent of all applicants have a low level of knowledge, and their test scores ranged from a "2" to a "3." Low academic standards have been displayed by applicants from remote parts of the republic, where the demand for engineers has risen in recent years. Will we be able to help these regions? At our suggestion, the Ministry of Education gave the institute jurisdiction over 42 experimental schools 4 years ago: 21 in Oshakaya Oblast, 12 in Narynskaya Oblast, 7 in Issyk-Kul'skaya Oblast and 2 in rayons of republic jurisdiction.

The institute signed contracts with the schools for 5 years and set up 28 trustee groups with 4-6 members each. Twice a year these groups travel to these regions: in February-March and in April-May. Seminars and conferences are held for the directors of the schools. Their purpose is the exchange of views and the discussion of the fulfillment of contracts and plans.

Each year this joint work ends with the invitation of the graduates of these schools to month-long (free) preparatory courses (in July). We invite 300 students. This might sound like a low figure. But not all of the schools take advantage of this opportunity. In the 1977/78 academic year, for example, 352 were invited and 157 arrived, and the next year only 147 out of the 252 who were invited actually came to take the courses. Of these, 41 enrolled in the institute. It is incredible that the VUZ's initiative did not arouse the interest of the administrators of local departments, rayons and schools. Indifference is the only possible explanation.

Here is another example. Correspondence preparatory courses were organized by the institute back in 1978. But this opportunity is not being used enough either. Whereas 164 people took the course in the 1977/78 academic year, only 74 took it the next year.

Kolkhozes, sovkhoses and industrial enterprises in the republic do not always take advantage of their right to send people to study at the VUZ.

There are many problems the VUZ's cannot solve without the aid of ministries, enterprises and departments of public education. The efforts of secondary and higher academic institutions should be coordinated and united. The creation of joint VUZ and school councils for vocational guidance would be extremely helpful. They could work together on this problem. It would be best to set up these councils in oblast centers. The council members should include representatives of the VUZ's, VUZ graduates working locally, and representatives of raykoms, rayispolkoms, rayon administrations and schools.

And there is something else. Each VUZ now conducts vocational guidance work at its own discretion and on its own. Representatives of all VUZ's, even some in other republics, sometimes travel to the same school, while no one goes to other schools. Why could the Kirgiz SSR Scientific Research Institute of Pedagogics not take on the responsibility of organizing vocational guidance and putting it on a scientific, planned basis with the extensive use of research, surveys and inquiries?

Each year it becomes more difficult to find students who wish to enroll in central VUZ's (they have noncompetitive admissions programs) in the specialties needed by the republic economy. And this is simply due to the fact that this work has been left to drift with the tide. The practice of past years, when the schools, rayon departments of public education and party organs worked together after the examination period to select new students and send them to month-long preparatory courses in Frunze, has now been forgotten, and for no good reason.

Each person should do the work he likes best. It is our duty to help young people choose a profession.

8588

CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### TURKMEN FILM SEMINAR CONVENES

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 12 Jun. 80 p 3

[Article by N. Zhelnina: "Developmental Tendency--Positive." Paragraphs in slant lines printed in bold face]

[Text] /A zonal seminar of workers at TV film studios was held this spring in Ashkhabad. Participants included cinematographers and TV journalists from the Central Asian republics and Kazakhstan, as well as representatives from a number of studios in the RSFSR. The seminar theme--"On the Screen--A Man of Labor"--set the genre collection of TV films for review and their ideological and factual content. Turkmentelefil'm naturally served as seminar host and organizer and activities were led by V. Ya. Nikitina--film playwright from Moscow, G. V. Kuznetsov--senior teacher in the journalism department at Moscow State University, candidate in philological sciences, TV journalist, and scriptwriter, and V. V. Derevitskiy--member of the TV Commission of the USSR Union of Cinematographers, head of the department of journalistic practices, and member of the editorial board of the the magazine ZHURNALIST. A TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA correspondent asked them to evaluate the Turkmentelefil'm program and make comments./

The purpose of any seminar is professional training for its participants. But, as a rule, there is no complaint if one discusses mistakes, since the goal pursued is positive: to aid in avoiding mistakes.

The Turkmentelefil'm Studio is young, being only 10 years old. The costs of growth and growing up are unavoidable, and they primarily can also explain the shortcomings in the program shown during the seminar. But, the general tendency in development of national TV cinematography is unconditionally positive: the level of its work in recent years has improved noticeably.

The republic's TV journalists seek and often find interesting plots and raise important themes. However, they seldom succeed in developing them in the requisite manner. The impression created is that there is a desire to capture the uncapturable. They tried to express the maximum within the framework of a single plot, while an examination shows that little has been said, more accurately-- little that is new. It often seems that TV film authors have not even tasked themselves to penetrate to the essence of a phenomenon, to find an unusual abridgment of it, to burrow in deeper and expose a previously-unknown vein. This, of course, is not so, but films nonetheless most of the time tell about what lies on the surface and what has always been common knowledge, if not to all, then to most people. A characteristic example is "Report from Nebit-Dag" (authors V. Akhmedov and V. Kovalevskiy).

The fear of or inability to delve into the crux of a phenomenon, to seek the new even in the known results in such a deficiency as a declaration instead of a model solution of a theme. Typical in this context is "The Tree of Life" (scriptwriter V. Belousov, director Ch. Annakurbanov, cameraman B. Atayev). The authors attempt to familiarize us with one apparently very interesting, talented family of carpet makers, but restrict themselves once again to a collection of general pieces of information. The film tells of the results of this family's labor. Such a rewarding research objective as the artist's personality escaped the authors' field of view, the creative laboratory--there it is, but not much help! It remained unaddressed. But the rugs, the beautiful rugs--why bother, we have all seen them before.

An obvious winner compared to the works noted above is "From the Same Metal" (scriptwriter B. Khallyyev, director Ch. Shamuradov, cameraman L. Tangyan, editor V. Klimenkov), whose creators employed an often successful attempt at achieving a model solution of the theme. And, they selected the emotional key accurately. Perhaps the frames forgot: 150 portraits--children lost in the war and mothers who come to a rural museum, as if to a shrine, to a pantheon... Or an old chauffeur who drives his nephews around, yet must take a bus for his free time trips, even though he already has 40 nephews... As if the authors all the same "got off key," the model plan suddenly is replaced by an enumeration of technical achievements. Nevertheless, this film is an unquestioned success for the studio, to which life immediately gave witness: in other villages they began to create museums similar to the one at Ashkhabad Kolkhoz, Maryyskaya Oblast.

Nature films occupy a large place in Turkmen documentaries. Nature is depicted lovingly and skillfully. Take just the films "A Trip Along the Uzboy"--the highly professional, talented work of B. Atayev, and "Shores"--a tale about the Caspian shores from Fort Shevchenko to Gasan-Kuli (scriptwriter N. Ramazanov, director Ch. Shamuradov, cameraman L. Tangyan, editor V. Klimenkov). The latter is weaker than the former, but is also interesting.

The only surprise is that the Turkmen TV Studio's tales about nature not once elicited a note of alarm. They contain no uneasiness either about the present



state of nature in the kray or about its future. But, sufficient grounds exist for alarm: the ancient forests along the Amu-Dar'ya are being cut down, the tugai and its inhabitants are disappearing. Not everything in the desert is favorable either--we refer to the landscapes or individual species of flora and fauna. Soviet TV journalists should not, do not have the right to bypass instances of incorrect management which crassly violate ecological balances, rapacious use of natural resources, and the like. This is one direction in which the republic's TV needs to seek plots and themes.

While we are discussing directions of thematic inquiry, we should direct the attention of Turkmentelefil'm authors to scientific achievements. The republic has its own unique scientific institutions such as the Turkmen SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of the Desert and Institute of the Sun, where exceptionally interesting research is underway. Nothing about this has appeared to date on the TV screen.

Plots worthy of attention might be a TV documentary on cultural centers such as Academic Drama Theater imeni Mollanepes, which recently marked its 50th anniversary. Its achievements are epochal, but there are problems. Solution of these problems would be of interest to the society at large.

An important segment of the work is the struggle with vestiges of the past. And here the intrusion of TV can be very useful, naturally given that this intrusion doesn't remain only an ascertained fact, but establishes as its goal to actively influence ongoing events.

The most positive aspect of the young studio's work is the ability of Turkmen TV journalists to select heroes for their films. Regardless of the film you choose, it presents a worthy person to viewers: skilled, talented, having a most interesting biography and fate, a person who has performed great services for the nation and society. How this is presented is something else again.

The hero of "There is Good Fortune in this Home" (scriptwriter V. Klimenkov, director Ch. Annakurbanov, cameraman B. Atayev) is Kurban-aga, formerly a military pilot. He performed a feat during the war. Severely wounded in aerial combat, he got his aircraft back to base and saved the plane. Unfortunately, one must go elsewhere to learn about this and about many other things in the life of Kurban-aga and his family. The film only whets your appetite a bit by familiarizing you with good people, yet not showing them. There are 11 children in this family and the viewer never sees one of them clearly. Kurban-aga, a charming, authoritarian person with his family and at the kolkhoz, certainly educates his children well and correctly, but again this can only be assumed. But, his experience in so doing would be useful for other families. It is no easy task to raise worthy citizens. Yes, the life-long experience of Kurban-aga is of great interest and value, but it is lacking in the film, there are no thoughts and words of this remarkable person. There is a poor announcer's script, which relates facts known to many. Only once did a vivid, warm picture flash through: they showed the 11 children being

put to bed. Alas, this was only a brief episode in the 3-part film. The authors (they are not the first) were afraid to exceed the bounds of the stereotype established in the republic's TV journalism and demonstrated a lack of taste for details. But, how often a fresh or characteristic detail aids in seeing a phenomenon or event in its quintessence!

Thus, the film "The Chairman's Thoughts and Concerns" (scriptwriter M. Bayramov, director Ch. Annakurbanov, cameraman N. Ishanov) instills hope for impending studio successes in the area of creating film portraits. As always it is a pleasure to repeat this, an interesting and significant hero is chairman of the 40 let TSSR Kolkhoz, Ashkhabadskiy Rayon, Kerim Akhmed'yarov, a person businesslike in the best sense of the word, a modern leader, one who lives not only for today, but one who looks to the long-range future of the farm, a high-class specialist, a man who thinks like a state official. The film's authors, not chasing the "sum of the representatives," concentrated on him alone. For this very reason therefore, they succeeded in presenting a sufficiently complete picture of the times, even though this sounds paradoxical at first glance. The more we learn about heroes, the completer our notion of the times. It is very interesting to listen to Akhmed'yarov. You can trust his words when he says he lives a normal, robust life, that the enormous multi-discipline farm did not grind him down, since he can select his co-workers, his associates, ones he can count upon like he counts upon himself. He shares with them the concerns, the responsibility, the power. That is the only way to run a kolkhoz these days. The film's authors took the correct approach when they emphasized their hero's businesslike qualities. But, having drawn viewers' attention to him, they did not fully satisfy them. Called for here is the procedure referred to in films and on the stage as "everyone plays the King," that is, supplementing the hero's own characteristics with those of the people around him, via thoughts, feelings, the relationship of which more fully, more comprehensively reveals the main form. A timid step in this direction has been made all the same--the canning plant technologist talked about the chairman.

The author's personal presence, his evaluation of and commentary on events, are appropriate and justified in film portraits, as they are by the way in many other vehicles. A fortunate example of an author's intrusion into activities on the screen is the Kirgiz film "Kumiss" (scriptwriter K. Dzhusubaliyev, director K. Yusupdzhanov). There are also authors at the Turkmentelefil'm Studio who have interesting things to relate (for example, V. Akhmedov, very knowledgeable about nature), but they sheepishly hide behind the announcer's script, which as a rule is weak, banal and devoid of any signs of individual relationship to the subject.

The announcer's script--the time has come to make a conclusion--is the most problematical in the Turkmen TV Studio's operations, in any event among the items included in the seminar program. This is understandable. Creation of an announcer's script is a whole new science (or art, depending upon how you view it). It should not repeat what the camera is relating, but it ought not lose touch with the scene either. Its task is to supplement the visual image,

support accurate emotional perception of it, the philosophical comprehension. The announcer's script is good when the scriptwriter works on it as an artist who weighs each word.

The script's author generally should demonstrate more concern about the film, more vitality when creating it. He must be on the set, in the editing room, and so on. And, the main thing is to be responsive to the director's and cameraman's requests so that the latter won't otherwise, clenching their teeth, have to jam vivid, interesting material into the "reinforced concrete" framework of the predetermined script.

It remains now to establish as fact that the first link in the Turkmentelefil'm scriptwriter-director-cameraman chain is the weakest. The last link is the strongest. The majority of the camera work is done quite professionally, giving witness to the unusual capabilities and good perspectives of the cameramen.

Having just mentioned professionalism, one should take into account that not one worker at the Turkmentelefil'm Studio has a special (VGIK [All-Union State Institute of Cinematography]) education. It is also possible that this circumstance affects the product's overall level. But, the people desire to study, as was evident from their active participation in the seminar, their avid attention to what was said during the sessions and discussions. The Republic Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting should support all who wish to study and who have the aptitude.

/This in general terms is the opinion of seminar leaders on the latest works by the Turkmen TV Studio. Extensive professional experience and fresh outlook--the view from without--allowed them to find the "sore points" of our young cinematography, to note and identify all, even insignificant, achievements, to truly determine the developmental tendency as being positive and promising notable successes in the near future. It was clear to everyone, however, that these successes do not rain down from the heavens. They must be achieved through stubborn labor, training, and creative effort./

7869  
CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### TADZHIK FILM ATTACKS RADIO LIBERTY

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 6 Apr 80 p 3

[Review in T. Karatygina's "Person to Person" column of the film "Retribution for Treason"]

[Text] Native land...For the individual there is no concept dearer and nearer. Wherever his journeys take him he waits in trembling anticipation for his encounter with native land, which also awaits him, its son.

Thirty-six years from the day when Ruzi Fazil left for the front with his countrymen, he returned to his native land.

His meeting with his fellow-countrymen was a painful thing. Destiny, in various aspects of good and evil, had separated them. What could Ruzi say to his former countrymen, to his brother-in-arms, who had traveled the roads of war; what words could he find to explain away his past? He had no such words. He had no explanations that would get people to understand and forgive him. For Ruzi there was nothing left in the region that had once been his native land except for a handful of earth from his mother's grave.

This is the situation at the beginning of the film "Retribution for Treason" (producer Ye. Kuzin, authors of the script V. Kassis and L. Kolosov, cameraman A. Pestrolbov), which from the first to the last sequence maintains its hold on one's interest and compels one to engage in a great deal of thought. The film is harsh and grim and it reveals to the fullest the moral bankruptcy and the depth of degradation of the one who betrayed the motherland, became an apostate, and went over to the camp of its enemies.

But the film does not just reveal the anatomy of treason; it exposes the sordid methods of the psychological war against the USSR and the socialist countries, a war led by the world gendarme--the United States.

What dictated the authors' selection of a theme? What prompted them to take up this civil deed? The desire to tell the truth about the ringleaders

of the ideological war and their minions and the various kinds of renegades, whose place is in the dust heap of history.

They are alive even today--yesterday's accomplices of the Fascists--the avengers, hangmen and murderers who fled with the Hitlerites to the West. Having now made their way into various kinds of anti-Soviet organizations and taken shelter in Munich in Radio Liberty, they are now daily and hourly betraying their people and their country. The film traces the genesis of the fall of these "former citizens."

A sinister notoriety has been acquired throughout the world by Radio Liberty, to which the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency has assigned the role of leading center for the far-flung network of anticommunist organizations, while paying money for definite services. And the assemblage of radio saboteurs is earning the Judas pieces of silver by its calumnies and lies.

Although access to Radio Liberty is by no means free--a strict system of passes and guards who cast penetrating eyes at those who enter--the film's authors enable us to penetrate this espionage nest and to see with our own eyes those who daily concoct these lies and calumnies in their evil anti-Soviet kitchen.

The service record of everyone of the "specialists" of the Radio Liberty outfit drips with blood. The Hitlerite official lists which once were a source of pride for them, now indict them. The screen exposes what would rather be hidden by Gestapo agent Kromiadi-Sanin, a colonel on the staff of the traitor Vlasov, the Hitlerite underling Garif Sultanov, who betrayed the poet Musa Jalil, the turncoat and corrupter of youth Ostrovskiy, and the deserters Sabur Ishimbetov and Khuseyn Ikram, who during the war voluntarily enrolled in the Turkestan legion and for special services rendered were awarded officers' rank by the Hitlerites.

These "special services" were frightful. The legionaries reserved for themselves the gallows, the charred ruins and the death camp. The chronicle of the war years, the documents and the affidavits of eyewitnesses used in the film even now, three and a half decades later, cry out for retribution.

It is hard to forget the people who were unerringly and accurately brought together in the film. A woman's hands are going over the pages of a letter in the Uzbek language. There is no word "son" in it, even though a mother writes the letter. Here is Kadrykul Igamkulov in an SS uniform with all the regalia. The photos of those who perished and were hanged or tortured in the death camps pass in review. "I thought you were killed but you are alive. It would have been better if you had died"--such is the maternal curse which falls on the head of the traitor.

Now Igamkulov works at Radio Liberty in the capacity of a "champion of the rights of man," a "fighter for freedom." It is hard to conceive a more blasphemous concept.



But the Radio Liberty chiefs are not troubled by the bloody past of the people working under them. "Our conception of the term 'war criminal' is different from your interpretation," was the cynical statement made to Soviet newspapermen by one of the Radio Liberty chiefs, CIA Colonel Robert Redlich. Of course, it is precisely such "personnel"--former Hitlerite accomplices, deserters, renegades, functionaries of the emigrant and nationalist centers--that the CIA needs in its ideological sabotage, in its reconnaissance and subversive operations against the USSR and the countries of socialism, and in its attacks on the process of detente. Every year the state department and the CIA spend enormous sums on this private radio center, which U.S. President J. Carter admits is "an integral component of the U.S. government."

Day and night, on order from the United States, the chorus of the radio pirates floods the airwaves. The daily total of the Radio Liberty broadcasts in the 23 languages of the USSR nations amounts to 375 hours. The concocting of misinformation in such quantity requires more and more new specialists and Radio Liberty picks up renegades and dissidents of every description as well as those turned out of the USSR and stripped of their citizenship. Here within the station's walls were Aleksandr Galich, who exchanged his native land for the night-time pubs of Paris and Mikhail Aronbayev, who went to Israel in search of the Promised Land and found himself on land leased by the CIA.

The alert motion picture camera, like an X-ray, examines the dreadful inner world of those who have made treason their profession. The authors of the film, who have been able to combine the rigidity of the documentary with the style of civil journalism, portray the doomed fate of all these Ishimbetova, Ikramova, Igankulova, Ostrovskiys and Krasovskiys. They continue to drag out their physical existence and they even bustle about and gluttonize--but they are already spiritual corpses and phantoms.

A person without a native land is nothing. For the individual his motherland and his mother are one and the same. When he has lost her, he has lost everything. The motherland can do without those who have betrayed her but they without a motherland--are shadows.

Without admitting it to themselves, these newly arisen Munich people seek encounters with their compatriots in the theaters and concert halls so that they may hear songs in their native, nearly forgotten tongue and even for a moment touch that which was once their motherland.

"I would give up everything for two arshins of land in a cemetery, but in my native region," Kadrykul Dusmat confesses. "I am ready to return to Russia, even on all fours, even on my hands and knees!"--this was repeated unceasingly by the "bard" Aleksandr Galich in the last days of his life. Nothing remains of the traitors save for an aspen stake with a number on a grave in an alien land.

The ideas advanced by the film are on many levels. The film is an indictment. It reveals the unlawful devices and means employed by world reaction in its attempts to undermine the process of detente and to provoke the activity of the antisocialist elements. The more potent the successes of socialism, the fiercer become the attacks launched against it by the reactionary forces which today bring together the American imperialists, the Zionists and the Chinese hegemonists. "When the bourgeoisie's ideological influence on the workers declines and is impaired and weakened, it has everywhere and always resorted to the most desperate lies and calumnies," wrote V. I. Lenin. And the film provides convincing confirmation of this Leninist thesis.

The film is a warning; it reminds us of the lessons of the war and calls for vigilance on the part of the Soviet people. Bringing the past and the present together in the fabric of the film, the authors want to arouse in the people an alertness and concern with respect to the peace of the planet and to intensify their determination in opposition to the forces of reaction.

"We must not forget!" the film cries out. Its urgency is multiplied by the fact that bourgeois propaganda is now advocating indulgence for the war criminals on the grounds of remoteness in time and it is trying to cover up their bloody past.

"Retribution for Treason" marks a new page in the creative work of Yevgeniy Kuzin, an artist who has tackled socially significant themes and has confirmed the spiritual grandeur and loftiness of the moral principles of the Soviet individual, his patriotism, and the greatness of his soul (we recall "Ivan-Tadzhik" and "Gorst' Materinskoy Zemli"). He manifests a qualitatively new stage in the creative work of the film journalist and he confirms the artist's faithfulness to the acute social problems and the vigilance of his political vision.

The makers of the film succeeded in fusing the graphic power of fact with the persuasive expressiveness of words and the keen vision of the camera and they were able to accomplish this task on a high professional level. Perhaps not all the components of the film are equally praiseworthy but we must not lose sight of the difficulties involved in the making of it.

The film is appearing on our screens at a time when our people are preparing to observe the 35th anniversary of the Great Victory, when the memory takes us back with particular force to the lessons of the war. The greater the poignancy with which this film is received, the greater will be its impact on the high moral force vested in it.

The authors' deep feeling, their civic posture, and their pain and anger will undoubtedly be conveyed to the viewer, will impel him again and again to reinforce his comprehension of what is taking place in the world, and to be guided by a sense of responsibility for the fate of the world.

## REGIONAL

### WHY RUSSIANS LEARN ESTONIAN

Moscow MOSCOW NEWS in English No 25, 29 Jun-6 Jul 80

[Article by Alla Kallas]

[Text] The author of this article is Alla Kallas [Zaitseva], a Russian, who was born and grew up in Leningrad and graduated from the University there. Having married a young Estonian writer--Teel Kallas, she moved to Tallinn. She is 32 years old and speaks Estonian so well that she has translated a few short stories written by her husband and his story for young people "So Much Sun" into Russian.

How does a Russian manage in Estonia if he is unable to speak the language? At a course of the Estonian language a talk arose about it once, and it appeared that almost all the 30 students had found themselves in funny situations.

"...There was no queue when I arrived at the clinic so I sat down and waited. A nurse kept coming out of the doctor's room saying 'Jargmine.' The word sounded like an Estonian name. There was no one of that name around, and it took me half an hour to find out that it meant 'the next one, please.'"

Estonians are used to hearing Russians who live in their Republic speaking Estonian. Nevertheless, in the streets and in the shops you will get a polite answer in Russian and a smile of understanding if you say: "Excuse me, I don't speak Estonian."

In routine matters one can do without Estonian, but there are serious reasons why Russians learn Estonian.

Firstly, a pure professional necessity, the need to get in touch with colleagues. I remember N. Pedyukin, a Russian, who had been appointed director of the Aseri Ceramic Factory. Having assumed office, he studied the factory during the daytime and spent nights over Estonian textbooks. After several months he delivered his first speech to the workers in Estonian. It is necessary to take into consideration the fact that one-fifth of the families are of mixed nationality.

Behind these seemingly pragmatic urges there is something extremely important, perhaps, the most important. Although one can get by in an Estonian town without knowing the language, it will be difficult to appreciate Estonian culture or to understand the spirit of the people.

Courses teaching the Estonian language exist in many industrial enterprises in Estonia. In Tallinn they are annually attended by some 200 people. There are seven groups where the language is taught from scratch and there are also refresher courses.

For those who are born in Estonia, education begins earlier. Family, environment, school--all help. O. Sapochnik, Chairman of the Tallinn branch of the Organising Committee of the 1980 Olympic Games in Moscow, writes: "Like my mother and her parents, I was born in Tallinn. My parents are Russian, and the family is artistic. Mother speaks with a very slight accent, Father's accent is more pronounced. I learnt the language in the street while playing with other children, then at school and at an institute. My wife is Estonian and we speak Estonian at home. My son goes to an Estonian school."

The language learnt from early years has become a native one for Fyodor Kolchin, once a famous skier. He grew up in Otepaa and studied at an Estonian school. When asked about his family, he said: "My wife is an Estonian, my seven-months son, too. Many of my Estonian friends speak Russian fluently."

"There is a new tendency," says Helle Elme, headmistress of Nursery School No. 134 run by the Kommunaar Shoe Factory, "to send a child from a Russian family to an Estonian nursery school so that he can learn the language from his earliest years. We have ten children of this kind."

Courses, nursery schools--all this is wonderful, but the most important and underlying principle of the Republic's system is to teach Estonian everywhere. This system is meant for all without exception. The teaching of the language at Russian schools (one-fifth of the schools in Estonia are Russian) begins in the 3rd form. The curriculum includes national literature, classics, modern writers. The school provides a solid foundation for further study at technical schools and institutes, for independent, profound understanding of special branches of culture.

CSO: 1812

## REGIONAL

### TADZHIK AUTHOR ATTACKS NATIONALISM

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 11 May 80 p 2

[Article by Fatekh Niyazi translated from the Tadzhik by L. Kandinov: "The Live Feeling of a United Family; Writer's Notes"]

[Text] Always, at all times, we have been and will be proud of our belonging to the new historical community of people--a powerful force whose name, as Comrade L. I. Brezhnev said, is the Soviet people. Social and national inequality have been eliminated in our country. We have no place for any manifestation of racism, chauvinism, and nationalism. The previously oppressed peoples were given true national independence and offered extensive possibilities for socioeconomic, sociopolitical, and cultural development. Like those of all other peoples in the country, the rights of the peoples of Central Asia "are protected with the entire might of the revolution and its organs--the soviets of workers, soldiers, and peasants deputies."

These words are from Lenin's appeal entitled "To All Working Muslims of Russia and the East."

We know that V. I. Lenin placed Turkestan, enslaved by czarism, in the same ranks as the then colonies of British imperialism such as India and Egypt. The peoples of Central Asia and Kazakhstan--the creators of one of the most ancient cultures in the world who had given mankind giants such as Rudaki, Navoi, Abuali, ibn-Sino, Makhtumkuli, Abay, and tens of other outstanding master writers and philosophers--suffered from a double oppression and led a pitiful life under the conditions of a medieval feudal-patriarchal system.

We also know that millions of sons and daughters of these peoples, again to use Lenin's words, were awakened "to a new life, to the struggle for basic human rights" by the Russian revolutionary movement. They followed revolutionary Russia and, together with it, won. It is both my individual luck and the luck of my native Tajik people, the luck of all Soviet people, that our fathers and grandfathers followed the banner of Lenin's ideas.



The reason for my mentioning these elementary truths in such great detail is that in fits of raving anti-Sovietism, recently aggravated, the imperialist ideologues are grossly falsifying the nature of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. They greatly rely on presenting the laws of the historical process of strengthening the alliance and rapprochement among nations under socialist conditions as some kind of Russification of the nations, i.e., in simple terms, they try to restore and inflate nationalism and drive poisoned wedges in the relations of friendship and fraternity among peoples established in our country.

They have not invented anything new in this disgusting tactic. In his time, treacherously attacking our country, Hitler too hoped that national discord would break out and so would a fight among the peoples of the USSR. The folk saying for such hopes is "Tell your dream to the water." Such dreams cannot come true. They are built on sand. Today, as 35 years ago, on the day of the great victory, we proudly think of the fact that the Great Patriotic War was a patriotic war for the Tajik, Uzbek, or Kirgiz, precisely the way it was to the Russian, the Ukrainian, and the Belorussian.

Fraternity and friendship among the peoples are our greatest gain. However much the bourgeois scribblers are trying to excel, they will be unable to slander or belittle it. In our country internationalism has become as natural a human feeling as admiration, grief, joy, anger, or love. In their aspirations, thoughts, and accomplishments, all Soviet people are like one, as the one sun which rises over the entire planet, whether they live in the vast stretches of Russia, on the banks of the Baltic, Dnepr, or Kura, in the Kazakh steppes, in the Far East, or the mountains of the Pamir, Ala-Too or the Carpathians. In his poems our unforgettable Mirzo Tursunzade said that, "We are brothers, we are the children of a single fatherland." This thought, this topic was the main one in his work which always expressed the profound thoughts and expectations of his people.

Not so long ago I was in Belgium where I addressed members of different social strata of the population. I spoke of the past, the present, and the future of our country, including my republic. Even though quite interested, occasionally my audience and collocutors would not hide their mistrust. Some stated that they did not question the strength and power of the USSR and that they admired the achievements of Soviet Russia which had covered the distance from the wooden plow to space ships, but how could this be typical of Tajikistan as well? They spread their hands. They could not conceive how and for what purpose a small mountain republic would build powerful hydroelectric power plants such as the Nurekskaya or future Rogunskaya and would develop, along with light industry, a heavy industry and increase cotton production.

"Is everything shipped to the mother country?" I was asked.

There was no reason to be astounded by this question, for it is essentially in this spirit that the bourgeois press describes the economy of our union republics. Like the other members of our writers' delegation, I was forced to become, so to say, a popularizer-economist and, using facts and figures, explain the mechanics of the single national organism and the all-union division of labor in which the wealth of some becomes accessible to all and vice versa.

Some opponents claimed that with such a solution of the problem culture becomes equalized, loses its originality.

"Depends on what is meant by originality," we answered. "If it means fixed forms and thoughts, who needs such originality? All Soviet writers follow the single path of marching with the people. The point is, precisely, that the life of the people determines the variety of our creative search, the wealth of artistic thinking, and the vividness of the painter's colors."

... Looking at past decades, one could easily see that many accomplishments of Soviet literature are related precisely to the topic of the struggle waged by the people of various nationalities for freedom and happiness. This topic was sounded most loudly first in the works of the Russian writers--the students and fellow workers of Gor'kiy and Mayakovsky--after which the writers of all fraternal republics joined in its development. Sadridin Ayni laid the beginning of Tajik Soviet literature with his "Freedom March." Khamza laid the foundations of contemporary Uzbek poetry with his poem "Awaken, Working People."

We know that the feeling of a single homeland immeasurably grew during the Great Patriotic War, when the friendship among the peoples of the country was further developed and greatly accelerated, while the patriotic topic became one of the main topics in art. The literature of that period offers us splendid examples of the organic combination between a feeling of national pride, sharpened by trials, joys, and grief, and the feelings of Soviet patriotism and socialist internationalism.

The pathos of all our works during the war consisted of showing the contribution of our peoples to the struggle against the cruel enemy and depict the heroism of the national character. I recall the stories "The Science of Hatred," by M. Sholokhov; "Russian Character" by A. Tolstoy; "The Third ADC," by K. Simonov; "The Night Before the Battle" by A. Dovzhenko; "The Golden Arrow" by A. Kakhkhar; "Truthful Stories" by R. Gvetadze; "In the Blizzard" by A. Ventslov; "The Family of Kandym the Hunter" by Ya. Kaushutov, and the works of G. Musrepov, K. Dzhantoshev, and many other writers from the fraternal republics. I too worked precisely in the same direction, considering it my task as a writer to describe the heroism of my fellow countrymen and thus refute the false legend of the inability of Central Asia to display military valor, remaining from prerevolutionary times.

It was then that people of different nationalities entered our books for, speaking of the war, we could not fail to mention the high and noble feeling of comradeship and brotherhood inherent in all troops.

The same could be said of today's literature. The only reason for which the Uzbek writer Sh. Rashidov created in his trilogy "Pobediteli" [The Winners] impressive characters of Russian party members is because the Russian party members are transforming the shape of the Uzbek land together with its native population. The reason for which the characters in the novel "Nurek" by Yu. Akobirov and "Voda k Dobru Snitsya" [Water Flows for Good] by M. Khodzhayev include, along with Tajiks, Russians, Ukrainians, Uzbeks, Khazars, Belorussians, and others, is because the Nurek Hydroelectric Power Plant was built by the sons and daughters of our single Soviet homeland and by members of nearly 40 nationalities within it.

The reciprocal enrichment and influence among national literatures is vividly manifested, for example, in the fact that today we are trying to encompass more broadly the phenomena of reality and are paying ever greater attention to the inner world of man, turning to characters with complex spiritual feelings. Thus, traditional descriptiveness in Tajik prose as well as, as a matter of fact, in the prose of other Central Asian literatures, is being replaced by dramatic narration. Overall characterizations of people are yielding to the artistic study of a variety of human types and to the complex and changing mentality of the individual.

The role which the great and powerful Russian language plays in all processes of reciprocal enrichment among fraternal literatures is truly priceless. Without the Russian language, without the translation of our works into Russian, all new phenomena we note today in the development of our literatures would be inconceivable, not to mention the training which each one of us acquires by reading in the original or in translations into one's native language the works of the Russian literary classics and of outstanding contemporary writers.

Yes, like his ideas, Lenin's language has turned upside down our entire way of life and spiritual world. It not only opened to us the gates of the world and enriched our culture but enabled the world to discover us, making our literature famous throughout the globe. It enhanced Ayna, Auezov, Kerbabayev, Yashen, Tursun-zade, Gamzatov, Abashidze, Zul'fiya, Aytmatov, and Mirza Ibragimov who are today known and read in Paris, Delhi, London, Colombo, Jakarta, New York, and all countries of Europe, and the Middle and Far East.

The following fact proves the extent of translations into Russian of the works of national writers: Nearly 40 percent of the works published by Izdatel'stvo Sovetskii Pisatel' are translations.

To be translated into Russian is a great honor for a writer. At the same time, however, it entrusts him with yet another responsibility. We must tirelessly improve our skill, organize the language, and tirelessly study life in order to record on the pages of our books the great accomplishments of the multinational united Soviet people.

In his speech on the occasion of receiving the Lenin prize for the books "Malaya Zemlya," "Vozrozhdeniye" [Rebirth] and "Tselina" [Virgin Land] Comrade L. I. Brezhnev reemphasized the need to write "in such a way as to help as much as possible the practical cause of our party and people."

This is the first duty and obligation of each one of us, Soviet writers, and we shall try to continue to be worthy of our noble and responsible mission.

5003

CSO: 1800

KOCHARLI'S BOOK ON AZERBAIJAN REVIEWED

Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 2

[Article by A. Karenin, candidate of historical sciences: "Via the Road to Good Fortune"]

[Text] Historical-party science has been supplemented by a new edition published for the 60th anniversary of the Azerbaijan SSR and Azerbaijan Communist Party. This is a book written by doctor of historical sciences, professor T. K. Kocharli, corresponding member of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences entitled "Istoricheskiy povorot v sud'bakh azerbaydzhanskogo naroda."\*

T. K. Kocharli is known throughout scientific society as the author of general works on the history of the revolutionary movement and the Azerbaijan Communist Party during different periods. In the new work the author tasked himself with a complicated mission: based upon a broad circle of documentary sources, many of which introduced into scientific use for the first time, to point out not only the progress and scales of the revolutionary struggle of Azerbaijani workers against exploiters for the victory of Soviet power, the first steps in construction of socialism under the direction of the Leninist party, but also--something characteristic and important--to reveal the objective laws of the victory of the socialist revolution in Azerbaijan and to examine several specific traits in its development.

The book deserves attention due to the detail, conscientiousness of reasoned investigation, and the profound conclusions and opinions which are distinguished in a number of instances, stating it without exaggeration, by scientific innovation. The author's desire, when describing and analyzing the most significant questions and problems, to debunk the malicious devices of so-called Sovietologists so prevalent in the West and their attempts to represent

---

\*T. K. Kocharli. "Istoricheskiy povorot v sud'bakh azerbaydzhanskogo naroda" [Historic Change in the Fate of the Azerbaijani People]. Azerneshr. Baku, 1980, 270 pp.



historical truth in the twisted mirror of antisovietism facilitates this. One additional notable feature of the book--it is a journalistic effort following party guidelines.

As noted, the author tasked himself to investigate the objective laws of the victory of the power of the Soviets in Azerbaijan. His point of departure to do so was V. I. Lenin's conclusion that "A revolution cannot be 'made,' revolutions grow out of objectively (independent of the will of the party and classes) urgent crises and turning-points of history...."

T. K. Kocharli carefully and with substantiation reveals the historical significance and main sociopolitical result of Azerbaijan joining with Russia. Intensive absorption of Azerbaijan into the course of the Russian Empire's economic development led to a growth of industrial capitalism and, in turn, to formation of a multinational army of proletariat, which formed a social base for dissemination of Marxism-Leninism.

In this connection, analysis of the national composition of Baku's working class in the early 1900's is interesting. This analysis--an important requisite for explaining the degree and scales of participation of the workers of native nationality in the revolutionary movement--makes it possible to completely reject the manipulations of bourgeois falsifiers who attempt to reduce the relative significance of the Azerbaijan proletariat and thereby denigrate their contribution to the overall cause of the class struggle, attempt to advance their own pseudoscientific musings under the shopworn thesis of the "export" of revolution to Azerbaijan. Using rich factual material, the author carries investigation of this question to a successful conclusion, continually emphasizing that, within the ranks of Azerbaijan's working people, workers of many nationalities struggled side by side against tsarism and capitalism and that the revolutionary movement evolved in indestructible union with the heroic proletariat of all of Russia, primarily with the Russian working class.

Azerbaijan's Bolsheviks made a creative search for new forms of work among the masses to more broadly attract Azerbaijani workers to the revolutionary struggle. The section "Indivisible-Divisible Existence of the 'Gummet'"--the problem "not of principle, but of tactics primarily"--is devoted to this question. The section title comes from statements by one of the founders of the social-democratic group "Gummet" ("Energy"), noted revolutionary Bolshevik S. M. Efendiyev, leading party and statesman of Soviet Azerbaijan. As never better and with historic authenticity, it responds to the content of the section, which is captivating by the soundness of the documentary fabric, by dialectical penetration into the essence of events and phenomena, and by symmetry of presentation.

The reader is presented a large amount of material which discusses the multifaceted activities of the "Gummet," which operated with the rights of a department of the Baku Committee of the RSDRP [Russian Social Democratic Workers' Party].

the organizational and agitational-propaganda work of the Gummetites, who made a worthy contribution to revolutionary education and class cohesion of Azerbaijan's working class and laboring peasantry.

Followed sequentially in the book are the origin and activities of the Bolshevik organization in Azerbaijan--true offspring of the great Lenin, his wise steadfast leadership of the tireless work of Baku Bolsheviks to rally the laboring masses around the party, to mobilize their revolutionary forces to storm the citadel of tsarist autocracy and bourgeois landowner structure, for the victory of worker and peasant power. The researcher draws an impressive picture of truly heroic achievement, both on the martial field and on the field of creation of the legendary Baku Commune wreathed in the undying glory of its leaders and moving spirits--S. G. Shaumyan, M. A. Azizbekov, P. A. Dzharparidze, I. T. Fioletov, N. N. Narimanov, and others.

One emotionally reads sentences describing the valorous resistance of the workers to Turkish and English interventionists who invaded Azerbaijan in fall 1918 after the temporary loss of Soviet power. The invaders brought with them in their wagon train the Musavat [Equality] government, which hid from the people's wrath behind a palisade of bayonets. T. K. Kocharli vividly writes that "Just yesterday having betrayed the deed of title for Azerbaijan to Turkey, the Musavatists now sold Azerbaijan to England." He employs the words of N. N. Narimanov written in July 1919 to the premier of the Musavat government, words replete with sarcasm, devastating, exceptionally urgently resounding today: "You, prior to the arrival of the English, when Wilhelm's shells were exploding in the streets of London, told the Moslem masses that England was the evil historical enemy not only of Turkey, but of the entire Moslem world as well... But, from a certain moment, you not only began to hostilely relate to the English, but to such an extent became friendly with them that you failed to notice that you had lost your independence. England systematically is taking away your individuality and, at the same time, you began to sing the Moslem masses a song about the humane and cultural Entente."

The anti-national Musavat regime, the author underscores, just as zealously kowtowed to the U.S.A. and to the ruling circles of a number of other capitalist countries.

The elusive nature of Musavatist Azerbaijan's "independence" is revealed in the monograph. It is underscored that foreign occupation and Musavat rule turned out to be a severe tragedy for Azerbaijani workers. Laboring people drank from a full cup of suffering and abasement, learned the depths of insult of national feeling and worth, were convinced that Azerbaijan's "independence," which the Musavatists proclaimed, was fiction. The working class and peasantry learned through bitter experience that they were recipients of supposed "democratic," but, in actuality, anti-national power of land owners and the bourgeoisie. They understood something else: Azerbaijan's salvation, their

social and national liberation is in the socialist revolution, in establishment of the dictatorship of the proletariat, in unity with Soviet Russia.

The struggle of the working class and of the peasant laboring masses under Communist Party leadership to throw off the Musavat bourgeois landowner yoke and the comprehensive material and moral-political aid of Soviet Russia, the RKP(b) [Russian Communist Party (Bolshevik)] Central Committee, and V. I. Lenin are illuminated in the sections entitled "For an Independent Soviet Azerbaijan!," "An Independent Socialist Soviet Azerbaijani Republic," and "The Eternal Good Fortune of the Azerbaijani Republic is Linked to Russia."

Also interesting are the areas where the author, razing to the ground the fabrications of bourgeois historians concerning the political inertia and antipathy of the Azerbaijani peasantry, presents documentation revealing the opposite--concerning the strong upsurge of the agrarian movement, its national scope during the period when Azerbaijan's Bolsheviks were preparing an armed uprising. The same is true for the new materials, including archival materials. The historic events of 27 and 28 April 1920, the glory of Soviet power in Azerbaijan, the formation of the Azerbaijan Communist Party, the Azerbaijan SSR, the fraternal international aid from Soviet Russia. Thus, a historic change took place in the fate of the Azerbaijani people.

T. K. Kocharli concludes that the formation of the Azerbaijan SSR, like that of the other republics of the USSR, had enormous international significance, represented a threat to imperialism, and was an insurmountable factor in the demoralization of the capitalist system. He bases his own conclusion on the 10th RKP(b) Congress's decision on the national question.

The question of the contribution of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and Azerbaijani workers to the formation of the USSR is studied in the monograph. Moving sentences are devoted to V. I. Lenin. The author generalizes a large number of sources, which with enormous force demonstrate that V. I. Lenin's name is linked not only with creation and strengthening of the Soviet system of government of the Azerbaijani people, but also with the revival of the economic system, development of productive forces, and initial socialistic transformations in Azerbaijan.

The book ends with a section whose title employs comrade L. I. Brezhnev's lofty words "Azerbaijan Takes Broad Strides!" This section contains information and data on the historic conquests of the Azerbaijani people during 60 years of Soviet power. Celebration of this jubilee took the shape of national festivals. Delegations from Moscow, Leningrad, and all union republics participated. And, this is symbolic because, as the research shows, the Azerbaijani people, using their own resources alone, would have been unable over the short period of history to achieve unparalleled successes in all spheres of the national economy and culture. These victories were possible thanks to the victory of Great October, to the advantages of the socialist system, to the wise leadership of Lenin's party, to the unification of all the Soviet people into a single mighty state--the Soviet Union.

The author notes that Azerbaijan's workers achieved their greatest successes during the years of the Ninth and Tenth five-year plans. The republic's economic progress never has been characterized by such dynamism as was the case during that time. A fundamental turning point came in Azerbaijan's socio-economic and cultural development.

The framework of a newspaper article does not permit me to dwell on the other merits of T. K. Kocharli's book. But, those reflected in this review give witness to the book's high ideological-theoretical and scientific level. There can be no doubt that the book will be of interest to specialists, the party-propaganda aktiv, and to a broad range of readers.

7869

CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### UZBEKS HOLD LITERARY ROUND TABLE

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 14 May 80 pp 4, 5

[Report on round table conducted by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan by Karen Stepanyan, Vladimir Tyurikov, Pavel Ul'yashov and A. Karzanov (photographer): "One Path--A Diversified Quest"]

[Text] As previously reported, a round table was conducted in Tashkent on 9 and 10 April by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA and the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan. Its subject was "One Path--A Diversified Quest" and it discussed the paths of development of multinational Soviet literature.

The meeting was opened by Rame Babadzhan, secretary of the board of the Writers' Union of Uzbekistan, who welcomed the guests--prose writers and poets, critics, literary experts and scholars in Tashkent for the meeting.

"At the round table today," he said "we will be discussing a large number of very important issues of current interest. They are primarily questions pertaining to the dialectical unity and the diversity of Soviet literature, the mutual influence and mutual enrichment of the socialist cultures, translation problems, and so forth. When we analyzed the processes occurring in our literatures, we see further proof that Soviet literature is not simply the arithmetical sum of the national literatures but a single phenomenon, monolithic in its nature.

"I believe that our discussion will be the more productive, the more closely it is tied in with the principles contained in the decree passed by the CPSU Central Committee 'On Further Improving Ideological and Political and Indoctrinational Work' and to those conclusions and recommendations put forth by Comrade Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev at the ceremony awarding him the Lenin Prize for his books 'Malaya zemlya' [The Little Land], 'Vozrozhdeniye' [The Rebirth] and 'Tsolina' [The Virgin Lands]."

Literary translations are playing an ever increasing role in the converging of the literatures and the strengthening of their international basis. We need especially to stress the role of the great Russian language, which links all our peoples and literatures. Sh. R. Rashidov, first secretary



of the Uzbekistan Communist Party Central Committee, said it well in his book "Yasyk nashego yedinstva i sotrudnichestva" [The Language of our Unity and Cooperation]: "By means of the Russian language the people of all the Union republics, autonomous oblasts and autonomous okrugs are able to possess all the achievements of Soviet and world culture."

The following people took part in the discussion: Irakli Abashidze (Tbilisi), Larisa Vasil'yeva (Moscow), Anatol' Vertinskiy (Minsk), Eon Vetemaa (Tallin), Georgiy Vladimirov (Tashkent), George Vode (Kishinev), Khamid Gulyan (Tashkent), Vladimir Gusev (Moscow), Andrey Dement'yev (Moscow), Nafi Dzhusoyty (Tashkent), Ivan Drach (Kiev), Vakhid Zakhidov (Tashkent), Zul'fiya (Tashkent), Gabil' Imamverdiyev (Baku), Laziz Kayumov (Tashkent), David Kugul'tinov (Elista), Klych Kuliyeu (Ashkhabad), Tufan Minnullin (Kazan'), Mirmukhsin (Tashkent), Sain Muratbekov (Alma-Ata), Askad Mukhtar (Tashkent), Fatekh Niyazi (Dushanbe), David Ovannes (Yerevan), Aleksandr Prokhanov (Moscow), Gulrukhsor Safiyeva (Dushanbe), Arnol'd Tann (Moscow), Aaly Tokombayev (Frunze), Khabib Tursunov (Tashkent), Fariza Ungarsynova (Alma-Ata), Raim Parkhadi (Tashkent), Akhiyar Khakimov (Moscow), Kuchkar Khanazarov (Tashkent), Dzhanug Charkviani (Tbilisi), Pirmat Shermukhamedov (Tashkent), Ibragim Yusupov (Nukus), and Adyl Yakubov (Tashkent).

#### A Road of Friendship--A Road of Learning

A. Tokombayev: This is a double pleasure for me. In the first place, because I am here at such a prestigious meeting, and secondly, because I see with my own eyes the flowering and the friendship of our peoples and of our Soviet literatures. And the October Revolution gave all this to us. You shall see from what I am about to say that these are not just empty words. The fact is that I am now in a city which I have long regarded as my own, native city. I came to Tashkent in 1922, traveling most of the way on foot. I had heard that Tashkent had an educational institution, where students studied free and even received free clothing and footwear. It was not easy for me in the beginning, since I was totally illiterate. This did not prevent me from going to the school, however, where classes were taught in the Kazakh and Uzbek languages--there was no Kirgiz alphabet at that time.

I received an education in Tashkent and it was here that I wrote my first poem on the Great October Socialist Revolution and about Lenin. This poem is considered to have ushered in the era of Soviet Kirgiz literature.

My dear friends, my younger and older brothers in literature! I am standing here in front of you--a living biography of a literature which began here 60 years ago, and today we are equals, so to speak, in this discussion of the mutual influence and mutual enrichment of our literatures, including the Kirgiz and other literatures of Central Asia. Is this not an amazing fact, a valid cause for wonderment?

I. Abashidze: Like you, my dear Aaly Tokombayevich, I am discovering a totally new Uzbekistan. Traveling through Tashkent alone, one is amazed at the large successes achieved by our Uzbek comrades. What you have said also reminds me of the past. I was in Moscow 20 years ago among a group of the capital's literary figures greeting French writer and philosopher Jean-Paul Sartre, who was returning from a tour of the Central Asian republics. I asked Sartre why he had chosen these republics for his visit. He answered: "I have the impression that the achievements of the Great October Socialist Revolution are most apparent in the republics of Central Asia. I went there and took a look and found that I was not mistaken."

The October Revolution brought unprecedented changes to all areas of our enormous homeland, but the contrast between prerevolutionary Turkestan and the Central Asian republics today is especially striking. And it is the task of literature to describe the grand deeds of their peoples in a worthy manner.

Zul'fiya: It has become a tradition for us in the East to equate our lives and socialist reality with a garden in bloom. This garden, lovingly nurtured by millions of workers, has taken on an enormous number of hues. These are the colors of the azure tayga and the deep rivers of Siberia, the snows of the tundra, the vast expanses of virgin land, the cotton fields of the Central Asian republics, the tea and citrus plantations of the Transcaucasia--the innumerable riches of all areas of our boundless homeland. This marvelous garden shot up on the fertile soil of friendship and fraternity of the Soviet peoples, beneath the sun of the Great October Socialist Revolution. The literature of each of our fraternal republics is flourishing richly in this garden. Grown in the same soil, they are solidly bound together.

Ahead of us lies a grand program of building the new society and developing the new man. Our heroes, our contemporaries in the single, multinational family, are working shoulder to shoulder, creating marvels and setting an example of selfless service to our era and our people. Today, we can name dozens of books of prose and poetry, in which the great strength of the friendship of peoples, the spirit of the era with its progressive communist excitement, internationalism and humanism are materialized with talent and impressiveness. May the beautiful tree of literary fraternity grow strong and flourish richly in the garden of our life!

I. Drach: With all that huge spirit of friendship, which nurtures our lives and to which we have become accustomed, we still need to remind ourselves and to think about the fact that there will always be individuals like Shcherinskiy, who will dance on the Great Wall of China. And we know that behind the pirouettes of his dance lie missiles, tanks, and aircraft carriers. As we recall this fact, it would be good to check ourselves, to ask ourselves what cause our writings, our knowledge, our minds and our hearts are serving.

We do not always thoroughly appreciate that treasure which we possess, that friendship which has become a tradition among our literatures, between the Ukrainian and the Russian literatures, let us say. Ukrainian poetry readings frequently take place in Moscow, for example. When I was a student in Moscow, Isakovskiy and Tvardovskiy always came to those readings to get together with M. Ryl'skiy, P. Tychina and V. Sosyura. When we visit Moscow today, we rarely see the leading poets at these readings. And their presence is so important and so precious to us!

Even we sometimes fail to notice the degree to which our literatures have converged and become kindred. As I look at the faces of those present, I see my friend Enn Vetemaa, whose creative activity I have followed for a long time. I am a poet and I want to know what Enn Vetemaa and Mats Traat and Yaan Kross are writing. I want to know what is happening in amazing and remarkable Estonian literature. This kind of interest in fraternal literatures has become a normal part of our creative life.

I agree with our respected elders Aaly Tokombayev and Irakly Abashidze: It is a very happy occasion for us to meet in Tashkent, in this remarkable and beautiful city. The road to the East has always been the road of the student to the teacher. It has always enriched the artist spiritually. Let us not forget that Goethe wrote the "Westostlicher Diwan" and that Eastern motives enriched the poetry of Federico Garcia Lorca.

V. Gusev: Our respected Aaly Tokombayevich has graphically, so to speak, depicted for us the birth and development of Kirgiz Soviet literature. Chingiz Aytmatov, a representative of that literature, is a writer known throughout the world today. Classic Russian literature--the works of Tolstoy, Chekhov and Sholokhov--were a crucial influence in his creative development. He acknowledges this fact himself. And now, Aytmatov has markedly influenced Russian prose. This is a reciprocal process, and he takes the liberty to speak of Russian literature as a single whole in all its lines, trends and quests.

It is absolutely clear to me that Soviet literature is now entering a new phase in all its national regions and its trends. The critics, to be sure, are still not capable of "understanding" the state which our literature is going through. There is still a backwardness in theoretical thinking, although certain success has been achieved in this area.

Take "rural" prose, for example. The rural area of the 1940's was one thing, that of the 1950's another, but it is today's rural life which we must squarely face, not avoiding all its complexities and sometimes, dramatic situations. There is no need to repeat what Belov and Aytmatov have said.

There is a problem with respect to the modern city and the modern village and their interaction, for example. Is it not time, at last, for prose

and poetry to come to grips with this problem, to make a thorough study of the social make-up of that individual standing at the juncture between the city and the village?

It is not all so simple, of course--new artistic solutions are needed to depict the entire multifaceted nature of modern life. Again, we cannot do it without drawing upon the world classics, including the Eastern classics. There is a romantic trend in the prose being produced in the republics of Transcaucasia and the Baltic area, and particularly that of Central Asia, a trend related to the hypothetical depiction of reality which was once referred to as the "second reality." Yes, there is an obvious, external, actual reality--and it has an internal plinth, which demands mobilization of all artistic means, a different rhythm, a different style of artistry. And there are many who are succeeding in this, among which I would name E. Vetemaa, G. Matevosyan and T. Pulatov.

With respect to the state of the contemporary literary process as a whole, it is extraordinarily interesting. The task is one of understanding the new phase through which our literature is living, with all its age-group and national elements, which, in my opinion, is producing a qualitative renewal.

A. Vertinskiy: I had the following thought when I heard I. Drach and V. Gusev speak. They say that one characteristic of truly talented poetry is its ability to make others want to write poetry. You can imagine what it is like for all of us who write poetry and have the marvelous opportunity, thanks to the richness and diversity of our literature, to meet and get to know from day to day, from year to year, "good and diverse," spiritually close but dissimilar poets. The existence of great poetic talents in neighboring and more remote republics and cities of the nation, especially when you know these people personally, cannot fail to stimulate a desire to write even better. We have a sort of international creative competition, in the language of today's managers, a great (*mushoira*)--friendly, wholesome and mutually beneficial.... A small book of poetry by Belorussian poets and dedicated to Uzbekistan, small but lovingly prepared, is a symbol of our friendship and our creative cooperation. It begins with the Uzbek series of Yakub Kolas, who was on very friendly terms with G. Gulyam and Kh. Alindzhan. I remember the friendly, creative relations which existed between Arkadiy Kuleshov and Mikhail Dudin, Mikola Nagnibeda, David Kugul'tinov, Rasul Gamzatov and Kaysyn Kuliyev. And what about our creative "duets" of Gamzatov and Kozlovskiy, Brovka and Khelemskiy, and the translations of Belorussian poets by M. Isakovskiy and A. Prokof'yev? Is this not an example of creative rivalry and competition between the poet and the translator spoken of by Zhukovskiy back then? And what about the teamwork of Adamovich and Granin on "Glavy iz Blokadnoy knigi" [Chapters from the Blockade Log]? No one loses in this competition. On the contrary, everyone wins. Our entire multinational Soviet literature wins.



S. Muratbekov: Not only the competition deserves our attention, but also the fact that our literatures compliment and add to each other. Masterpieces created in one literature become a common possession, a thing of our common pride. However, V. Gusev is right when he says that there are real complications born of life itself. And we have an obligation to clarify them.

Take the following example. A few years ago one Kazakh writer published a short story about some young men who had arrived at a Komsomol construction project from all parts of the nation. Members of more than 10 different nationalities played a part in his story. Unfortunately, however, they were all in the same "bland" mold, as though hand-picked. And this was due in great part to the fact that the author was afraid of offending someone's national sensitivities by depicting any of the heroes in a negative light. It is a fact that we ourselves can depict a member of our own nationality any way we like, in a negative light, if necessary, but we do not like it when someone else does this. It offends us. On the other hand, however, we cannot simply bypass this problem. There are people of more than 100 nationalities living in Tashkent alone, after all. When we write about their life, we must therefore show this life in its multifaceted and dialectical form.

T. Minnullin: Internationalism and friendship of peoples have become such customary and ordinary concepts for us and have become such a part of our consciousness and our daily life that it would no longer seem necessary to talk about them. I could, of course, speak about the traditional strong ties between the Tatar literature and the Russian, Kazakh and Uzbek literature, about how our Tukay studied the poetry of the East and of Russia and how this influenced his creative work. You no doubt know as much about this as I, however.

Like S. Muratbekov, I am interested in how we depict members of other nationalities in our works. I once saw I. Drutse's play "The Holy of Holies" performed at the Soviet Army Theater. At one point I heard from the stage a reference to a Tatar, which was not very flattering. I wrote the playwright a letter. He replied that he had not had in mind a resident of today's Soviet Tataria, but someone out of history. In Russian literature, especially in mediocre prose, one frequently encounters a walking, stereotyped mold of a Georgian--eccentric, and speaking with some incredible accent.... When we mention even the name of a member of some other nationality in our books, we must be exceedingly tactical and consider the people associated with this name, their history and culture. One time, we were discussing a play in which, in addition to Tatar Russians, there was a Georgian. Again, he was depicted with the well-known stereotypes. In this case, he was speaking Tatar, now torturing that language. I told the author: I beg your pardon. I can understand a Georgian speaking Russian with a "Caucasian accent," although this is a matter of conscience for the playwright, but a Georgian does not know the Tatar



language. And that author was seriously convinced that he was contributing to the strengthening of friendship of peoples with his play.

We cannot write about this or that people today on the basis of the old proverbs. A writer must be aware of how what he says about another people will be perceived.

N. Dzhusoyty: I agree with your statement that the sense of nationality is a very subtle thing and that we need to be very tactful in this matter. However, I believe that what you have said is essentially wrong. We should not take umbrage from every little sentence and become offended without real cause. We do have such ancient proverbs. There were historical grounds for their development. Why should they offend us today? Furthermore, one should not attribute to an author that which comes out of the mouths of his characters. The works of Lermontov and Pushkin, who wrote so much about the Caucasus and whom we love so greatly, also contain certain lines and certain expressions which could offend us mountain peoples. We are not offended, however, because we understand that these words were not spoken by the poets themselves, but by their characters, that they were spoken by the times, by the historical circumstances.

#### International and National

G. Imamberdiyev: The mutual-enrichment process has many interesting facets. Take even the problem of bilingualism alone, an interesting phenomenon, which, unfortunately, has been little studied. It is a fact that in many republics today writers are successfully writing their works in the Russian language. One asks himself just how national their creative endeavor is. Say what you like, but a language is the construction material, the sub-base of a literary work. Still, I would avoid making any categorical statements on this complex and delicate matter, although I myself write only in Azerbaijani. As a matter of fact, such precedents were set in the past. The first work of Azerbaijani prose was written in the first half of the 19th century by I. Kutkashenskiy in the French language. And in superb French. The language is important, of course, but we should be discussing not only the language but also the essence of the matter. How many literary works do we know, in which everything would appear to be in place--the native language and the external national characteristics--but the truly national character is lacking? The so-called national color, purely external attributes--mountains, felt boots, the little native gazelles, flat bread and mint tea--are important not in and of themselves but as an auxiliary means in the writer's toolkit.

Real national literature is always international in essence, because it is based upon common human principles, principles which are basically close to the heart of and understandable to each and everyone. This is why the patriotic poetry of Suleyman Rustam is consonant with the poetry of V. Lugovskiy, for example, and the original poem "Lenin" by Rasul Rzy naturally draws upon the experience of the great Mayakovskiy. We are excited

when we read the "Chilean Triptych" by B. Oleynik and when we hear Ye. Yevtushenko's lines, scorched by the heat of a troubled planet. Especially great demands are made of us writers today. Words must turn into real action, helping to build invisible bridges between individuals and between peoples. We have at our disposal the great experience left us by the coryphaei of literature. In our spiritual arsenal we have the great friendship of the best sons of various peoples and the memory of history, crowned with examples of heroic altruism, internationalism and humanism.

Back in my youth I wrote a poem dedicated to the friendship which existed between Bakikhanov and Pushkin. My fellow writer, N. Gasanzade, wrote about another period in his poem "Zumrud-Gushu"--the friendship between Griboyedov, Abbaskuli Bakikhanov and Pushkin. The gist of these historic examples is the struggle to bring peoples together and achieve fraternity, and the universal vanquishment of the biases and prejudices which alienate man from man.

The enemies of peace and progress today are making every effort to cast a gloom over relations among the peoples. They shun no possible means of vilifying and slandering the noble mission of our nation, which has come to the aid of friendly Afghanistan in its time of difficulty. The leaders of international brigandage would like to keep the peoples in darkness and ignorance, to have the revolution, achieved at a cost of great sacrifices, remain unarmed and defenseless. They want to scare the victorious peoples with missile-carriers and cannons. Such attempts will fail, however. We believe that justice and fraternity will triumph. History will make into reality the dream described by Pushkin, a dream about a time "when peoples, putting their differences aside, come together as a great family."

G. Vladimirov: As editor of the republic's Russian-language magazine ZVEZDA VOSTOKA, I have the facts to verify the profound internationalism of contemporary Uzbek literature. The internationalism theme runs throughout the works of K. Yashen and Uygun, the novels of A. Mukhtar, A. Yakubov and P. Kadyrov, and the poems and verses of Zul'fiya, R. Babadzhan, E. Vakhidov, A. Arifov and R. Parkhadi.

The essay also has an important role in this process. I want to direct attention specially to the books "Glavnaya doroga" [The Main Road], and "Pesni starogo Arala" [Songs of the Ancient Aral] by Kh. Gulyam and V. Tyurikov. These are perhaps our first large essay-type books to go into such detail and use living, contemporary material to tell about the building of socialism in the Uzbek and Karakalpak land. The essays on the cotton-producing virgin land and on the Russian Nonchernozem, where Uzbek machine operators work, provide a memorable description of documental accuracy and artistic eloquence of the work and mutual assistance among people of various nationalities.

A. Prokhanov: The theme of our meeting compels us to speak not only about literature, but about our culture in general as well. I believe that

culture is a form of history, the form in which peoples experience history. The distinctions of our peoples and of our spiritual life are perceived extremely clearly when we consider them in the light of historical development. We only need to consider the present, forecast the future and think about what is coming, and we see a single destiny, no matter how difficult it may be, and the difference between our cultures then seems illusory. Our goal is the same: the greatest of happiness, the greatest good for man--not economic, not commercial, but, in old-fashioned terms, the achievement of total prosperity on earth, the building of an ideal society.

Our common culture is even now being formed. It still has many rudimentary features, but it also has many vital, interesting and valuable aspects, which are sowing the crop of a future common culture.

L. Vasil'yeva: Mention was just made of the exotic--mountains, felt boots and gazelles--and of how this expresses the national essence. When I hear such things, it seems to me that in fact we no longer have any problems. I remember a road leading from England to Wales proper, at a bridge on which there hangs an enormous sign: "Englishmen, get out of Wales"! The police tear it down, but the next day there it is again. What does this sign mean? It means that there is a separate nation in Wales, a nation with its own culture and its own language, completely different from English. The people there are pressing for the right to teach in the schools and to publish books in their native language. Compared with these problems, our quarrels about gazelles and felt boots seem simply ridiculous. The problem should be posed differently: Is the individual entering the field of literature talented or not? There is nothing earth-shaking about the fact that gazelles leap about, mountains rise in the background and people wear felt boots in works of Eastern poetry. Such pictures stimulate our imagination and excite us. All this need only be written with talent.

Since we are on the subject of talent, I must say something about the youth. We are too generous with our praise for young writers. A selection of poems by a novice poet will frequently be ecstatically recommended, but bitter disappointment is in store when one begins reading it. I have headed the editorial board of the Moscow DEN' POEZII for 2 years. Recently, we were able to accept only seven out of hundreds of manuscripts sent in by young writers. And there is no guarantee, of course, that these seven will be literary successes.

On the other hand, we frequently hinder the creative development of young writers. Editorial boards select verses for collections by young poets according to how smoothly they read. In my opinion, there are two interesting young poets--Ivan Zhdanov and Aleksandr Yeremenko. And I predict that they will experience considerable difficulties on their creative path, since they write in an intricate and uncommon manner.

Some of us look askance at free verse, or vers libre. And this form of poetry existed in Russia long before our time, after all....

D. Ovannes: I was somewhat disturbed by A. Prokhanov's talk. In his statement about a common culture, a single culture, he maintained that the difference between our cultures is an illusion. Yes, we have a common cause, common goals and a common path into the future. There is no doubt about this. Failure to consider the age and the originality of the cultures of different peoples would be an inexcusable error, however. We have literatures with a history going back a thousand years, and there are literatures of peoples who only very recently acquired a written language. The fact that these peoples, backward in the past, rose rapidly up to the common level as a result of the October Revolution is another matter. We cannot, however, renounce traditions, which also interact and frequently have an enormous influence upon the development of entire literatures. The example of Pushkin is adequate to illustrate this fact.

I know that A. Prokhanov was speaking about a culture to come, the culture of the communist future. It seems to me, however, that we should not be premature in discarding national distinctions, especially in the language. A language is not simply a tool: It is the thought process, and the form itself becomes the content. I remind you of the statement made by Comrade L. I. Brezhnev when the discussion of the Constitution of the USSR was being summed up: "We know that a new historical community of people--the Soviet people--has taken shape in the USSR. Some comrades--very few, to be sure--have derived incorrect conclusions from this. They suggest incorporating in the Constitution the concept of a single Soviet nation and eliminating the Union and autonomous republics.... I think the erroneousness of such proposals is obvious. The social and political unity of the Soviet people does not mean the disappearance of national distinctions at all."

A. Dement'yev: The other day I read an interesting book by Ulan Tokombayev, whom I consider to be a gifted poet. The title: "Ne prokhodit lyubov'" [Love Does Not Pass]. He is the son of a distinguished Kirgiz poet present here today, and he writes in Russian. When I read his poetry, however, I thought to myself: Yes, this is interesting and talented, but then an Uzbek, an Azerbaijani or a Russian could have written it the same way. The poet was not able to use the language to convey the feeling of his land, of that national character which is dear to him and interesting to us. And it seems to me that poetry is impossible without this national color.

In the Dal' and Ushakov dictionaries examples are frequently taken from the Russian classics to explain a certain word. The meaning of the word is illustrated in the national atmosphere of the language, so to speak. As one reads certain national authors, who write in the Russian language, one has a feeling that some sort of balance has been struck between the writer's native language and the Russian language, that the spirit of the people is absent, and one automatically wonders why the author writes in Russian.



We enthusiastically support the use of the Russian language as a means of communication between us, but when it becomes an instrument of creativity, you are alone with the language and you must merge with it.

I understand that some poets write in Russian because they see certain translators render all writers in the same mode. This is a different problem, however....

V. Gusev: With respect to Ulan Tokombayev, I cannot in this case agree with A. Dement'yev, although I can understand his feelings. The fact is that there are poets whose verse is full of everyday, earthly reality—Tvardovskiy, for example—but there are also poets of an intermediate, limited type—Baratynskiy and Zabolotskiy, for example. This is a kind of philosophical lyric, void of specific, substantiative realities. I would include Ulan Tokombayev's poetry in this category.

In general, the problem of bilingualism is not as simple as it seems to A. Dement'yev, and there is no simple solution to it. I myself would exercise caution in giving such categorical advice here.

E. Vetemaa: Corresponding Member of the Academy of Arts O. Vareyskiy once said: "Renato Guttuso, the Italian artist, paints his pictures in the Italian language in such a way that all other peoples understand him." As an example, Tolstoy and Chekhov are indeed understood and appreciated by the entire world. Shakespeare, T. Mann belong to all peoples. The reading world is well acquainted with M. Sholokhov, A. Tolstoy and other Soviet writers. This is because these are high-class writers, because the effect of their artistic writing gets through to the heart of any reader, regardless of his nationality. And so, the international resonance of a creative work, in my opinion, depends upon the scope of the writer's civil and creative potential.

With respect to the national features of a literature, it seems to me that they would be difficult to conceal. Whatever Hemingway wrote about, for example, and not matter where the action he described took place—whether it be in Spain or in Cuba—he was still an American, and not according to any ethnographic characteristics, but in spirit, in his cast of mind, in his soul.

Rimskiy-Korsakov and Asaf'yev composed music to Eastern themes and Sviridov composed songs out of English poetry, but they still remained Russian composers, just as Verdi is an Italian in Aida, Bizet is a Frenchman in Carmen, and so forth.

The fact is that the national and the international in literature are not conflicting but attendant concepts, when taken in the broad sense of the word.



P. Shermukhamedov: Because of certain international events in neighboring countries, we writers in the southern republic are now experiencing an especially vital and sharp awareness of the very course of history, of its progression. We have suddenly acquired a new awareness of our own historical experience, of the possibility of its productive utilization by those who are today traveling the same, albeit unique, difficult path of development.

The path we have traveled has been worthily depicted in a large number of works by Uzbek writers--the novels "Sestry" [The Sisters] by A. Mukhtar, "Khamza," by K. Yashen, "Sokrovishcha Ulugbeka" [The Treasures of Ulugbek] by A. Yakubov, "Zodchiy" [The Architect] by Mirmukhsin, "Skazaniye o Maman-biye" [The Legend of Maman-Biy] of Karakalpak by T. Kaipbergenov, and others. Without embellishing those distant events, these authors have succeeded in conveying their dialectics, in producing a memorable description of the very progression of history as a creative product of the popular masses.

The concepts of the national and the international in their vital interrelationship and mutual progression formed one of the basic factors of historical progress. The writer must therefore take this inseparable interrelationship into account, whether he is dealing with the contemporary era or with a subject out of history. Any tilt to one side or the other can result in a superficial or even a distorted portrayal of reality.

In the past there were cases of disagreements and conflicts among the working people. We also understand the social, class significance of those conflicts, however, which were incited by Bays, Beks and Khans of various stripe for their own mercenary purposes. It was not the fault of the simple people but a result of their historical troubles. And it serves no purpose to pass off social conflicts as national dissimilarity.

Naturally, the writer has the right to depict the sufferings of his people from the conquests of foreign invaders such as Timur and Jalal-ud-Din, for example. However, he must never for a single moment forget the fact that peoples cannot bear historical responsibility for the evildoings of their rulers, who suppressed primarily their own peoples.

We sometimes also encounter the other extreme, when an author, unquestionably with good intentions, attempts to "speed up" the past, unduly "dragging it forward" to our time and forcing the heroes to think in modern ways. Such a trend slips out in the extremely interesting novel "Zhestokiy vek" [The Cruel Century] by I. Kalashnikov, in which Genghis Khan's eldest son Juji, cruel conqueror of Central Asia, is depicted almost like a proponent of friendship of peoples.

I do not think that the desire of nations, of the working segment of various peoples, for unity needs to be embellished. This is not necessary, because the international is not something external to the national.

N. Dzhusoyty: A writer's national distinctiveness is the native counterpart of his soul, the natural timbre of his voice, his special intonation, the individuality of his perception, his thoughts and emotions, and so forth. The national character of the artist's creativity is felt at all levels--moral and psychological, depictive and lexical. When he grasps at the external symbols of national life--mountains, steppes, felt boots, birch trees, sabers and gazelles--they invariably become ethnographic props instead of the poet's natural form of expression of thoughts and emotions. Naturally, these features of actual existence as such cannot be rejected.

It is not my intention to speak about this, however. I want to talk about the main theme of our round table--the unity of our peoples and national cultures, a unity personified in the proud saying: "We are Soviet people."

It is no secret to anyone that the present world situation is very alarming. And there is no way we can ignore that alarm or fail to understand the full seriousness of the situation. Under these conditions, the heart of the writer, if it is truly the repository of the alarms and concerns, the troubles and injuries of mankind, cannot remain calm and complacent. We should therefore concern ourselves especially with our unity, because this unity is our greatest strength, and the enemy would like to deprive us of this strength before entering openly into single combat with us.

The fact that our foes are denying our unity, attempting to pit us against each other and heaping abuse upon the truly fraternal relations existing among peoples of the USSR is nothing new for us. It is the nature of our enemy to revile our way of life, our humanistic ideals and the international principles upon which we build our life in our multinational state. The important thing for us is to overcome the national prejudices, which sometimes emerge on the conscious level of our daily affairs.

Everyone knows that the real spiritual life of any people includes not only the moral, psychological and aesthetic peculiarities developed and tested by the intellect of the nation throughout its history. There are also obvious relics, which are involved not with a people's intellect but with its prejudices. The philosophers call these the national stereotype, although they are not improved by this but remain prejudices. And we must overcome them with our wisdom, good will and conscious nonacceptance.

The recent, third issue of the magazine NOVYY MIR contains an article titled "Comments on the Russian" by prominent Russian scholar and philologist D. S. Likhachev. The author refers to his comments as a "refutation of the image of the Russian national character, extremely widespread in our nation and in the West, as one of obstinacy and extremes, 'enigmatic' and stretching to the bounds of the possible and the impossible in all things (and in essence, by means of evil)." Obviously, this image of the Russian national character is clearly erroneous and based on prejudice, which is why it is refuted by the brilliant scientist, a true carrier of real Russian intelligence, national benevolence and popular good will.

As I read D. S. Likhachev's comments, I thought about the following. I was aware of the profoundly unjust and offensive image of the Russian character, about which D. S. Likhachev writes. It should have been I, a member of another nationality, who wrote about this and entered into polemics against it. I should have been the one, because it is always easier to come to the defense of another's national character, and no one will suspect prejudice. I did not go beyond verbal dialogs and individual explanations in private letters, however, but D. S. Likhachev wrote about the subject, and he wrote about it extremely well.

If I am a writer, a true representative of my people, it is my duty to defend other peoples against the stereotyped images and prejudices of my own people. It is my duty to the people, to art and to the state. Furthermore, if I am truly a writer, then it is my duty to give a clear and talented description of the intelligence and the goodness of my people to all other peoples, in order that all mankind might know and love them.

Strictly speaking, our present discussion is possible because the unity of the independent cultures of our various nationalities and ethnic groups is evident. And all peoples want to be eternal. You will recall the words of Rasul Gamzatov: "And if my language is to disappear tomorrow, then I am prepared to die today." There is no need to die, of course. We need to work on behalf of our language and literature, on behalf of our entire socialist culture—our fraternity and unity will be the stronger for this.

#### Two Shores, Two Eras

L. Kayumov: The resolution of the problems of fraternal cooperation and interdependency among the national cultures, achieved in our nation, is of world importance. I repeatedly saw proof of this fact as I traveled abroad. I saw how interested people are in us and saw how convulsively the representatives of peoples deprived of the right to self-determination cling to their national symbols in the capitalist nations.

Naturally, I also encountered skillfully disguised slandering of our national policy and our culture. In Canada, for example, a book was published on the great Soviet Uzbek poet Khamid Alimdzhani. While giving credit to the poet's talent, the author also wrote that Kh. Alimdzhani had skillfully attempted to combine the Moslem and Russian cultures, accepting compromise for the sake of his literary career. This is obviously a complete misunderstanding, if not deliberate distortion of the relationships among our fraternal literatures. It was precisely the study of the creative works of Pushkin, Gogol', Tolstoy, Chekhov, Gor'kiy and Mayakovskiy which helped Uzbek writers to develop rapidly as artists, without losing any of their national distinctiveness.

F. Niyazi: Since that day when the volley from the Aurora was fired, the rights of the Central Asian peoples, like those of all the other peoples of the nation, "have been protected by the full might of the revolution

and its organs, the Soviets of Workers', Soldiers' and Peasants' Deputies." Those last words are cited from the appeal "To All Moslem Working People of Russia and the East" signed by Lenin, which was one of the first documents coming out of the October Revolution, adopted at the same time as the Decrees on Peace and Land.

It is the good fortune of my native people and my own personal good fortune, the good fortune of all Russia's peoples, that our fathers and grandfathers rose to the banner of Lenin's ideals. It is precisely due to the triumph of Leninism that the Tadzhik people, like the other backward peoples of tsarist Russia acquired true sovereignty and became a free socialist nation, an equal among equals. I repeat these facts, because the imperialist ideologists in a fit of frenzied anti-Sovietism are grossly falsifying the essence of the Leninist national policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. Many of their reckonings are designed to depict the patterns of the historical process of the coming together of nations under socialism as a kind of russification of peoples. To put it more simply, they are attempting to revive and foster nationalism, to drive poisoned wedges into the friendly and fraternal relations which have become established in our nation. Let these gentlemen know that we are glad, proud and happy that we have formed a kinship with the great Russian people, that the Russian language has become our second native tongue!

We adhere to the facts of life. If Sh. Rashidov depicts Russian communists in his trilogy today, it is because they are transforming the face of the earth together with the Uzbek communists and with all the workers of multinational Uzbekistan. If the heroes in the novels "Nurek" by Yu. Akobirov and "Voda k dobro snitsya" [A Dream of Water Producing Good] by M. Khodzhaev, are Russians, and Ukrainians, and Uzbeks, and Kazakhs, and Belorussians, along with Tadzhiks, this is because the Nurekskaya GES was built by the sons and daughters of a united Soviet homeland, members of almost 40 nationalities. The traditional descriptiveness of our national prose is being replaced by the dramatic qualities of narration, and summary descriptions of the individual are giving way to the artistic study of the diverse human types, of the complex and motile psychology of the individual.

Kh. Tursunov: M. I. Kalinin, Soviet chief of state, visited Bukharskaya Oblast in 1925. One of the meetings with him was attended by 200 peasant men and not a single woman. The following conversation took place.

Kalinin: And why are there no women at the gathering, since they work as equals?

Sharov: We have no such law. If a woman comes to the field, she brings tea to and helps only her husband, but all the men here are strangers and they should not come here.

Kalinin: And what would the women answer if they were asked whether it is best to be veiled or unveiled?



Sharov: We have the authority in such matters, and they must ask us. We know this. Our will decides.

Kalinin: If one studies the Koran seriously, it is clear that women should not be veiled. I know of Mohammedan nations in which the women are not veiled, while in others they wear veils. I conclude from this that it is a custom and not a matter of religion. M. I. Kalinin went on to prove skillfully and tactfully, using specific examples, that a popular socialist state cannot exist without the participation of women in all areas of life.

Why am I saying this? Not just to illustrate how far we have come during our 60 years of popular power. Everyone knows this. I would like to see literature reveal more thoroughly the process of the great accomplishments achieved in Central Asia during the years of Soviet power. It is a noble task, after all, to show how yesterday's nationally limited individual, secluded and fettered by religious dogmas, has become an internationalist.

V. Zakhidov: We should indeed write specifically about our achievements. And we should write with publicistic keenness, I would say. Do you remember the attention L. I. Brezhnev devoted to the propaganda role of the publicist's work in his speech at the ceremony awarding him the Lenin Prize? Our publicistic work must be made even more militant, easier to understand and more diverse in form, so that it actively influences our life. The Soviet writer's words should reach the hearts of all the world's honorable people, all progressive artists of the various nations. Naturally, it is not the 1920's or even the 1930's, but V. I. Lenin's doctrine on the two cultures in the bourgeois society and on the party principle in literature, like Gor'kiy's question and appeal, "Whom are you with, 'masters of culture'?...", has not lost its importance today, at a time when imperialism is employing every propaganda means to misinform the broad masses of workers in the West, to conceal from them the truth about our country. It is our duty to bring this truth to the people of the world.

Kh. Gulyam: We have already spoken of the world importance of our experience in socialist cultural development. We have become rather accustomed to this phrase, and it sometimes has an abstract ring to us. I am going to talk about something tangible, however. I visited Afghanistan after the April revolution and saw the conditions under which the people, including 3 million Uzbeks, had lived until recently. They had no schools in their native language, no books and no newspapers, no radio broadcasts, even in the Uzbek language. The same is true of the other nationalities. Now, after something like 1 year and 1/2 of revolution, an Uzbek-language newspaper, the YULDUZ, has been established. Uzbek poets engage in a (*mushoir*), an exchange of poetry, in the newspaper and elaborate upon the subjects of revolution, peace and friendship, and the social liberation of women.

Prior to the revolution there was a miniature television broadcasting facility in Kabul. It had a range of 50 kilometers and broadcast a 1-hour program for the shah's court and the homes of a few important persons. Today, there



are 6 hours of programs in various languages. We Soviet workers in the publishing trade helped the Afghan comrades to establish a publishing facility, which now turns out books and newspapers in the languages of the peoples inhabiting that country.

Naturally, the international assistance provided by the Soviet people and the experience in cultural development, which we generously share, is not to the liking of capitalist propagandists. They scream about the export of the revolution, about the "hand of Moscow," about occupation, and so forth. The people will ultimately understand who is the true friend of the peoples of the foreign East. In fact, they already know.

Kiysh Kuliyei: Bourgeois ideologists of various ilk are bending over backward to prove that a "spirit of nationalism" and a "climate of national distrust" exist in the republics of Soviet Central Asia and attempting to disguise their stories as "scientific studies." If they wanted to, of course, the foreign authors could find a great many interesting, original and extremely valuable themes in the national development of the peoples of Central Asia. They have no desire to accept the reality, however, but juggle and deliberately distort the historical facts in an attempt to pass off wishful thinking as reality. With this sort of approach to historical developments, it is naturally impossible to reach the basic truth, not to speak of any sort of scientific rationale in the area of study.

Under socialism there are no factors whatsoever which would prevent nationalities from coming together in all ways or hinder their free and equal cooperation. The natural, regular trend in national interrelations—a drawing together—is supported by all of society's active and creative forces. As a result, the important, objective pattern has the full range for its manifestation and development. This, in turn, contributes to the further prospering of the nations and makes it easier to carry out far-reaching socioeconomic and spiritual reforms.

G. Safiyeva: I have looked over at the other side of the Pyandzh River, which is 10 to 15 meters wide, many times from the top of The Pamirs.

The river separated not only two banks, but two eras as well. Until recently the shahs and emirs robbed the people on that bank of the river and kept them in darkness. Every corner, every stone in Khorog, the capital of our Gorno-Badakhshanskaya Autonomous Oblast, while only isolated lanterns were beginning to burn on the other bank. The Afghan revolution is not to the liking of imperialism, and imperialism is not above quashing it. The Afghan writers are at the forward edge in the struggle being waged by their people. Our comrade, famous Afghan poet Sulaymon Loyk, was released from prison along with other political prisoners at the end of last year. He sent the news to us Tadzhik writers, his friends. His words were filled with pride for the cause to which he has dedicated himself. And we understand his pain and his joy. Back in the 13th century the great Saadi wrote: "Humanity is a common organism, a single organism. When life delivers a

blow against one of the joints in that organism, the other joints also hurt" (literal translation). Today, people read these words in 100 of the world's languages at the entrance to the United Nations.

#### A Brief Discussion About Translation

Many of the round table participants devoted their talks to translation problems and the role of the Russian language and literature in the process of mutual-influence and mutual-enrichment of the literatures of the USSR's peoples. It is not possible for us to present in detail all of the speeches. We can only give a sort of miniature dialog on the subject, in which each participant explains his views.

Dzh. Charkviani: It is only natural that we discuss translations a great deal. We have made enormous strides in this area, but there are still things to do. One sometimes does not recognize his own work: Is it his or the translator's? The only one who translates poetry accurately and creatively from Georgian into Russian, however, is Aleksandr Mezhirov. I have in mind his translations of Irakliy Abashidze. The translations of Galaktion Tabidze's works are the worst. I would like for LITERATURNAYA GAZETA to give some attention to this matter.

G. Vode: It seems to me that Dzhanug Charkviani takes a too negative view of the situation in translations. At any rate, there are excellent Russian translations of many Georgian poets. Among the Moldavians, I would name G. Viyera and L. Damian. They have been translated quite well into Russian. Larisa Vasil'yeva is working successfully with certain of our poets. I would like to pose a counterquestion: Just how well do we translate Russian literature into the languages of the fraternal republics?

A. Tamm: We frequently criticize poor translations, but we forget to learn what the original was like. If the original is not written in rich language, then how could it show up in the translation? There are translators, of course, who put finishing touches on what the author has written. They redo his books, so to speak. I do not acknowledge this method, however.

In general, I believe that if we want to put the translation of languages of the USSR's peoples onto the right track, we must study the languages and translate from the original. Any mature literature requires this.

N. Dzhusoyty: Dull books, which no one wants to read, are sometimes translated. Sometimes, the good authors are not translated, and they are passed up by the "hustlers" of literature.

E. Vetemaa: I am proud of the fact that Estonian translators translate from 36 languages of peoples of the Soviet Union and of foreign nations.

It is, of course, far easier to translate verse involving a specific action or subject, or descriptive verse. Figurative, associative poetry, in which

the melody, the rhythm and the sound have a semantic function, lends itself with greater difficulty to translation. In such cases, a great deal can be lost in a literal translation, even the most painstaking. In the book "Molodyye poety Pribaltiki" [Young Poets of the Baltic Region] recently published in SOVETSKIY PISATEL', for example, our talented poetess Viyvi Luyk was not recognizable—from neither the substance nor the rhythm, not to speak of the figurative mode, which had simply disappeared.

P. Ungarsynova: Three of my books have come out in the Russian language. I have been translated by 17 poets. The "brigade" system has recently come into broad use. This may be a good method for building a house, but in the matter of translating it makes the best sense to stay at the level of the ancient method, that same method used by Gnedich to translate Homer, Lozinskiy to translate Dante, and Marshak for translating Shakespeare's "Sonnets" and the lyrics of Burns.

In the past, poets of the fraternal republics were happy just to be translated into Russian. Now, we want to be translated well. Russian is one of only a few languages in which all of world literature exists. It is a dependable intermediary and translator in the work of bringing the national cultures together. Without it, we poets and writers of the fraternal republics could not set out on the great adventure, could not find our way to the hearts of men. Without the Russian language our creative work would become a conversation with ourselves, which would be contrary to the very nature and the calling of literature.

R. Farkhadi: The Russian tongue is a language with a special dialectical structure, and I agree with Ungarsynova that the poets of the fraternal republics want worthy Russian translations of their works.

The languages are close kin,  
Listen close and they become clear,  
All fed by the same stream,  
A hubub of winds or peals of thunder...,  
I heed the great river's flow,  
I am ready to repeat over and over:  
The languages are close kin,  
They have the same roots, and the people are all brothers

I. Yusupov: We are displeased with the poor quality of translations. I actually agree with Arnol'd Tamm, however, that we do not always give the translator worthwhile material. For example, what is the situation in the contemporary poetry of our eastern region with respect to the subject of the homeland? Naturally, there are the excellent classical poems by Kh. Alindzhan and S. Vurgun, who were able in a single quatrain to paint an integral picture of Uzbekistan or Azerbaijan, to link life in their native region with that of mankind. Zul'fiya's "Rainbow" cycle of poems on the homeland is excellent, as are Suyunbay Eraliyev's verses about the Kirgiz mountains. There have been so many weak, routine, descriptive, unrelieved poems written on this subject, however, poems which are actually not worth translating!

A. Mukhtar: Your critical comments are certainly valid, Ibragim Yusupovich. At the beginning of the 1950's I translated V. Mayakovsky's poem "Vladimir Il'ich Lenin." I approached the job timidly but relentlessly. Aside from the subject, I was also interested in the concreteness, the subjectivity of the poetic thought. As I read and reread the poem, I felt a growing dislike for those prettinesses, for that flowery style which was still prevalent among us at that time. In our "emotional" fervor we forgot that Pushkin himself wrote: "The ode stands on the bottom rungs of the ladder of poetry."

As I translated Mayakovsky, I realized that the true greatness of our victories lay in their realism, concreteness and simplicity. And this greatness should be celebrated without false pomp. It should be "extolled with simplicity," in the words of Mayakovsky.

Vladimir Il'ich himself, depicted in a most lifelike manner in the poem, relentlessly exposed the rhetorical style, calling it a clamor of words, a "phrase" backed by nothing real or objective.

Mirmukhsin: In the magazine SHARK YULDUZI, which I direct, we publish the works of both Russian writers and authors from other republics. And I have to say that there are no complaints about our translations. With respect to isolated poor translations into Russian, we ourselves are to blame, because we do not concern ourselves seriously with developing talented translators.

It is a great boon for us to be able to read Russian. We sometimes get to know even such writers as Saadi and Firdausi through the Russian language. Many of Biruni's works were written in Arabic, and we read them in Russian. We have also become acquainted with Tagore, Shakespeare and Schiller through the Russian language.

A. Yakubov: Each of us in this hall today could recount with profound excitement those moments, indelibly imprinted in our minds, when we first heard the sounds of Pushkin's poetry or experienced youthful rapture from Lermontov's lonely, proud sail, or discovered the subtle nuances in the experiences of Bolkonskiy and P'yer Bezukhov. I agree that we should not be offended by the fact that someone has used a word which somehow injured our national sensitivity. In world literature there is no narrative to compare with "Khadzhi-Murat" for the profound respect, love and sympathy the author expressed for the peoples of the Caucasus. We have all been nurtured by the great Russian literature, which we read both in the original and in translation. These translations enrich our national languages and help us to convey the extremely fine subtleties of human feelings.

I do not want to repeat Rasul Gamzatov's famous image-evoking expression about the stars and the moon. It had wings. Personally, I would compare our multinational Soviet literature with an enormous, beautiful garden cultivated by a wise gardener, in which dozens and hundreds of marvelous fruit trees grow and bear fruit, each of which has its own unique taste



and fragrance. Mutual enrichment--this is the meaning of our interest in the literatures of other peoples.

K. Khanazarov: We are proud of the fact that our national languages have flourished during the years of Soviet power. While prior to the revolution books were published in only 25 languages in Russia, the number has now grown to 76. A total of only 5.5 percent of the books were published in languages of the nation's non-Russian peoples.

The Soviet language policy is different in that it rejects the contrasting of languages. We promote bilingualness based on each Soviet person's complete mastery of his own native language and fluency in the international Russian language. And a good knowledge of the Russian language does not mean either russification, that is, the forced imposition of everything Russian upon people, or Russianization, meaning the loss of national individuality and national traits. Assimilation of the Russian language is voluntary, because it is consistent with the innermost aspirations of all peoples of the USSR, simplifies their communication and accelerates their development.

A. Kugul'tinov: My friend Kaysyn Kuliyeu once wrote the following remarkable words in a poem: "Every bullet in a war strikes a mother's heart." These words were cited by Indira Gandhi in a speech made during her last visit to us. And I was proud when I read about this in the newspaper. I thought to myself, however: What if these words had never been translated from the Balkarskiy language? Could they have been heard by the entire world? Of course not.

Nature endows peoples with various talents, but there are few individuals with the polyglot gift. We cannot know all languages so as to read them. However, there must be and there is in our nation a language, the Russian language, with a knowledge of which one can comprehend the wisdom and the great achievements of the literature of any people of the nation and of the world. A knowledge of the Russian language is needed not only by writers. Without Russian we could not make discoveries in the fields of genetics, physics and other sciences. Lenin foresaw this even before the revolution and dreamed of a situation in which "closer communication and fraternal unity would become possible between the suppressed classes of all the nationalities inhabiting Russia, without distinction. And we are naturally in favor of a situation in which every inhabitant of Russia will have the opportunity to learn the great Russian language."

V. I. Lenin also stressed the fact that people would not need to be forced to learn this great and powerful language, that the language itself would gain recognition throughout Russia, because economic development needs would force the nationalities living in the single state to learn the language of the majority.

The Russian language's role and its historic mission as the language of international communication --- only possible under the conditions of Soviet reality.



And we are grateful for the fact that this great, rich, powerful and flourishing language exists! We thank that people for this!

The discussion was summed up by first deputy chief editor of LITERATURNAYA GAZETA V. Syrokomskiy. During the current period of acute exacerbation of the ideological struggle, he stated, it is an important task of Soviet writers to refute the slanderous fabrications of bourgeois propaganda, who reiterate references to certain "failures" in the Soviet state's national policy. Noting in their speeches the Soviet writers' unshakable unity of ideals, based on the principles of party-mindedness and national roots in the art of socialist realism, and creative interaction among the national literatures, the conference participants spoke of an increasingly stronger friendship among the peoples of our nation and gave a fitting rebuff to the ideologists of imperialism.

V. Syrokomskiy concluded by thanking Uzbekistan's Union of Writers and the republic's party organizations for their hospitality, and expressed his gratitude to all the representatives of fraternal republics who took part in the round table sessions.

11499

CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### TURKMENS SCORE BERDYMURADOV BROTHERS, RADIO LIBERTY

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 13 Jun 80 p 3

[Article by O. Fadeev, "The Invincible Weapon"]

[Text] In mid-March republic newspapers told of the popular assembly of the residents of the Geok-Tep Rayon. At that time people were gathering at the Palace of Culture from all the farms in the rayon, in order to censure the shameful activity of those betrayers of the Motherland, the brothers Amangul and Kurre Berdymuradov; who, during the war, served under the Fascists in the so-called Turkestan Legion and then found shelter and patronage from the anti-Soviets at "Radio Liberty."

Three months have passed since the assembly in Geok-Tep and the editors are still receiving letters from readers angrily condemning the activity of the Berdymuradov brothers. Most of the authors put the question much more broadly in their letters. It is not so much a matter of two cowardly and low-down creatures as much as the filthy policy of their current masters and of the futile efforts of western propaganda to drive a wedge between the fraternal nations of the Land of the Soviets.

The authors of the letters tell of the flourishing of Soviet Turkmenistan in the family of fraternal republics, of the fruits of the Leninist friendship of nations. "The instructors of our department met together and held up to shame the traitors and slanderers," relates Candidate of Physical Sciences Ondzhik Musayev from the medical institute. "We have a splendid life. During the years of Soviet rule our Turkestan has been transformed into a progressive socialist republic with a developed economy and culture." Many letters speak in a similar manner of the fraternal ties between the national republics of the country, and of the great international role of the Russian people.

But concerning those Berdymuradov brothers, the attitude of the Soviet people was most fully expressed by the research fellows at the TSSR Academy of Sciences, A. Babayeva, S. Dzhumadurdyev, I. Izyumova, T. Kurbanklychev and V. Ragulin: "It was not from ideological considerations," they wrote, "But cringing feelings of fear for their own hides that made the Berdymuradov brothers go over to the enemy's side, which brought such grief and suffering to the land in which they were born and raised. Whatever these 'warriors' have said and

published in their statements, one thing is obvious: having betrayed their Motherland once, they are betraying it again today; they are slandering and pouring filth all over it. And not because they believe in what they are saying—more than likely the reverse is true—but their masters need their lies and filth..."

The research fellows of the Department of Philosophy and Law of the TSSR Academy of Sciences, Sh. Atadzhanova, A. Baygel'dyev and O. Redzhepova are disturbed by the unfair shuffling of the facts in the slanderous broadcasts of Radio Liberty regarding the alleged "Russification" of our republic. Speaking of the flourishing of the national culture and the development of the language of the Turkmen peoples—which was impossible prior to the October Revolution—they convincingly prove that the expansion of the sphere of the use of the Russian language is by no means in opposition to the national interests of the Turkmens; on the contrary, it introduces them to the treasures of Russian and worldwide culture. The Russian language has become a reliable means for international intercourse. Incidentally, the brothers Berdymuradov themselves, they say, communicate with the members of their household not in Russian, but in English. Is it for them, having been torn away from the Turkmen national culture, to come out in the role of its defenders!

The authors of this letter go on: "The Soviet culture, national in form, socialist in content, makes the cordial relations of the nations and peoples of the Soviet Union possible. For the purposes of distorting socialist reality anticommunist propaganda shrinks from nothing. It utilizes the services of people who have betrayed their country, and who have served as hangmen for the Fascists. We do not consider the brothers Berdymuradov our countrymen. They have lost the right to call themselves Turkmen."

Prominent in the letters to the editors are the irate comments of those who took part in the Great Patriotic War, who judge the traitors according to the strict code of military honor. The inscriptions of the Soviet troops on the walls of the Reichstag are immortalized in the illustrations of Yevgeniy Dolgomatovskiy's book, "The Autographs of Victory." Among them are such as this: "Today, 1 May 1945, I, M. N. Bisenov, a tanker, reached the Reichstag." Presently, Murad Nursalimovich Bisenov, a teacher, lives on the Internationale Kolkhoz in the Tashauzskaya Oblast, and has been elected as a member of the oblast Committee for the Defense of Peace. Here's what he writes: "I know well the cost of these 35 years of peaceful life, how dear peace is to all people, and how much has to be done to preserve it. As all Soviet people do, I support and approve of the appeal of the popular assembly in the Geok-Tepinskiy Rayon to all the workers of Turkmenistan. I despise and curse these traitors, the brothers Berdymuradov. They should be severely punished."

Front-line soldier V. P. Vorob'yev from the Geok-Tepinskiy Rayon, who fought his way from the North Caucasus to East Prussia, heatedly and agitatedly tells of friendship at the front: "The broadcasts of Radio Liberty are directed against the friendship of the peoples of the USSR," he writes. "But the masters of the Berdymuradovs have not taken into consideration the fact that their friendship was conceived and forged in the fires of war. I fought side by side with Russians, Turkmens, Kazakhs, Ukrainians... I am angry that they (the Berdymuradovs) were given shelter across the ocean, where they talk a lot about the rights of man, and at the same time harbor war criminals."

Veteran of the Great Patriotic War, E. V. Yur'yeva writes of the cowards and Fascist underlings with a feeling of disgust. She recalls an episode when twenty 17-year old girls, communications specialists on the Caucasus Front, defended their position on the heights of Akhali for five hours: "The Germans tried to land paratroops three times with sixty aircraft, but without success. We stayed to the death, and those who remained alive came out of the dug-outs with gray hair." Speaking of the Berdymuradov traitors, Yelena Vasil'yevna declares: "Let their masters know, that the Soviet people are resisting all the ideological diversion of the West toward the fraternal friendship of the peoples of the USSR and the international policy of the party and the government."

Several participants in the popular assembly condemned in their speeches the relatives of the traitors, who are receiving gift packages from the betrayers of their nation. In the name of his comrades who are enrolled at the Kunya-Urgenchskaya Automobile School, Khodzhamurad Khodzhayev sent a letter to the editors: "We know of war only from books, movies and the tales of the veterans," he writes. "But we remember that our multinational people paid for the Victory over the Fascists with the lives of twenty million of our finest sons and daughters. Shame to the brothers, Amanguly and Kurre Berdymuradov, who have lost their human conscience and national dignity! And we condemn their relatives, who are receiving sops from the filthy hands of those bandits and spies, those accursed enemies of our Motherland."

Letters to the editors are coming in from various corners of the republic. Condemning the traitors, people of various ages and nationalities are angered at the anti-Soviet activities of the provocateurs at Radio Liberty, and are calling for strengthening political vigilance, and for safeguarding like the apple of one's eye the Leninist friendship of nations of our multinational country. Scholars and kolkhozniks, war veterans and representatives of the young people consider the friendship of nations a mighty weapon of the Soviet people against any machinations of imperialist propaganda, which is the weapon of losers.

9006  
CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### RADIO TASHKENT'S BROADCASTING DESCRIBED

Tashkent SOVET OZBEKISTANI in Uzbek 7 May 80 p 2

[Article by U. Ibraqimov, chairman of the Uzbekistan SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting: "The People's Voice"]

[Text] It is difficult to conceive of what life would be like today without radio. But radio, invented by that distinguished Russian scientist A. S. Popov, is more, at the present time, than a very modern means of communication. It has become, at the same time, a powerful propaganda instrument. And we are able to state with firmness and pride that the development of radio in the Soviet Union is inseparably connected with the name of the leader, V. I. Lenin. Lenin participated directly in the creation of scientific and industrial centers connected with bringing about the creation and production of radio technology tools and equipment. Lenin, who noted the class character of radio broadcasting, called it the meeting place and rostrum of the millions and confirmed the great role of "the paperless and universal newspaper" in propagandizing communist ideas. Our beloved party, carrying on the traditions of the leader, is devoting untiring effort with respect to the development of radio broadcasting and the improvement of its material and technical base and in the area of raising the ideological and artistic levels of television programs and radio broadcasts. What is taking place can be seen in just the Uzbekistan SSR alone.

Radio broadcasting goes on 24 hours a day, throughout the year, in Uzbekistan. Whereas in 1954 all the radio stations of Tashkent and regional programming offices produced only 18 hours of programming in a 24 hour period today 54.5 hours of programming is presented by them. Programs from Tashkent Radio, broadcast in Uzbek, Russian, Tajik, Kazakh and Tatar, amount to 33 hours and programs to foreign countries 8 hours. Programming of the Karakalpak ASSR, and of all regional radio broadcasting programming offices of our republic, produce 13.5 hours of programming in a 24 hour period.

Uzbek creative organizations are carrying out, in all of their propaganda and agitation work, the decrees of the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, the decree on "Further Improvement of Ideological and Political Education Work" of the party central committee and the directives and instructions of Comrade L. I. Brezhnev, first secretary of the central committee of



of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and chairman of the presidium of the USSR supreme soviet. Uzbek creative organizations are putting the major emphasis in their daily activities on assisting, in every possible way, party organizations in their mobilization of the broad masses of the workers to fulfill completely and overfulfill the tasks of the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Everyone will remember that in 1956 the Uzbekistan Television Station began operations in Tashkent. In those days there was only 2 hours of programing a day. In the nearly quarter of a century now past many changes have taken place in Uzbek television. The amount of programing has reached 8.5 hours for the first television channel and 3.5 hours for the second channel. The average amount of color programs and films is 5.5 hours. Three years ago the building of a new television center, considered the largest in Central Asia, was completed and put into operation. At the present time two large studios and five program units are operating in this center.

We realize that it is our basic goal that our social-political and literary-artistic broadcasts and programs reveal, meaningfully, clearly and completely, the leadership role of the communist party in Soviet social life and show, directly, the achievements attained by the workers of Uzbekistan and of the fraternal republic in carrying out communist construction plans. Through the broadcasts and programs listeners and television viewers are acquainted with the Leninist theoretical legacy. How the traditions of the leaders, V. I. Lenin, are being carried on is shown through examples from the Uzbekistan and other union republics.

Uzbek radio and television journalists are taking action to show, in their broadcasts, the love of the Uzbek people for V. I. Lenin and their unwavering loyalty to his traditions. The theme of the Leninist friendship of the Soviet peoples occupies a leading place in the programs broadcast through the air to educate workers and young people in the spirit of communist internationalism. Series programs such as "We are Patriotic Internationalists," "The Way Revealed by Lenin" and the "The Friendly Banner" are leaving behind a good impression upon radio listeners.

It is natural that important problems of the people's economy find their reflection in television and radio broadcasting. Effort is being made in the programs: "The Uzbekistan Worker" and "Uzbekistan Industry" to increase the influence of competition and likewise show, in more depth, the role of education. Many programs are schools of real experience. Propaganda on problems of agricultural production development has become a major theme for both media. Both radio and television have become real rostrums for kolkhoz and sovkhos workers, agricultural specialists, workers of preparation organizations or, in a word, all persons connected with increased production of commodities. Programs concerning agricultural advances are broadcast and shown regularly.

Attention is being devoted to programs and broadcasts directed at broad propagandization of the organizational and political work of rural communists. Problems of educating the younger generation in the communist spirit are

touched upon broadly through the "Youth" and "Uzbekistan Youth" radio station and television studio programs. Various genre and forms are employed in narrating about tasks of komсомol youth during their education and concerning how decrees of the 25th Congress of our party, loved by boys and girls, are being carried out.

Literary, dramatic and musical programs are warmly received during the year. Letters have been received concerning "The Writer and the Five-Year Plan," "New Works of Uzbekistan Writers," "Poetry Evening" and "Heroes of Our Time" and program series on fine works of writers of the fraternal republics. Just now viewers and listeners are being broadly acquainted with famous works of world literature and music and folk creativity. The 35th anniversary of the victory gained by the Soviet people in the Great Fatherland War has become one of the most important themes in television programs and radio broadcasts. The programs "Courage," "Soldiers Letters" and "Eternal Courage" bring together participants in the war and persons and producers who were heroic at the front and behind the lines. Just now special reports are also being broadcast. The broadcasts "Just 35 Years Ago," heard through the "Light House" news program, are favorites of the radio listeners.

At the present time there are functioning in Uzbekistan 11 regional television and radio broadcasting committees and 148 local radio broadcasting programming offices. The Samarkand, Syr Darya, Bukhara, Ferghana and Karakalpakistan regional committees broadcast in three or more languages. Tashkent radio, since it broadcasts to foreign countries, has become one of the major centers of the Soviet Union. At the present time Radio Tashkent broadcasts are not only heard in Near and Middle Eastern, South and East Asian countries, but in most of the countries of the world as well. Broadcasts from the Uzbekistan capital are made in English, Hindi, Urdu, Uighur, Persian and Arabic and likewise in Uzbek for our countrymen living in foreign countries. In programs broadcast to foreign countries there is propagandization of the foreign political activities of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union intended to promote peace and nonaggression and the Soviet peace program is explained in detail. Just now interesting programming is being offered on changes in the Soviet east that have taken place under the Soviet regime and about what the results have been of the unyielding friendship and socialist internationalism of the Soviet peoples.

Radio Day is, at present, also a festival of many thousands of communications workers. The merit of Uzbek radio and television, which reaches to every family of workers in our republic, is great. The fact that powerful radio-television stations have been put into operation at the cities of Bukhara, Gulistan, Qongghirat and Qoqan means that very populous rayon of Bukhara oblast, the Mirza-chol desert, the Ferghana valley and the neck of the Aral Sea can now receive television in two channels and that 89 percent of the republic's population now has the possibility of receiving color television programs. Just now old radio relay lines are being reconstructed and renovated.

Just now, among a number of celebrations of the Spring of the last year of the 10th Five-Year Plan, we celebrate, on the eve of the great festival of the liberation of humanity from the yoke of fascism, our festival. Recently this festival has become a general festival.

## REGIONAL

### ANTI-PROGRESSIVE ROLE OF UNIATE CHURCH IN WESTERN UKRAINE EXPLAINED

Kiev FILOSOF'S'KA DUMKA in Ukrainian No 3, May-Jun 80 pp 103-109

[Article by P.A. Petlyakov: "Ideological-Political Functions of the Uniate Social Doctrine"]

[Excerpts] Open and disguised enemies of social progress resort to ever more insidious and refined attempts to unsettle and undermine the socialist foundations in our as well as our sister republics. Their noisy imitators, notes V.V. Shcherbyts'kyy, "are emigre Ukrainian bourgeois-nationalist organizations, all kinds of national traitors."<sup>2</sup>

In their ideological subversive tactics against socialism, foreign Ukrainian bourgeois-nationalist remains, especially the bourgeois-nationalist emigre centers which are closely allied with fragments of the Uniate Church try to rely on survivals of the past in the conscience of individual Soviet people, on private property interest and national narrow-mindedness. With this goal in mind, our class opponents speculate with the specific features of historical development of Ukraine's western oblasts, where the workers in the past served as as an object of expansion and ideological cultivation on the part of the Uniate Church, the reactionary leadership of the Austro-Hungarian Empire, bourgeois-landowner Poland and other capitalist states. Similar bourgeois political-ideological speculations were activated in connection with the 325th anniversary of the unification of Ukraine with Russia, and the 40th anniversary of the unification of western Ukrainian territories into one Ukrainian Soviet state. All this strangles the urgency of separating provocational conjectures and anti-communist falsifications spread through bourgeois mass information and anti-Soviet foreign nationalist and religious centers. The whole "complex of circumstances which shape the spiritual mood, the awareness and level of

social activity of various population groups" must be fully considered in refuting anti-Soviet slander and religious-nationalist mystification in active counteraction to bourgeois propaganda.

The point of social-ideological Uniate demagoguery is directed towards fighting the influence of the ideas of the Great October socialist revolution which brought about radical social changes in the whole world and speeded up a deep religious crisis at the same time.

Attempting to withstand the growing influence of communist ideas, the strengthening of Communist Party authority among the worker masses, Uniate ideologists increased, first of all, the anti-communist direction of their activities.

The main reason for growing anti-religious moods, according to Uniate ideologists, is that "Catholics were late in settling the conflict between work and capital," did not react appropriately to urgent contemporary problems. Therefore, Uniate Church clerics are increasingly turning to more "worldly" problems, are trying to work up and stubbornly promote their own social doctrine - anti-scholarly concepts of social relations and clerical prescriptions for the alleviation of social conflicts. "Aiming towards a just solution of social problems," wrote the Uniate periodical "Hyva" [Field], "we must base ourselves on socialist doctrine and wish to realize it, but only in agreement with Catholic church teaching." At the same time, the apologists of Catholic "justice" resort extensively to demagoguery and to speculation with such concepts as "socialism", "equality", etc.

However, Uniate ideologists are unable to propose any new or original solutions to the social problems. They are only trying, submissively following Catholic orthodox authorities, to adjust the Catholic Church doctrine to local conditions, [a doctrine of] religious-idealist teaching, which beginning in the second half of the nineteenth century appears as an ideological system, resisting scholarly communism and preaching deeply reactionary, essentially bourgeois concepts. Denying class struggle, the Catholic social doctrine in its direction is a different form of social reformism, a tool of ideological struggle against socialism.

Placing "God's providence" above everything, Catholic-Uniate sociologists in fact deny man's actual, creative activity directed towards the removal of obsolete social relations, an outdated social order and substituting them with a more progressive order. Thus, religious sociology justifies the



existing social (capitalist) organization of society and its basic political institutes, and defends the exploiting forms of social order. "The social principles of Christianity," noted K. Marx, "expound the indispensability of class existence, the ruling and the ruled, and for the latter they only have a pious desire that the former should be their benefactors." They "proclaim the ugliness done by the persecutors in relation to the persecuted as fair punishment for original and other sins, or as trial which God in His ultimate wisdom sends on people for the atonement of their sins."<sup>6</sup> As to private property, Catholic sociologists demagogically declare the formal right of property use by everyone. However, the encyclical "Rerum Novarum" explains that this right cannot be treated as if the property at the disposal of society is to be divided among everyone equally. Thus, the encyclical in fact approves social and economic inequality of the opposite classes in capitalist society, that is, it justifies a capitalist order, the exploitation of man by man.

As previously mentioned, the Uniates raised private property to the rank of "God's and nature's law." Defending their private property interests, Uniate ideologists stubbornly insisted that the idea of taking wealth from the rich and distributing it among the poor is in itself sinful.

The openly reactionary role that Uniate ideology played in western Ukrainian territories prior to their unification with Soviet Ukraine is convincing testimony on whom such religious preaching serves.

The Uniate social doctrine position in many respects was very close to the ideology of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism. Clerics declared that Ukrainian "Christ's people" have an innate desire to imitate Christian teachings on private property. And the nationalists also preached that supposedly "individual property is the very essence of the Ukrainian nation, it is the foundation on which it grew as a nation," etc. Bourgeois apologists tried to defend the foundation of an exploiting social order.

Communists in Western Ukraine repulsed the anti-people activity of the Uniate Church decisively pointing to the revolutionary method as the only way to overcome social antagonisms, and disclosing the real class direction of the abstract-humanitarian sermons by religious ideologists. An active, aggressive position of the Communist Party of Western Ukraine in the struggle against reactionary forces, consistent communist disclosure of the actual reasons for emphasized class contradictions favored the raising of



a revolutionary mood among the wider masses of the population, and their unification in the struggle against the one class enemy whose interests the Uniate Church defended.

The material conditions of the Western Ukrainian worker were difficult. They were caused by the backwardness and standstill in industry, its dependence upon foreign capital, and also by the economic militarization of bourgeois Poland. In Western Ukraine for each 100 actual working positions, at the beginning of the 30-ties there were 682 unemployed.<sup>13</sup> The basic mass of unemployed (almost 400,000 people) was doomed to suffering hunger and poverty. This tremendous working force reserve permitted enterprise owners to lower the working pay to a minimum, which in Western Ukraine was 50-70 percent lower than in the industrial centers of Poland. Three-fourths of Western Ukrainian workers earned only half of a minimum living wage.

The years of world economic crisis were a period of especially acute hardship and unemployment for workers in Western Ukraine. At this time the revolutionary struggle for social and national liberation and for unification with Soviet Ukraine grows stronger here. "In the Western Ukrainian territories of Poland," wrote "Nasha Pravda" Our Truth, "there are peasant protests...Partisans attack manor houses or destroy police stations, saying: 'We want land, we want to join Soviet Ukraine.'"<sup>14</sup>

To turn the masses away from revolutionary struggle, Uniate ideologists quickly advised the rich to give alms to the poor, and the poor to keep their faith, not to lose "hope in God's help." They actively promoted the thought that the workers' hardships are the results of their own sins. Therefore, one might say, "God's help" had to be earned.

The theme of man's eternal sinfulness as the primary reason for social ills occupies a decisive place in the Uniate social doctrine. Sheptyts'kyi, for example, insisted that "all social schools grouped around socialism, are perhaps most mistaken when they consider human nature healthy and unspoiled and by this deny the revealed teaching about original sin."<sup>15</sup> In his numerous epistles to the faithful Metropolitan Sheptyts'kyi persistently expounded the need for workers to realize their "sinfulness", bow down to exploiters and to suffer.

Thus the Uniate social doctrine immortalizes capitalist slavery. "Capital cannot exist without work" assert Uniate ideologists, "and work cannot exist without capital."<sup>16</sup> To create some semblance of an explanation of the reasons for

social inequality under capitalism, clerical sociologists asserted that the chief ill of man lies in his moral imperfection, his innate sinfulness and in violations of Christian morality. The real solution of social problems is substituted by propaganda of abstract moral preaching. The Catholic doctrine about the "positive" role of a union of church and state in capitalist conditions has the same reactionary social direction. This is convincing proof that the Uniate Church was always a tool of the bourgeois state, meant to hold the workers in submission. As to the bourgeois state it, in fact, fully protects the interests of land-owners and capitalists, the interests of church and clergy.

In 1939, when Western Ukrainian territories were united with Soviet Ukraine, the Uniate Church hierarchy allying itself with nationalist forces, took up positions openly hostile to socialism. From the first days of fascist occupation of Ukraine, the Uniates began to serve the German invaders in faith and in truth. After the destruction of fascism Uniate leaders took an active part in the counter-revolutionary terror of the bourgeois nationalist gangs, and interfered with the building of socialism. Today, when the anti-people essence of the Uniates has been finally unmasked, most of their apologists found a haven abroad, where they still concern themselves with adventurous political intrigue, dirty anti-Soviet work, and cooperate with nationalist remains and intelligence gathering centers of capitalist states.<sup>19</sup> The last is convincing proof that Uniate social teaching was always adjusted to the need and interests of the most reactionary circles of the exploiting society, appearing with them in a close political and ideological union. Even now, anti-communism, anti-Soviet slander, defense of capitalist social conditions and their base - private property remain in the center of Uniate ideologists' political intrigue abroad. In contemporary conditions, however, Uniate ideology reactionary forces have finally lost all support among the believers in the territory of the Ukrainian SSR. Their support among Ukrainian emigre believers is weakening also.

Therefore, the whole content and direction of present Uniate Church activity proves that it belongs to the most reactionary, most conservative circles of present-day Catholicism. Socialism building experience which according to V.I. Lenin strengthens "new, higher forms of human coexistence,"<sup>21</sup> demonstrated to Western Ukrainian workers convincingly the illusory character of the Uniate social doctrine, its antagonism to basic life interests and desires of the workers. The establishment of socialist social conditions in Western Ukrainian territories showed that the workers' rightful needs

and progressive desires, their long-lasting social hopes can be satisfied for the first time only in conditions of a socialist international union.

#### FOOTNOTES

2. V.V. Shcherbyts'kyy, "A Report of the Central Committee of the Ukrainian Communist Party to the 25th Congress of the Communist Party of Ukraine," in the book MATERIALS OF THE 25th CONGRESS OF THE UKRAINIAN COMMUNIST PARTY, "Politvydav Ukrayiny, 1976, p 69.
  3. V. Dobryk, "At the Center of Attention - Ideological Work," KOMUNIST, 1979, No 5, p 46.
  5. NYVA, 1931, p 103.
  6. K. Marx, "Communism of the Paper "Rheinischer Beobachter", Marx, K., Engels, F. WORKS, vol 4, p 197.
  9. NYTA, 1938, 31 July.
  13. H. Herasymenko, B. Dudykevych, "The Struggle of the Workers in Western Ukraine for Unification with Soviet Ukraine", 1960, p 61.
  14. NASHA PRAVDA, 1924, No 1-12, p 35.
  15. "Lvov Archdiocesan News", 1935, No 2, p 63.
  18. Idem
  19. For more information see: I. Akulov, "Under the Mask of 'Class Peace'", Politvydav Ukrayiny, 1975; K.Ye. Dmytruk, "Under the Banners of Reaction and Fascism", Naukova Dumka, 1976.
  21. V.I. Lenin, "The Position and Aims of Socialist Internationalism", Complete Edition of Works, vol 26, p 34.
- COPYRIGHT: Vydavnytstvo "Naukova Dumka"; "Filosofs'ka Dumka", 1980

9443

CSO: 1811

## REGIONAL

### ANTI-ISLAMIC PROPAGANDA AMONG KARAKALPAKS

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 5, May 80 pp 27-28

[Article by U. Arzuyev, lecturer of the Karakalpakskaya Oblast Committee of the Communist Party of Uzbekistan, candidate of philosophical sciences, Nukus, Karakalpakskaya ASSR: "Next to People"]

[Text] The more organically atheistic education is combined with other directions in the entire complex of communist education and the more diverse the methods of its effect, the more successful it is. This includes both individual work with the believers and seeing to it that the atmosphere in a collective contributes to the people's labor and social activity, and a proper organization of leisure, to the expansion of knowledge and to the formation of a scientific world outlook.

The agitator-atheist takes an active part in the solution of these problems. The participation of such an agitator in atheistic education is a honorable and, at the same time, difficult job. Its object is to interest the believers, to evoke in them a critical attitude toward religion, to demonstrate the bankruptcy of its views and to convince the listeners of the truthfulness of the materialistic world outlook.

Our experience shows that such an organization of individual work of agitators with the believers produces positive results. For example, in the city of Muynak in the Karakalpakskaya ASSR the experienced agitator-atheists P. Umatov, Ye. Mambetniyazov, Zh. Khalmuratov, D. Kallibekov and K. Zhumaniyazov and many others systematically discuss scientific achievements, life in our country and international events with the believers. The same work is done at the secondary school imeni Dzhambul in Muynakskiy Rayon. It has an agitation center, which services the territory of the Uch-say fish plant and port and of the Pamyat' Lenina Kolkhoz. Zh. Murzaliyev, an experienced pedagog and propagandist, director of the school imeni Dzhambul, directs the agitation center.

S. Izbaskanov, a teacher at that school, chairman of the primary organization of the Znaniye Society, is a man who won great respect among the population. At the section assigned to him he knows not only all the residents, but also their life, needs and interests. Therefore, he can immediately begin the conversation with something of interest to everyone.

Any of his talks--be it on the origin of religion, on religious rituals and holidays, on the freedom of conscience in the USSR, or on other subjects--always attracts listeners.

Such talks have also become an important form of atheistic work in the city of Turtkul'. Meetings with the participation of members of the city's council of elders and chairmen of village committees have been held there every Wednesday for 7 years. The most urgent matters, that is, events in domestic and international life, cultural problems and new customs and rituals, are discussed. Such discussions, especially if they are based on local material, are very convincing and effective.

Drawing people into active participation in social life is one of the main tasks of atheistic work. The concrete-sociological investigations conducted in Karakalpakia confirm the thesis that the stronger a person's contacts with the labor collective, the more socially active he is, which means, the farther he is from religion. Hence it is clear that individual work with the believers should include primarily the strengthening of such relations and encourage people's production and social activity. M. Utemuratov and G. Khakimbayev from the Leningrad Sovkhoz in Leninabadskiy Rayon and O. Avezmuratov from the Khorezm Sovkhoz in Kugradskiy Rayon previously were believers. The large-scale purposeful work of party organizations on increasing their social activity produced its results. Today these people are not only advanced workers having great prestige among the population, but also active agitator-atheists.

The effectiveness of atheistic work of agitators also depends to a large extent on the participation of farm managers and party and Soviet workers in it. In this respect we also have good examples. Hero of Socialist Labor A. Khudaybergenov, director of the Sovkhoz imeni M. Gor'kiy, chairman of the council of elders of Amudar'inskiy Rayon, pays much attention to the problems of improving the standard and way of life of the population and to the criticism of religious illusions in people's consciousness and behavior. T. Z. Sherzhanov, honored economist of the Karakalpakskaya ASSR, chairman of the board of the Kolkhoz imeni 22 Parts'yezda of the same rayon, also devotes much time to this important matter.

Improving the work of agitators, the party organizations of Karakalpakia see to it that atheistic propaganda is developed more widely, that the efforts of ideological organizations and institutions are coordinated better and, what is very important, that enthusiasts for this cause are enlisted in atheistic work.

COPYRIGHT: "Nauka i religiya", 1980

11,439  
CSO: 1800



## REGIONAL

### LIVESTOCK HERDS DOWN IN GEORGIA, ECONOMIC OBSERVER REPORTS

Tbilisi ZARYA VOSTOKA in Russian 13 Jun 80 pp 1,2

[Article by Z. Dvali, responsible secretary of Republic Commission for Supervision of Socialist Competition of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia: "For a High End Result"]

[Text] The republic's workdays are filled with strenuous labor. Today, we are in earnest approaching the second half of the final year of the five-year plan; for each labor collective and for party, soviet, trade-union and komsomol organizations there is no more important task than to ensure the unconditional fulfillment of plans and socialist commitments.

There should be noted namely from these positions of approach to the analysis of the activity of the national economy of Georgian SSR for January-May 1980 that in the past months much was done for the growth of the republic's economic potential. Basic directions and chief guidelines of socialist competition have been clearly determined. This is a struggle for a high end result.

For a long time we have a good tradition of fulfilling plan targets for industry as a whole, as it is the main and determining sector for our republic. Once again the targets for January-May both as to sale and production of manufactured products have been fulfilled ahead of schedule. Products were sold in an amount of more than 62 million rubles above plan; they were produced above the assignment in an amount of 59 million rubles.

How does one evaluate these figures? On the one hand, it would seem that everything is fine. But on the other, in keeping in mind the consideration that this year we have to produce above plan manufactured products in an amount of almost 200 million rubles (this is necessary in order to emerge from the five-year period at the planned level and to provide a 41-percent growth in production), it becomes clear that the rate of growth of industrial production of 5.8 percent compared to the corresponding period of last year achieved in the five months is manifestly inadequate. Then growth of industrial production amounted to 6.9 percent. It follows from this that the growth rate for one month has fallen 1.1 point. This is

completely impermissible, for according to the republic's socialist commitments for 1980, growth should amount to 8.4 percent.

How did this situation come about and who is responsible for it? The main reason is the fact that 37 enterprises failed to fulfill their production plans; altogether they failed to deliver products in the amount of 16.3 million rubles. This gap impinges on the conscience of such enterprises as the Rustavi chemical and chemical-fiber plants, the Zestafoni Gruzskabel' Plant and others. Analysis shows that had the lagging enterprises fulfilled their targets, the growth rate of production for all of the industry of the republic would have been 6.3 percent rather than 5.8 percent. It is thus an important growth reserve.

Notice: all the indicated enterprises are of union subordination. All in all, enterprises of this group failed to produce products in the amount of 9.7 million rubles. Here you cannot help but speak of a single negative tendency. Why is it that in recent years it has become customary to hear here and there that enterprises of republic subordination operate stably, without particular failures, but that such is not the case when it comes to union enterprises, they frequently miss their targets. And the chief reason, they say, is that because of their union subordination local organs find it difficult to manage them. In a word, they cannot be reached. The question is: isn't it about time to put an end to such talk? It is time to let everyone know: local party and soviet organs and operational heads are equally responsible for all labor collectives located on the given territory.

In this connection, I would like to dwell on an important factor--the question of performance discipline. As you know, the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia and the republic Council of Ministers instructed a number of industrial enterprises that had failed to fulfill the production plan for the first quarter to improve their work. And what happened in fact? The situation at such enterprises as the Rustavi metallurgical and chemical plants, Zestafoni's Gruzskabel', the Gardabani cardboard-roof felt plant and the Caspian Cement-Slate Combine has shown no improvement whatsoever. They evidently forgot, comrades, that party and government directives have to be fulfilled...

Labor productivity is one of the most important indicators of the efficiency of socialist management. What are the results? What has to be done in this direction?

Analysis shows that growth of labor productivity amounted to 3.8 percent instead of 5 percent for the first four months of the current year and 6.6 percent provided by the commitments made for 1980. The level of labor productivity has dropped at 220 enterprises. The most significant relative share of such enterprises is to be found within the republic's Ministry of Procurement, where almost half of the enterprises are lagging behind last year's tempo. Many such enterprises are also in the ministries of meat

and dairy industry, construction, local industry and construction materials industry.

A cause of special concern is the state of affairs of such an important economic indicator as growth of industrial production stemming from growth of labor productivity. Whereas in the first quarter of this year 77 percent came about in this way and for January-April--74 percent, the figure for the five months is only 67 percent. As we see, there is present a tendency for deterioration of this most important indicator. This tendency must be eradicated. It would appear to be time for the Georgian SSR State Committee for Labor to work out concrete measures for the rectification of the existing situation.

Once again on performance discipline and on verification of execution.

In March of this year ZARYA VOSTOKA wrote in a comparable economic survey that it wanted a much better situation in the fulfillment of the plan of production sales with consideration of contracts and delivery commitments. At that time in terms of two months the plan for this indicator had not been fulfilled by 134 enterprises. It was noted that because of this production failed to be delivered in an amount of almost 28 million rubles.

What has changed since then? The fact that the number of lagging collectives in terms of this indicator had grown by 57(!) and had already reached 191 enterprises. Yet at the same time 149 enterprises had fulfilled the plan for total volume of sales. Why does this happen? The reasons are the same. There are cases where manufactured products cannot find a buyer, and the reverse also happens: products needed at this time are either not being produced for various reasons or are being produced in quantities that do not even cover the minimal needs of the population. Thus, for example, some products of our sewing factories are not being sold, while at the same time demand for uniforms for boys of school age, outfits for newborn babies, cotton shirts, underwear for men, women and children and other articles are not being fully satisfied. The republic Ministry of Light Industry, production associations and enterprises of the industry should certainly make a better study of demand and market conditions and determine in a realistic way the sales possibilities of their products. The fact is that these are primarily consumer goods.

Analysis of the state of affairs in agriculture shows that this sector for the reporting period has been basically developing in a stable manner. But problems are to be found even here. And they are quite serious. This was pointed out by the recently held 20th plenum of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Georgia in a discussion of the question of the progress of fulfillment of the decisions of the 18th (1975) plenum of the Central Committee of the republic and the tasks of the republic party organization in regard to a further rise in animal husbandry and bolstering of its fodder base in 1980 and in the 11th Five-Year Plan.

As of 1 June of this year compared to the same period in 1979, the number of large-horned cattle, swine, poultry of all kinds, sheep and goats at kolkhozes, sovkhozes and interfarm enterprises was smaller, offspring for all types of livestock and milk production have been reduced. Whereas average milk yield per cow as of 1 June of last year amounted to 695 kilograms, now the figure is 690.

Despite the fact that the growth rate of the procurement volume of animal-husbandry products is significantly ahead of the average union level, the republic continues to lag behind average union indicators in the production of animal-husbandry products per capita. Hence the interruptions in the sale of meat, milk and dairy products.

In order to boost animal husbandry, it is necessary to improve the fodder base in every possible way. There has been a significant growth in the production of coarse and succulent fodders, but the rate is still inadequate. But possibilities exist for increasing it. Workers of Makharadzevskiy, Abashskiy, Khobskiy, Zugdidskiy, Lanchkhutskiy and Tsalandzhikhskiy rayons have found an additional reserve to provide with fodder livestock belonging to the population. Their experience must find the widest possible dissemination. The republic Ministry of Agriculture must make its word known in this.

Work should also be activated in the collection of quality tea leaf. For the present the situation is as follows: state purchases of the "green gold" amount to 80,200 tons, or 19 percent of the annual plan with above-plan and supplementary targets. This is 55 percent of the actual purchases for the same period last year.

Our republic, like the whole country, is preparing for a worthy celebration of the 26th CPSU Congress. And now it is particularly important to expand and use as effectively as possible everything that has developed in the past years in the area of socialist competition.

I refer to patriotic initiatives and beginnings. Practice convincingly shows that effectiveness in the use of advanced experience as a rule is higher there where this work is conducted comprehensively, encompassing the political, organizational and economic spheres, where it is reinforced with effective material and moral stimuli. During the Tenth Five-Year Plan, we accumulated a certain amount of experience in this work. There has been widespread dissemination in the republic of the initiatives of the brigade of coremakers from the Tbilisi Tsentrolit, which is headed by G. Kurtamidze -- "Improvement of quality indicators at each work place--for the service of the five-year plan!", of Batumi machine builders--"From each square meter of production area, maximum production output!", of Rustavi metallurgists-- "Not a single lagger or violater of discipline next to one!" and so on.

They have been very beneficial. Thus, thanks to the widespread dissemination of the initiative of the Rustavi metallurgists, losses of worktime



in the first four years of the five-year plan in the republic's industry have been reduced. They have also been reduced in agriculture, and in construction, and in motor transport. But to think that the possibilities of this and other initiatives are being fully used would be without foundation for the force contained in them is much greater.

Or let us take the initiative of the workers of Signakhskiy, Abashskiy and Gal'skiy rayons on speeding up the training of machine-operator cadres—tractor operator-mechanics and master adjusters. This initiative would seemingly have been supported by all of the republic's rayons, but because of improper planning of the training of machine-operator cadres, absence of adjuster services and minor repair of equipment under field conditions, and for many other objective and subjective reasons, this good initiative is gradually being squelched. Here the republic Ministry of Agriculture and Georgian State Committee of Sel'khoztekhnika should make their weighty words heard.

Now at the end of the five-year plan, ministries and departments, local party and operational organs and public organizations should concentrate their attention on the most valuable initiatives and beginnings producing the highest end result. If recommendations will be needed for the introduction of this or that initiative of an enterprise, there will be places where they can be found: these questions are being dealt with by the scientific methods council attached to the Georgian Academy of Sciences and the republic Council of Trade Unions in cooperation with the Republic Office of Socialist Competition. The coordination of all this work is being done by the Republic Commission for Supervision of Socialist Competition.

And one thing more. The reporting period is marked by the fact that a wonderful tradition has had its inception in the republic. In honor of collectives that have fulfilled the targets of the five-year plan, a solemn ritual is being performed at the Georgian SSR Exhibition of Economic Achievements and at the republic Board of Honor—the raising of the State Flag of the republic. Such an honor has already been bestowed on the collectives of the Gruzneft' Association, the Kavkazelektroset'stroy Trust, the builders of IngurGES and the teagrowers of the republic. This form of moral reward of pacemakers will undoubtedly help build up the heat of the socialist competition of the republic's workers and contribute to the successful realization of the plans and commitments of the final year and of the five-year plan as a whole.

Facing all of us is a memorable event: at the present time, active preparation is underway for the 26th CPSU Congress both in the republic and in the entire country. Each collective, each worker should have for an aim greeting it with new victories in labor and in communist construction. We must not stop with what has been done, we must increase the tempo of work in every section. Thus dissatisfaction with what has been achieved makes for a guarantee of future victories.



## REGIONAL

### MOLDAVIAN PLENUM RESOLUTION ON FODDER PRODUCTION

Kishinev SOVETSKAYA MOLDAVIYA in Russian 18 May 80 p 1

[Decree passed by the 16th Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum on 16 May 1980: "On Measures for the Further Intensification of Fodder Production, Upgrading the Quality, and Improving the Utilization of Fodder in the Light of the Requirements of the July 1978 and November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenums"]

[Text] Having heard and discussed the report submitted by Comrade Ye. P. Kalenik, Communist Party of Moldavia Central Committee secretary, "On Measures for the Further Intensification of Fodder Production, and for Upgrading the Quality and Improving the Utilization of Fodder in the Light of Requirements of the July 1978 and November 1979 CPSU Central Committee Plenums," the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum notes that as a result of the implementation of the radical measures formulated by the party for the further development of agriculture, using the increased economic potential, the achievements of scientific and technical progress, the advantages of integrated production facilities, and the concentrated utilization of the equipment by rayon associations for the mechanization and electrification of agricultural production, the republic party organization has done a certain positive amount of work to insure the further increase of output, upgrade quality, and improve fodder use.

The implementation of the party's agrarian policy and of its course of specialization and large-scale concentration of agricultural production on the basis of interfarm cooperation and agroindustrial integration made it possible to create in the republic a powerful base for industrial fodder production and animal husbandry for whose development capital investments totaling over 500 million rubles have been made in the past five years.

Practical measures were implemented for the intensification of fodder production and its conversion into a specialized sector. Interfarm agro-industrial associations were set up for fodder production and processing. Together with the mechanization associations, they are contributing to the fullest possible utilization of the advantages of integration in fodder production. They make possible the extensive use of industrial technologies for the growing of fodder crops and for the procurement and manufacturing of balanced fodder mixtures.

The structure of areas in feed crops has improved. This five-year plan the gross feed harvest was 31 percent; productivity per hectare planted in feed crops rose 18.5 percent; production of digestible protein nearly doubled. The strengthening of the fodder base contributed to the increase in the average annual volume of output of animal husbandry goods in the republic by 20 percent. Procurements rose as follows: meat, 25 percent; milk, 32 percent; and eggs, 66 percent.

The rayon party committees, rayon executive committees, primary party organizations, and rayon kolkhoz councils in Brichanskiy, Slobodzeynskiy, Novonienenskiy, and several other rayons which have insured a stable growth in the production of fodder and animal husbandry goods, are skillfully guiding the activities of specialized fodder production associations and brigades, improving economic relations among production subunits, and making more efficient use of available possibilities and reserves.

Yet, the level reached in the development of fodder production and animal husbandry fails to meet the requirements of the July 1978 and November, 1979 CPSU Central Committee plenums and to insure the growing needs of the population for particularly valuable food products.

It is the belief of the plenum that the Moldavian SSR Kolkhoz Council, the Moldavian SSR ministries of agriculture, food industry, procurements, reclamation and water resources, and meat and dairy industries, the Moldvinprom, Moldplodooovoshchprom, and Moldtabakprom agroindustrial associations, the city and rayon party committees, city and rayon executive committees, and primary party organizations, and the managers of agricultural organs failed to fully insure the implementation of party and government decrees on the development of these most important agricultural sectors.

In terms of scale and extent, the work they have done to strengthen the fodder base does not meet the requirements of developing industrial animal husbandry. The achievements of scientific and technical progress and modern technology are not being applied rapidly in feed production. The great opportunities of interfarm fodder production and processing associations are not being fully used. They have not as yet succeeded in totally insuring animal husbandry complexes with balanced feeds. Their land utilization has not reached the necessary size. The share of perennial grasses, soybeans, and leguminous crops has not reached optimal ratios in the structure of the areas in crops. Fodder crop yields and the size of irrigated land in feed crops are growing extremely slowly. Minor irrigation facilities are not sufficiently used and insufficient chemical and organic fertilizers are applied.

Many farms are violating the technology of fodder production and procurements. There is no efficient system for determining their quality and production losses are allowed to occur. The necessary measures for the accumulation of domestically produced fodders and of the needed grain for

animal husbandry have not been taken. The corn growing potential is unsatisfactorily used. The shortage of high-grade rough and fresh fodders and their lack of balancing in terms of nutritive substances, proteins in particular, lead to the increased use of grain in the rations and to higher animal husbandry production costs.

The mixed fodder industry in the republic does not fully insure the processing and the upgrading of the nutritive value of grain fodder crops. High quality mixed feeds for young livestock and poultry are produced in extremely insufficient amounts.

The party, soviet, and economic organs of Grigoriopol'skiy, Sorok'skiy, Telenesht'skiy, Floresht'skiy, and some other rayons are poorly implementing measures which insure stable and high development rates in feed production.

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Agriculture and the Seleksiya Scientific-Production Association are slow in resolving problems of applying high-yielding feed crop strains, growing them in accordance with industrial technology, and organizing the production of marketable seeds in amounts which would meet the full requirements of all farms in the republic. The Zarya Scientific-Production Association is doing poor work in the fields of research, development, and practical application of effective rations containing the lowest possible share of concentrates, and problems of upgrading the nutritive value of coarse and other types of fodder. It is not giving the farms practical assistance in their efficient utilization. The Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Production Economics and Organization is poorly studying processes occurring in fodder production. It is not formulating and issuing recommendations aimed at upgrading the economic effectiveness of the sector and improving economic relations between fodder and Kolkhozhivprom associations.

The shortcomings in the development of fodder production are explained by the fact that the rayon party committees and primary party organizations are failing to pay the necessary attention to the intensification of organizational and mass-political work in the labor collectives of associations engaged in fodder production and processing, and in fodder production brigades and teams. Individual work is not carried out on the necessary level. The necessary proper living conditions for highly productive work and rest have not been provided for the personnel of such production subunits. The efforts of the party organizations are not entirely focused on upgrading the effectiveness and improving the quality indicators of fodder production, applying the achievements of scientific and technical progress and progressive experience, strengthening labor and production discipline, increasing the role and responsibility of all party members for the state of affairs in the sector, and intensifying control and investigating the implementation of party and government directives. Insufficient attention is being paid to the selection, placement, and education of cadres, and to strengthening with specialists straggling feed production sectors. A lagging has been allowed to occur

in the training of cadres in mass skills for work in specialized fodder production associations and brigades. Major shortcomings in the organization of the socialist competition have not been eliminated.

Substantial shortcomings exist in the work of the mass information and propaganda media. Newspapers, and the television and radio do not always extensively cover the situation in the development of fodder production. They poorly disseminate progressive experience and fail to point out the great advantages of sectorial specialization, the cooperation between fodder associations and the detachments of associations in charge of mechanization, application of highly productive strains and hybrids in fodder crops, and progressive cultivation technology.

The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Culture and the republic's creative unions are providing sufficient mass cultural services to rural workers.

The Communist Party of Moldavia Central Committee Plenum decrees as follows:

1. The rayon and city party committees, city and rayon executive committees, Moldavian SSR Council of Kolkhozes, ministries of agriculture, food industry, procurements, reclamation and water resources, and meat and dairy industry of the Moldavian SSR, the Moldvinprom, Moldplodovovoshchprom, and Moldtabakprom agroindustrial associations, the Moldsel'khozkhimiya Association, the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Technology, the primary party organizations, the rayon kolkhoz councils, and the heads of associations, complexes, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, sovkhoz-plants, and mixed fodder industry enterprises, shall deem it as their main task the implementation of the decisions of the July 1978 and November 1979 CPSU Central Committee plenums on the further intensification of fodder production and upgrading the quality and improving the utilization of fodders.
2. The ratification of the measures of the Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee on the intensification of fodder production and upgrading the quality and improving the utilization of fodders between 1980 and 1985.
3. The city and rayon party committees, city and rayon executive committees, the Moldavian SSR Council of Kolkhozes, the Moldavian SSR ministries of agriculture, procurements, food industry, reclamation and water resources, and meat and dairy industry, the Moldvinprom, Moldplodovovoshchprom, and Moldtabakprom agroindustrial associations, the Moldsel'khozkhimiya Association, Moldavian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Technology, and the primary party organizations shall profoundly analyze the state of affairs in fodder production. A considerable increase in the production of high quality fodders must be insured. Each farm must develop a solid fodder base for public animal husbandry and for the cattle privately owned by the citizens.



Exhaustive measures must be adopted for the strict implementation of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decree "On Additional Measures to Increase the Production of Rough and Fresh Fodders in 1980 and For Improving Their Quality."

Comprehensive scientific programs for the development of fodder production between 1980 and 1985 shall be drafted and implemented by all rayons, ministries, departments, interfarm associations for fodder production and processing, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and sovkhoz-plants. In this connection the further all-round development of interfarm cooperation and farm specialization shall be considered for the production of fodders and raw materials for their manufacturing, the organizational-economic strengthening of interfarm associations for fodder production and processing, the improvement of their economic relations with the Kolkhoszhivprom associations, improvements in the fodder production structure, the application of industrial technologies for fodder growing, procurement, processing, and storage, strengthening associations with technical cadres and highly productive mechanisms, the construction of irrigation systems, and the creation of the necessary processing capacities and fodder storage facilities.

The efficient utilization of all the land, reclaimed land in particular, upgrading the yields of fodder crops and the productivity of hay-growing and grazing areas, the solution of the protein problem through the expansion of areas in alfalfa, soybeans, and leguminous crops, and intermediary and second fodder crops, the increased delivery of chemical fertilizers and their effective utilization, the extensive application of the achievements of science, technology, and progressive experience, and the application of an intensive and superintensive fodder production system must be insured.

4. The Moldavian SSR Council of Ministers, the Moldavian SSR Kolkhos Council, the Moldavian SSR ministries of construction, rural construction, agriculture, food industry, procurements, and meat and dairy industry, and the Moldvinprom, Moldplodoovoshchprom, and Moldtabakprom agroindustrial associations, and the Moldavian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Technology must eliminate shortcomings in the development of the mixed fodder industry. Effective measures must be implemented to accelerate the construction and commissioning of mixed fodder plants and to increase the capacities and output of mixed fodder, and protein, vitamin, mineral, and other fodder additives by state and interfarm enterprises. The variety and quality of output must be improved. Effective use must be made of grain allocated for fodder purposes, feed supplements, premixes, and carbamide concentrate.

5. The Moldavian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Moldavian SSR Kolkhos Council, and the Moldsel'khozkhimiya Association must insure the formulation and improvement of scientific, scientific and technical, and economic proposals and forecasts regarding fodder production. Work must be accelerated for the creation of highly productive strains and hybrids of



fodder crops with a higher protein content. All interfarm associations engaged in fodder production and processing, kolkhozes, sovkhozes, and sovkhoz-plants must be fully secured with seeds. A progressive technology must be applied for the growing of fodder crops together with proper prescriptions for the manufacturing of full ration pellets and granules, and other types of highly effective fodders.

6. The city and rayon party committees and primary party organizations must adopt effective measures to intensify their organizational and mass-political work, and to mobilize the party members and all working people in fodder production subunits to accelerate scientific and technical progress, growth of labor productivity, and implementation of planned assignments and to increase the effectiveness of the sector. All ideological-educational work must be focused on the profound clarification of the requirements of the party and the government regarding fodder production intensification.

Measures must be taken to insure the further organizational strengthening of the primary party organizations in the associations for fodder production and processing and of mixed fodder industry enterprises. The party's influence on the state of affairs in feed production must be increased. Improvements must be made in the selection, placement, and upbringing of cadres. Tireless attention must be paid to upgrading the vanguard role of the party members in production and in controlling and organizing the implementation of party and government directives. The active participation of soviet and economic organs and trade union, Komsomol, and other public organizations must be insured in the practical implementation of the party's agrarian policy.

The activities of people's control groups and posts must be energized. Their struggle for effectiveness and quality and for the thrifty and economical utilization of all types of fodders must be intensified. Negligence and waste must be firmly stopped at mixed fodder industry enterprises, fodder production and processing associations, and all animal husbandry complexes and farms. An atmosphere of intolerance of all antisocial manifestations must be created in each labor collective.

7. The party, soviet, and economic organs, and trade union and Komsomol organizations must promote effective socialist competition in the labor collectives for the fulfillment of the plans and obligations for the production of high quality fodders. Competition publicity must be increased. Leading workers and production innovators must become surrounded by honor and respect. Their experience and accomplishments must be extensively disseminated and applied.

A profound study must be made of the reasons for the nonfulfillment of obligations. All participants in the competition must be helped in their struggle for higher indicators, making more extensive use for such purposes of mass information and propaganda media. The educational role of

moral and material incentives must be upgraded. Tireless concern must be displayed for improving the working and living conditions of all working people.

8. The Moldavian SSR Gosplan, Moldavian SSR Ministry of Agriculture, Moldavian SSR State Committee for Vocational-Technical Education, Moldavian SSR State Committee for Agricultural Technology, Moldavian SSR Kolkhos Council, and Kishinev Agricultural Institute imeni M.V. Frunze shall include in their national economic plans and insure the training and retraining of highly skilled specialists and mass skill cadres, so that within the shortest possible time interfarm associations for fodder production and processing, specialized fodder production brigades, and subunits in charge of irrigation, fodder shops, and mixed fodder plants may be fully staffed with such cadres.

9. The Moldavian SSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting, and the republic, city, and rayon newspapers and periodicals must systematically cover the organizational and mass-political work of party committees and primary party organizations in mobilizing the rural working people for the strict implementation of the tasks of further developing fodder production, and the course of the socialist competition among sectorial workers. They must disseminate their progressive work experience and the achievements of the best interfarm associations and specialized brigades in fodder production and processing, and more fully determine available reserves for increasing fodder resources and upgrading production quality.

The Moldavian Communist Party Central Committee Plenum expresses its firm conviction that the party, soviet, and agricultural organs, trade union and Komsomol organizations, party members, and all working people in the republic will dedicate maximum efforts for the practical implementation of the tasks related to the further increase in the production of fodders and the intensification of the sector, and will achieve new successes in increasing the production of farming and animal husbandry products.

5003

CSO: 1800

## REGIONAL

### BRIEFS

HUNGARIAN DEMOGRAPHER VISITS AZERBAIJAN--Dr Egon Sabadi, Professor at Budapest's Karl Marx University of Economic Sciences and chief editor of the journal "Demografiya" [Demography] who has been in Baku for a week at the invitation of the Azerbaijan SSR Gosplan's Scientific-Research Institute of Economics told an "Azerinform" correspondent that the exchange of scientific information with Azerbaijani scientists was very useful. Having become acquainted with research being carried out in this scientific institution on social-economic problems of demographic development, the Hungarian guest emphasized that demographic prognoses were made by the institute's staff members with great accuracy and at a high scientific level. He mentioned that the methodology of researching ethnic aspects of birthrates and longevity were of particular interest for Hungarian demographers. "This research will be published in the Hungarian journal "Demografiya." Dr Sabadi gave a series of lectures on the theme "The Past and the Future of the World's Population and the Socialist Countries' Population Policy" in the Azerbaijan capital's scientific institutions. He visited a number of Baku industrial enterprises and acquainted himself with historical monuments--Gobustan's cliff portraits, and visited the republic's Kubinskiy and Kusarskiy rayons. Dr Sabadi will fly to Moscow on 25 June. [Text] [Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 25 Jun 80 p 3]

CSO: 1800

END

**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

13 August 1980